The San Francisco Call

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 97. SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The animal attached to the delivery wagon dashed across the street, ran into a buggy in which were seated two ladies, and the buggy was upset and the occupants were thrown into the street, one of them, Mrs. George Gibbs, being severely cut on the head and arms, while her companion, Mrs. Stapleton, was severely bruised about the head and body.

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SACRAMENTO, March 17.—It is 1:42 o'clock on the morning of St. Patrick's day and the Thirty-first Session of the Cal- the token of appreciation of his constituents of the Twentieth Senatorial District. Senator Mathews made the speech which accompanied the present.

To Senator Earl was presented a huge bouquet of California poppies, the gift of the ladies of Sacramento in behalf of his efforts to make the eschscholtzia the State flower.

In the Assembly it was 8:30 when the Speaker's gavel descended. By that time every chair in the house was filled. Hardly a desk lacked a feminine visitor, while the galleries and lobby were gay with bright costumes.

As soon as order was obtained Speaker Lynch read a telegram from Walter Morosco inviting the members of the Assembly to be present on Monday night at the first presentation of Assemblyman Brusie's melodrama at the Grand Opera-house. The invitation was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Then a series of resolutions were presented as the House waited for messages from the Governor and the Senate. Some of these were in earnest, but more were humorous. The first was presented by Bettman, thanking Speaker John C. Lynch for his uniform courtesy to all members and the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Assembly.

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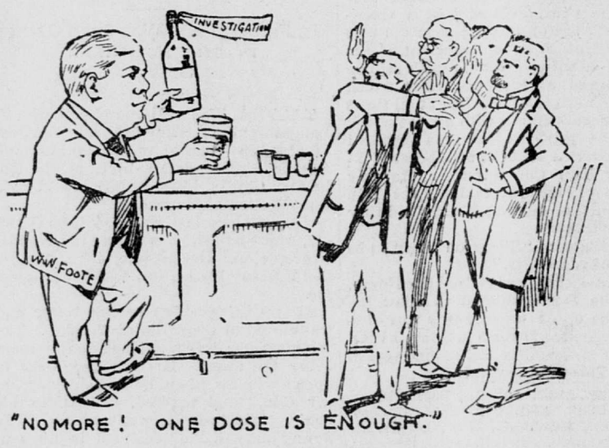
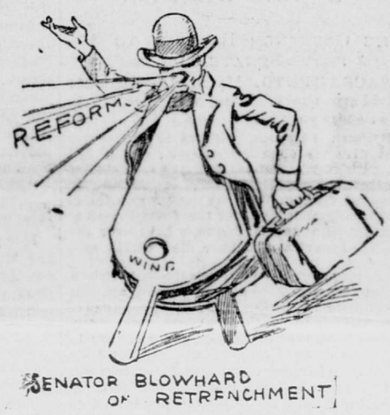


"NO MORE! ONE DOSE IS ENOUGH."

WILL HE DROP IT?

WOULD CARRY OFF THE CAPITOL IF HE COULD.



SENATOR BLOWHARD ON RETRENCHMENT

HOME

that one of the Senators involved in this affair has sworn falsely and should be held up to the world in his true light and be punished for his misconduct.

On the other hand it is equally plain that one of them has spoken the truth and it is but meager justice to him that he be able to substantiate his words more fully than has been possible in the limited time at the disposal of this committee.

From both considerations therefore your committee recommend:

First, that the whole matter be referred to the Grand Jury of Sacramento County, now in session.

Or second, that this committee be continued in existence, with power to sit during a recess of the Legislature, and to report the results of its labors to the Governor.

We feel that some further inquiry is due to the innocent party, to the people of the State and to the good name of this honorable body. We herewith transmit a transcript of all the evidence taken in said investigation, all of which is respectfully submitted.

C. M. SIMPSON,
Chairman,
EUGENE ARAM,
S. C. SMITH,
J. H. SEAWELL,
L. A. WHITEHURST,
Committee.

For half an hour Senator Simpson vainly sought to gain recognition of the chair, as resolution after resolution was sent up to the secretary's desk. Finally, when this recognition was accorded, Senator Simpson tersely announced: "Report of the Investigation Committee."

Dunn leaned forward in his desk and eagerly followed the reading of the secretary. Senator Biggy sat quietly in his chair, closely watching the secretary as he read. The report began with a preliminary statement of the facts which led to the investigation. A resume of the testimony followed. As predicted in the CALL, the report of the committee was a Scotch one—"not proven."

Senator Androus moved that the report be adopted and the committee discharged. Senator Biggy seconded the motion.

Senator Dunn took the floor and declared that the charges made by Senator Biggy were utterly false. Senator Orr, who was in the chair, ruled him out of order.

Senator Withington raised the point of order that Senator Dunn was in order. Dunn was allowed to proceed. He denied Biggy's charge. He had served with Senators Martin and Mathews before he knew Senator Biggy. He referred to his record as a legislator and declared that he was willing to go before a Grand Jury of Sacramento County or before a committee appointed by the Legislature, with full powers to investigate. He concluded by asking the Senate to appoint such a committee.

"I did not intend to discuss this matter on the floor of the Senate," declared Senator Biggy, "but the discredit thrown on my accusation makes it necessary for me to reply. I took a solemn oath to the God who gave me existence to tell the truth to that committee. I took my nomination of Senator unwillingly. It was no one but Dunn"—

At this point Biggy was called to order. He replied that he should be accorded the privilege which had been accorded Dunn of speaking.

"Before I would falsely accuse a brother Senator of a crime like that," continued Senator Biggy, "I would ask God to strike me dead. I will stand by the accusation if it is the last breath of my life. I do not wish to explode a bombshell on the floor of this Senate, but it is my duty—"

Biggy was again called to order, but on motion of Seawell was allowed to proceed. He related substantially the charges which he had made in the open Senate and before the committee. Dunn had told him there was $8000 for standing in with "the combine." He had mentioned this to Senators Gesford and Burke, to Judge Slack and to John P. Dunn and others. He was willing to go before any investigating body or a grand jury to substantiate his accusation.

Attorney Joseph Nougues had drafted a

THE FALL OF EWING.

Sullies His Record With a Job on the Eve of Adjournment.

LEADS A TREASURY GRAB

A Speech by Ventura's Silent Member That Nets the State $240.

CALLS THE SCHEME A "STEAL."

A Surprising Incident During the Closing Hours of the Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Two Assemblymen, Belshaw of Contra Costa and Ewing, the Populist member from San Francisco, who have during the entire session been severe on the treasury raiders, were connected with the last attempt to grab unearned dollars from the treasury. It occurred this afternoon, and would have succeeded but for the watchfulness of Peter Bennett of Ventura, who made his first speech and saved the State $240. Some days ago Ewing introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $240 is hereby ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Assembly to J. C. Bunner, as compensation for services rendered as expert for the Committee on Homestead and Land Monopolies, the same being for thirty days' services at the rate of $8 per day, and the Controller is hereby ordered to draw his warrant therefor, and the Treasurer is directed to pay the same.

It was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, and this afternoon just before recess Brusie returned it to the desk with the recommendation that it be adopted. A number of members objected to the resolution, as they did not know who Bunner was nor why he should receive $240.

Powers of San Francisco said he was unacquainted with the motive of the resolution, and wanted to know what it was.

The chair questioned Belshaw, who stated that the bill was all right.

The House was about to vote on the proposition when "Uncle" Peter Bennett, the chairman of the Committee on Homesteads and Land Monopolies, demanded the Speaker's attention. Every one turned in surprise. Bennett had not spoken before and the members were electrified to find the splendid presence he displayed. "This whole thing is a steal," he said. "This man was hired for seven days. At the end of that time he was told that his services were no longer needed and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to strike his name from the payroll. He received pay for his seven days' work and has done

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and

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Within the next week or two meetings will be held in every district for the discussion of the plan of organization presented to-day. The representatives appointed at the mass-meeting will be present to explain the purpose of the combine and delegates will be elected to meet in Fresno for the purpose of forming a strong central agency.

No News of the Sheriff Kidnaper.

FRESNO, March 16.—Nothing has been heard from Deputy Sheriff Sears, the Oregon officer who kidnaped Charles Henderson, from Judge Risley's courtroom yesterday afternoon. Sears was accompanied by one of the Deputy Sheriffs of this county, and the two officers took their prisoner by a roundabout way to Madera, where it is thought that Henderson was put on the north-bound train.

POSTMASTER'S TROUBLES.

CARSON P

A Bag of Gold Disappears in His Office and His Bondsmen Desert Him.

CARSON, Nev., March 16.—Postmaster Bell of this place experienced a severe loss this week. A small buckskin sack containing a considerable sum of gold was placed in a large canvas bag containing silver on Tuesday evening. Wednesday afternoon one of Postmaster Bell's assistants informed him that the gold had disappeared and asked him if he had taken it. He had not, and a thorough search failed to reveal its whereabouts.

Bell telegraphed for the Government inspector, who discovered nothing. Mr. Bell says he accuses no one, and rather attributes the loss to negligence on the part of attaches. He has made the loss good.

Postmaster Bell's bondsmen held a meeting this afternoon and withdrew from his bonds. It is said that this action was taken because Bell appointed Robert Rieggs, a resident of California, assistant postmaster, and not on account of the loss in the postoffice.

TRAILING A MADERA MURDERER.

Officers in Pursuit of the Slayer of a Squaw.

MADERA, March 16.—News was received to-day corroborating the report of the murder of an Indian squaw near O'Neals, a mountain town, last Sunday. The body was mutilated in a revolting manner. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of John Moore and John Kane, the latter of whom had pawned a blood-stained dagger at a neighboring town.

Kane has disappeared. Officers in pursuit are confident that he is the assassin.

Napa Applicants for Citizenship.

NAPA, March 16.—Seven men of foreign birth applied to the Superior Court here for admission to citizenship yesterday, and five satisfied the court of their fitness and were duly made citizens of the United States, but it was found that two of the number could not read the constitution in English and the Judge refused to admit them, but advised them to study English until they can comply with the requirements.

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Silkwood Sent North.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Silkwood, the famous Orange County pacer, was taken north to-day on the steamer Corona. The black sidewheeler has a record 2:07½. He will go to Santa Clara County to spend the remainder of the season.

G. A. R. SACRAMENTO FETE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE VETERANS.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AND CAMPFIRE TO BE HELD AT THE CAPITAL.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the G. A. R. and kindred organizations which convene for the twenty-eighth annual encampment on April 22. The State Capitol has been put at the disposal of the visitors and a public reception is to be given them on Monday evening, the 22d, when Governor Budd, Mayor Steinman and J. M. Morrison, the president of the Board of Supervisors, will assist in receiving.

The members of the Grand Army are to hold their meetings in the Assembly chamber. The Women's Relief Corps will meet in the Senate chamber. The ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans will have Departments 1 and 2 of the Supreme Court respectively.

The programme for the four days of the encampments includes a grand parade, a banquet and campfire at the pavilion and an excursion to Folsom.

The local candidates for offices have all been induced to withdraw from the fights, and the visitors will have everything their own way.

Scotia Logger Killed.

SCOTIA, Cal., March 16.—William Ward, a logger and a native of New Brunswick, aged 40 years, was struck on the head in the woods near here yesterday by a limb falling, which fractured his skull. He died this morning, not regaining consciousness. He leaves a widow in Eureka, a brother in Solano County and two brothers and one sister in the East.

Seattle Elevator Accident.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 16.—Joseph H. Albright, the elevator man in the Seattle National Bank building, was killed in an elevator accident to-day. It is supposed that he fell from the second story, as he was found under the elevator with his ribs broken and a fractured spinal column. He was a member of the Grand Army and leaves a widow and one child.

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Governor Budd has vetoed a number of the bad bills, and indications are that he will veto the remainder. Perhaps the Legislature which has just yielded up the ghost has accomplished less harm than several of its immediate predecessors.

It has been an extravagant session in small things, notably in the matter of attaches, but the results are better than came from the sessions of '89 or '91. Like previous sessions, this one did not close without a scandal; whether anything will result from it or not remains for the Sacramento Grand Jury to determine.

No very radical legislation was had. The passage of the bill to lease terminal facilities to the valley railroad and the defeat of the infamous Lexow proposition perhaps atone for the sins of commission and of omission of the law-making body of the State, which at this moment is just preparing to surrender its prerogative.

At 11 o'clock the presentations of tokens to the officers of the Senate began.

Senator Gesford, in a well-turned speech, on behalf of the Senators presented a diamond-studded locket to President (pro tem.) Flint. Within the locket were the miniatures of the father and mother of Senator Flint. The President pro tem. replied in a short and well-expressed speech.

Frank Brandon, the secretary of the Senate, was presented with a silver service. Senator Mathews made the presentation speech.

Leslie Blackburn, the Sergeant-at-Arms, responded to a presentation speech made by Senator McAllister. The gift was a set of silver service.

Miss Kitty McHugh, the postmistress, and Mrs. Blanchard, the assistant postmistress, were presented each with a gold watch. Senator Martin made the presentation speeches.

Charles Newman, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, was presented with a gold chain, Senator Simpkins making the presentation speech.

To Senator Bert was presented a cane, the token of appreciation of his constituents of the Twentieth Senatorial District. Senator Mathews made the speech which accompanied the present.

To Senator Earl was presented a huge bouquet of California poppies, the gift of the ladies of Sacramento in behalf of his efforts to make the eschscholtzia the State flower.

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Among the many resolutions that followed was one from Belshaw of Contra Costa to make Reid of Trinity chief entomologist of the State, at a salary of $20,000 a year, in recognition of his ability at finding bugs in bills.

The Committee on Public Printing advised the removal of the Legislature to the two State prisons, sending the Assembly to Folsom, and the "more hardened body of Senators" to San Quentin.

At this juncture Laugenour accused Speaker Lynch of having taken advantage of his position to bulldoze the members of the Assembly into passing a bill appropriating $125,000 for the Southern California Insane Asylum. He demanded that he be brought before the House and tried for the crime.

A mock trial of considerable length followed. The Speaker was charged with various shortcomings. Several melodramatic speeches were made in defense of the Speaker, who was found guilty, and Brusie of Sacramento was appointed to declare the sentence. This he did with a eulogy for the fairness, impartiality and forbearance shown by Mr. Lynch in the discharge of his duties. He then presented the speaker with a watch and chain with a diamand locket and matchbox attached. A silver icecream service was then presented to Mrs. Lynch, Bulla of Los Angeles making the presentation speech and Laugenour of Yolo responding.

Judge Spencer of Lassen was presented with a silver water service, the gift of the members. Powers of San Francisco made the presentation speech.

Chief Clerk Duckworth was presented with a silver-mounted toilet set and dressing case. The excellence of the service performed by him was rated in the highest terms. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Lamphrey was also remembered.

As it was, just at 1:30 o'clock, Mr. Meads and his clerks entered the Assembly chamber with the last installment of bills. Cheers greeted his appearance.

The numbers of the bills were read and a committee was sent to the Senate to see if there was any further business. There was none, and at 1:38 o'clock Sunday morning the Assembly adjourned sine die, Speaker Lynch announcing that in his opinion the Legislature had been one of hardest working and most earnest in the history of the State.

The Senate adjourned at 1:42 P. M.

SUGGESTED BY CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

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After listening to a verdict from the investigating committee, which dexterously avoided affirmation or negation, the Senate affirmed the agnostic document and declined to further investigate the charge preferred by Senator Biggy against Senator Dunn. It shifted the burden of responsibility from the Senatorial hunchback to the broad shoulders of the Grand Jury of Sacramento County, and pleased with the riddance of its burden the Senate rejoiced.

What matter if there be a combine? If there be one, the Grand Jury must prove it, and the Senate's mind rests easy.

Joseph Nougues, the attorney, who, with Attorneys Foote and Dwyer, represented Biggy, predicted just such a course. The Senate would not investigate, he declared, with an intimation that it did not dare do so. And so dismissing such a grave topic as an investigation the Senate became jocular with the high hat bill. Jink followed jink and quip followed jest. But on Monday or Tuesday Sacramento's Grand Jury will subpena the Senators supposed to have been in the combine and some who were not to prove that a combine did exist. Biggy has agreed to remain over until Tuesday to go before the Grand Jury and to repeat to that body the statement which he made to the investigating committee, and the lobbyists will be called as well.

Shortly before 12 o'clock to-night H. M. Larue, foreman of the Sacramento Grand Jury, declared that he would issue subpenas for every Senator. So a searching investigation will be had.

This is the report of the committee of five appointed to investigate the charge made by Senator Biggy that Senator Dunn sought to induce him to join a Senatorial combine for revenue after citing the preliminaries of appointment and the evidence adduced:

Your committee concludes as follows:

That the evidence of Mr. Kahn is not sufficiently corroborative to overcome the conflict in the evidence between Senators Biggy and Dunn. Therefore, we are unable to decide from the evidence adduced the truth or falsity of the charge in said resolution contained. We further report that we did not, in our opinion, have time to enter into the question as to a combine and complete the investigation within the life of this Senate, and therefore refused to hear any evidence concerning the same.

From all the evidence adduced, it is plain that one of the Senators involved in this affair has sworn falsely and should be held up to the world in his true light and be punished for his misconduct.

On the other hand it is equally plain that one of them has spoken the truth and it is but meager justice to him that he be able to substantiate his words more fully than has been possible in the limited time at the disposal of this committee.

From both considerations therefore your committee recommend:

First, that the whole matter be referred to the Grand Jury of Sacramento County, now in session.

Or second, that this committee be continued in existence, with power to sit during a recess of the Legislature, and to report the results of its labors to the Governor.

We feel that some further inquiry is due to the innocent party, to the people of the State and to the good name of this honorable body. We herewith transmit a transcript of all the evidence taken in said investigation, all of which is respectfully submitted.

C. M. SIMPSON,
Chairman,
EUGENE ARAM,
S. C. SMITH,
J. H. SEAWELL,
L. A. WHITEHURST,
Committee.

For half an hour Senator Simpson vainly sought to gain recognition of the chair, as resolution after resolution was sent up to the secretary's desk. Finally, when this recognition was accorded, Senator Simpson tersely announced: "Report of the Investigation Committee."

Dunn leaned forward in his desk and eagerly followed the reading of the secretary. Senator Biggy sat quietly in his chair, closely watching the secretary as he read. The report began with a preliminary statement of the facts which led to the investigation. A resume of the testimony followed. As predicted in the CALL, the report of the committee was a Scotch one—"not proven."

Senator Androus moved that the report be adopted and the committee discharged. Senator Biggy seconded the motion.

Senator Dunn took the floor and declared that the charges made by Senator Biggy were utterly false. Senator Orr, who was in the chair, ruled him out of order.

Senator Withington raised the point of order that Senator Dunn was in order. Dunn was allowed to proceed. He denied Biggy's charge. He had served with Senators Martin and Mathews before he knew Senator Biggy. He referred to his record as a legislator and declared that he was willing to go before a Grand Jury of Sacramento County or before a committee appointed by the Legislature, with full powers to investigate. He concluded by asking the Senate to appoint such a committee.

"I did not intend to discuss this matter on the floor of the Senate," declared Senator Biggy, "but the discredit thrown on my accusation makes it necessary for me to reply. I took a solemn oath to the God who gave me existence to tell the truth to that committee. I took my nomination of Senator unwillingly. It was no one but Dunn"—

At this point Biggy was called to order. He replied that he should be accorded the privilege which had been accorded Dunn of speaking.

"Before I would falsely accuse a brother Senator of a crime like that," continued Senator Biggy, "I would ask God to strike me dead. I will stand by the accusation if it is the last breath of my life. I do not wish to explode a bombshell on the floor of this Senate, but it is my duty—"

Biggy was again called to order, but on motion of Seawell was allowed to proceed. He related substantially the charges which he had made in the open Senate and before the committee. Dunn had told him there was $8000 for standing in with "the combine." He had mentioned this to Senators Gesford and Burke, to Judge Slack and to John P. Dunn and others. He was willing to go before any investigating body or a grand jury to substantiate his accusation.

Attorney Joseph Nougues had drafted a resolution which Senator Fay introduced, which was as follows:

WHEREAS, The chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges implied from the language used by Senator Biggy in the presence of the Senate, of a corrupt combination of members of the Senate of the State of California, also of the unlawful expenditure or promise of payment of money on the part of persons, corporations and associations to influence legislation or obstruct and defeat the progress of the same, and also the employment of agents or lobbyists for the purpose of corruptly influencing the actions and votes of members of the Senate, states that they will be unable on account of the short time intervening before the day fixed for adjournment to fully investigate the charges, and; whereas said statements are of such character as to cause wide-spread notoriety and to lead the people of the State of California to infer that members of the Senate are or have been corruptly influenced or that the Senate of this Legislature is and has been corrupt in its proceedings and actions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee of five appointed by the President pro tem of the Senate and consisting of Senators Simpson, Smith, Aram, Seawell and Whitehurst, shall fully investigate the charges and statements by Senator Biggy. Said committee shall have full power to send for persons, books, papers and documents, shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and to do all other acts necessary to arrive at a full, free and thorough investigation of said charges.

Resolved, That said committee shall hold sessions at such times and in such places as it may determine, during the present session of the Senate, and after the adjournment thereof; and said committee shall transmit from time to time to the Attorney-General of this State a full record of all its proceedings, including a transcript of the testimony taken; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for such sum or sums as may be required to defray all expenses necessary and incident to this investigation, subject to allowance by the Board of Examiners, which said expenses shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved: That the Attorney-General be and he is hereby requested to attend the sessions or meetings of said committee and examine such witnesses as he may desire to examine and assist the said committee in its investigation, and that he be requested to present to the Grand Jury of any county having jurisdiction of any offense which may be discovered the names of witnesses and testimony disclosed, or to have presented before a committing magistrate such person or persons who in his opinion the evidence discloses has committed a public offense.

There was a prolonged discussion, in which Senators Simpson, Withington, Seawell and others spoke of the advisability of a course to be followed.

Senator Burke of Santa Cruz offered a substitute that the whole matter be referred to the Grand Jury of Sacramento, with a request to make a searching investigation.

Senator Earl supported the motion of Senator Burke, and said that, in addition to what that Senator had urged, there re-

Continued on Second Page.

THE FALL OF EWING.

Sullies His Record With a Job on the Eve of Adjournment.

LEADS A TREASURY GRAB

A Speech by Ventura's Silent Member That Nets the State $240.

CALLS THE SCHEME A "STEAL."

A Surprising Incident During the Closing Hours of the Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Two Assemblymen, Belshaw of Contra Costa and Ewing, the Populist member from San Francisco, who have during the entire session been severe on the treasury raiders, were connected with the last attempt to grab unearned dollars from the treasury. It occurred this afternoon, and would have succeeded but for the watchfulness of Peter Bennett of Ventura, who made his first speech and saved the State $240. Some days ago Ewing introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $240 is hereby ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Assembly to J. C. Bunner, as compensation for services rendered as expert for the Committee on Homestead and Land Monopolies, the same being for thirty days' services at the rate of $8 per day, and the Controller is hereby ordered to draw his warrant therefor, and the Treasurer is directed to pay the same.

It was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, and this afternoon just before recess Brusie returned it to the desk with the recommendation that it be adopted. A number of members objected to the resolution, as they did not know who Bunner was nor why he should receive $240.

Powers of San Francisco said he was unacquainted with the motive of the resolution, and wanted to know what it was.

The chair questioned Belshaw, who stated that the bill was all right.

The House was about to vote on the proposition when "Uncle" Peter Bennett, the chairman of the Committee on Homesteads and Land Monopolies, demanded the Speaker's attention. Every one turned in surprise. Bennett had not spoken before and the members were electrified to find the splendid presence he displayed. "This whole thing is a steal," he said. "This man was hired for seven days. At the end of that time he was told that his services were no longer needed and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to strike his name from the payroll. He received pay for his seven days' work and has done

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Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

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EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

nothing here since and should not receive any more money."

"Stand up for your man. Explain, why don't you?" called out Brusie to Ewing, who at last reluctantly admitted that what Bennett said was true. He tried to explain that Bunner had done other work, but succeeded lamely.

By this time the full force of the situation dawned upon the House. Ewing had fathered the scheme. Belshaw had loaned it his support. Yet these two were considered as among the chiefs of the "holier than thou" clique.

The House fairly gasped in astonishment, then a shout of derisive laughter went up, and Bennett had the satisfaction of hearing the resolution killed by a thunder of "noes."

Since the resolution was beaten, it has been whispered that the resolution introduced by Ewing was written at the instigation of Martin Kelly, who has occupied a seat at the Populist's elbow during a large part of the session.

CANNOT SWAP LOTS.

Killing of a Bill Relating to the Ferry Bridge.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—A last attempt was made by Dixon of San Francisco to effect the passage of Senate bill 61, authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to trade a water-front lot for the triangular lot where Market, East and Sacramento streets meet. The bill was refused passage two days ago and its consideration was postponed yesterday. This was to get time for quiet and effective work.

Dixon to-day announced that a number of the members had voted against the bill under a misapprehension and that they wanted a change. As a "dreadful example" he called on Reid of Trinity for a few remarks. Reid announced that he had not understood the matter fully before, as he understood there was a great disparity in the size of the lots to be traded. He understood, too, that any lot could be traded, but now that he knew a particular piece of land was specified for the trade he was willing to swap.

Waymire of Alameda had made a mistake, too. He had understood that the Harbor Commissioners had money enough in their treasury to pay for the land. He therefore had opposed trading for it. He had learned in the last two days that this money had to be used for other purposes, and so he had decided to vote for the bill.

Belshaw of Contra Costa had learned that the triangle in question brought in a rental of $1200 a month, and he was afraid it would cost more money than the State would want to pay out to get a place for the foot of their passenger bridge.

Ewing, however, protested that the State wanted to keep all the land it had, and should buy more rather than give, sell, or trade away. As far as rental was concerned he understood that the property to be traded would bring a heavier rental than the triangle, and he wanted no reconsideration.

When the bill came to a vote there were only thirty-three members in favor of a reconsideration and twenty-eight against. This sent the bill to the graveyard.

The San Francisco delegation was divided on the question. Those opposing it were: Coughlin (D.), Ewing (P.), Healey (D.), Powers (R.). Those favoring it were: Bettman (R.), Boothby (R.), Devine (D.), Dinkelspiel (R.), Dixon (R.), Merrill (R.).

NO PAY FOR SERVICES.

Newspaper Claims Ignored by the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—None of the papers printed in foreign languages will get a cent for printing the constitutional amendments last year. The California Demokrat, a German paper, asked for $4750; the Franco-Californien, a French paper, for $4488 42; the Voce del Popolo and Italian Publishing Company, for $5628 75 and $4075 50 respectively. The Senate recommended, as a compromise, that the papers be given $2000 each.

This morning the bill came up and was killed definitely. Powers of San Francisco made a last appeal for it. He urged that Governor Markham had ordered the printing done, and the State should keep its contracts. If the bills were not paid, he said, almost the entire vote of the foreign population of San Francisco would be lost to the Republican party, as they would consider that they had been discriminated against because they were not born in America.

The House thought differently, though, and the bill was refused passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Ash, Bettman, Boothby, Brusie, Cargill, Coughlin, Coleman, Collins, Cutter, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Gay, Guy, Hatfield, Kelsey, Laird, Laugenour, Lewis, McCarthy, McKelvey, Merrill, North, O'Day, Osborn, Pendleton, Powers, Richards, Sanford, Spencer, Swisler, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Wilkinson—34.

Noes—Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Bledsoe, Bulla, Butler, Dale, Davis, Dodge, Dunbar, Ewing, Fassett, Freeman, Glass, Hall, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kenyon, Nelson, Phelps, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Staley, Wade, Weyse, Speaker Lynch—30.

Absent and not voting—Bachman, Barker, Berry, Devitt, Dwyer, Healey, Holland, Llewellyn, Meads, Price, Stansell, Thomas, Twigg, Waymire, Wilkins, Zoechi—16.

All of the San Francisco delegation who were in attendance, except Ewing (Pop.) voted for the bill.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS FAIL.

Futile Attempt to Secure Favorable Legislation.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—At the eleventh hour the woman suffragists gave up in despair. Through much travail they had obtained the passage of their bill in the Assembly. The Senate was a scene of many vicissitudes. Every victory was the forerunner of a defeat.

Twice to-day the conference committees tried to agree, or rather met with the intention of not agreeing. There was no use of discussion. Each member of the committees knew the temper of his fellows. The committees met, talked and agreed to disagree.

Each time the Assembly committee had two members who favored the bill and one who opposed it, and the Senate one member in favor of suffrage and two opposed to it. There was, of course, but one result—disagreement.

The last conference stood, Assemblymen Phelps and Llewellyn and Senator Orr for the bill and Senators McAllister and Shippee and Assemblyman Coughlin against it. Their report gave the matter its quietus, and the gallant struggles of the ladies fighting for their "rights" are now but memories.

Bills Approved.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—The Governor has approved the following bills:

Providing for examinations for admission to bar to be held by the Supreme Court Commissioners.

Appointing a guardian for Sutter's fort.

Paying a deficiency bill of $13,500 for the support of the Los Angeles Normal School.

Various bills amending the codes were also approved.

TWO VETO MESSAGES.

Gov. Budd Rejects the Lieu Land and Anti-Scalpers' Bills.

HIS REASONS THEREFOR.

The First Would Favor the Speculator and Aid the Land-Grabber.

THE SECOND IS PERNICIOUS.

It Would Be Unjust to the People and Interfere With Individual Liberty.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Governor Budd vetoed the lieu land bill and the anti-scalpers' bill to-night. His reasons for vetoing the lieu land bill are as follows:

I herewith return without my approval and with my objections thereto Assembly bill No. 695, entitled "An act to amend section 3398 of the Political Code, appointing the Surveyor-General locating agent in the United States Land Office and declaring the effect of selections accepted by the United States." The change which will be made in this section by the bill is by adding to the section as it now is the words, "A selection made in lieu of the sixteenth or thirty-sixth section, if accepted by the United States, shall be a waiver and conveyance to the United States of whatever claim and title the State may have to said section."

The application for the purchase of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land belonging to the State, or lands in lieu of the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections of land lost to the State, must be made as provided in section 3495 of the Political Code, and on forms prepared and printed by the Surveyor-General and Registrar. If the land proposed to be purchased be suitable for cultivation, then the proposed purchaser cannot purchase exceeding 320 acres of such land; if not suitable for cultivation, then 640 acres of the land may be purchased by one person. Whether the land be or be not suitable for cultivation, is determined by the ex-parte affidavit of the proposed purchaser, and by the ex-parte affidavit of two other persons. The selection of lieu lands must be based on a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section lost to the State, because embraced within the limits of a Mexican or Spanish grant, or by reason of settlement thereon at the time of the survey, or because of reservation by the United States for public use.

By the amendments in 1891 to sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section of mineral land could be made the basis for the selection of lieu lands, and by the same section it is provided that the Secretary of the Interior without waiting for the extension of the public surveys may ascertain, by protraction or otherwise, the number of townships within a Government reservation, and the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each of such townships, if lost to the State, could be used as a basis for the selection of lieu lands, and such selection could be made on any unappropriated surveyed public lands, not mineral lands, in any part of the State.

By the same amendment it was provided that the State could await the extinguishment of a reservation and then take the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections therein as school lands. Under the authority of an act of Congress passed in 1891 the President of the United States by a proclamation dated December 20, 1892, and by another proclamation dated February 19, 1893, and by two other proclamations dated February 23, 1893, set apart as reservations a large quantity of public lands, wholly or in part covered by timber or underbrush. But since under the provisions of said amendments the State could await the extinguishment of these reservations and then take the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections therein as school lands, these sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections would not be lost by the State and would not be a proper basis for the selection of lieu lands unless the State exercised its option not to take such sections as school lands.

In order to ascertain the amount of lands applied for as for lieu lands under these amendments and proclamations I addressed a letter to the Surveyor-General on the 7th day of this month, requesting a statement showing the existing applications filed in his office since and during the year 1891, relative to selections of land in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced within the reservations by the Government of the United States, showing the names of the applicants, the quantity and description of the lands applied for, and the action taken thereon and the present status of such applications. This statement was furnished to me on the 15th of the present month, and from an examination of the statement I have ascertained that since these reservation applications have been filed with the Surveyor-General for the purchase of many thousands of acres of land in lieu of school lands lost to the State, that many thousands of acres of lands in sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in these reservations have been used as a basis for the selection of lieu lands so applied for, and that many of these applications have been made through the aid and assistance of land lawyers.

Under the provisions of Section 3515 of the Political Code, certificates of purchase of lands and all rights assured thereunder are subject to sale by deed of assignment. An examination of the places of residence of many of these applicants for the purchase of these lieu lands indicates that they are not engaged in the farming or grazing business and the use and benefit they expect to have from the purchase of these lands are those which result from sale for the purpose of speculation. In fact many applications for the purchase of school and lieu lands have been for the purpose of speculation; and this is contrary to the intent and spirit of sections 2 and 3 of Article XVII, of the Constitution.

In my opinion, the operation of the amendment embraced in the bill herewith returned will be to favor land speculation, which is contrary to the intent and spirit of the constitution of this State.

If the Legislature of the State relinquish the right of the State to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sessions embraced in the reservations, it should be before these sections are used as a basis for the selection of lieu lands, and not after they have been so used, perhaps in the interest of land speculators.

In vetoing the anti-scalper's bill, the Governor says:

I return herewith without my approval Senate bill 239, entitled "An act to regulate the sale and redemption of transportation tickets."

While this bill professes to be a regulation of the selling and redeeming of transportation tickets, it goes far beyond that. While it is claimed that it is an attempt to regulate or prohibit the sale of tickets by individuals who have received or purchased them lawfully and in good faith, under the provision of this act a citizen purchasing a ticket with a bona fide intention to travel upon the same, may sell the ticket to any individual or corporation, and the law thereby authorizes the purchase of such ticket by such other person: yet the person who thus purchases, under authority of law, and for a valuable consideration, the ticket, becomes a criminal when he either sells or gives to another the property and the right he has procured under direct authority of the act.

Again, the minimum punishment prescribed by section 6 of this act is $200. Should a man steal a railroad ticket of any value under $50 he is by the law punishable for committing a misdemeanor. There is for the offense of stealing a ticket, if a misdemeanor, no fixed penalty, and the maximum penalty would be a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. So that the man stealing a ticket of the value of not less than $50, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of his property therein, could not be punished by a fine not to exceed $500 nor by imprisonment to exceed six months, or both, and might be fined by the court in the sum of $1 or even less. Yet a man purchasing a railroad ticket from Oakland to San Francisco for 10 cents, or a ticket from San Francisco to Sacramento by way of Stockton for $3 30, may sell the ticket or give it to a friend, but if the person to whom he sold or gave the ticket should sell or give it away, honestly and without any criminal intent, he would become a criminal and be liable to punishment by a fine of not less than $200, and the court would have no power to impose a less punishment upon him.

Why a man selling a railroad ticket, because it is a railroad ticket, should thus be severely punished, while the man who steals the property of a private individual of many times the value of a railroad ticket may be fined but a small amount, is something beyond my comprehension. To sell a railroad ticket of the value of 10 cents a second time makes a man a criminal under this act, with no less a penalty attached than a fine of $200, and yet a person may steal from a poor man all he has so long as it be under $50 in value, and the penalty therefor is a fine in any sum less than $500 and imprisonment not to exceed six months. For no other reason than this the law should not be enacted. Beyond this there are other objections, all of which it is needless to state.

Under section 1 of the act it is provided that it shall be the duty of owners, lessees, etc., of transportation companies, as stated in the bill, to provide each agent who may be authorized to sell tickets or other documentary evidence of the right to travel upon "such railroad, steamboat or other conveyance" with a certificate, etc.

If this bill could have interstate operation, and even though it may not have such operation if it became a law, the meaning of the little word "such" would be so broad as to allow any transportation company to prevent any other transportatson company having connections with it, from selling any tickets through the connecting lines without the authority of the owner of each and every such line. In other words, a railroad company owning a line running from San Francisco to Martinez or Stockton, connecting with a line of another company running from Stockton to Tulare, and that of another company owning a line running from Tulare to Los Angeles, might be prevented by each and every one of these companies, whether under a lease or otherwise, from selling any tickets except through an agent of such other companies. The agent of company "A" might refuse to give to the agent of company "B" the right to sell tickets over company "A's" line, and it would be so authorized to refuse by this act, and thereby a system, either State or interstate, of requiring owners of connecting lines of railroads to pay owners of other lines of railroads for the privilege of thus selling through connecting tickets would be established. Whether this was contemplated or not, it would work a great hardship to the people and to connecting transportation lines.

The Legislature will observe that there is no regulation of the sale of tickets by "scalpers," and while "scalpers" are denounced, whether unjustly or not, in transacting their business the dragnet of the law proposed reaches far beyond them. If they forge tickets, or allow them to be changed, there are criminal laws to punish them. If they deal in tickets as they ought not to do, and these tickets cannot now be traced, a law regulating or even prohibiting the business of "scalpers" might be passed. We prohibit, license or regulate the business of selling liquors, but we do not usually prohibit, license or regulate the giving of liquors to a man by his friends. There is a vast difference between an act to regulate or prohibit a business as such and an act reaching to an individual in the exercise of his rightful use of property belonging to himself.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor Refuses to Approve Senate Bill 75.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Governor Budd sent the following veto message to the Senate yesterday:

I return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill 75, entitled "An act making an appropriation for reimbursing the county of Marin for moneys expended by it for the prosecution of crimes committed within the State Prison at San Quentin and for inquests held over the bodies of convicts who have died within said prison."

The State owns and controls the State Prison at Folsom. The State also owns and controls other State institutions in various counties of the State, and if the State reimbursed one county for money expended by that county in the prosecution of crimes committed in a State institution in that county, and for inquests held over the bodies of prisoners restrained by the State in such institutions, who have died therein, it should reimburse other counties for moneys expended by those counties in the prosecution of crimes committed in State institutions therein, and for inquests over the bodies of prisoners restrained by the State in such institutions who have died therein.

The State owns and controls insane asylums and reform schools in different counties of the State.

It is provided in section 24 of article IV of the constitution that the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in certain cases enumerated in that section, and in all other cases where agent law can be made applicable.

If the State should reimburse counties for money expended in the prosecution of crimes committed in State institutions in those counties, and for inquests over the bodies of persons restrained by the State in such institutions who have died therein, it should, in my opinion, be under the provisions of some general law.

It is, however, certain that if the bill herewith returned becomes a law, it will be a precedent for other counties to claim from the State reimbursement for any moneys expended by such counties under like circumstances; and in that way the expenses of the State government may be greatly increased, although such expenses are now so large that they are heavy burdens to the taxpayers of the State.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Many Bills Rushed Through With Feverish Haste.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—With feverish haste the Assembly attacked their file to-day. A few hours was all that remained to pass upon bills. A few that had been left off the file were smuggled in, but the greater part of the day was spent in clearing up the files.

It was decided to cease considering bills at 1 o'clock. At 12:30 o'clock it became evident that the time would not suffice, but the clocks in the Assembly were stopped and 1 o'clock was not reached till after the Assembly adjourned.

Finally all the important measures were in from the Senate, except the tax levy and the revenue bills. The Assembly waited for these, but wasted no time. At last at 2 o'clock the two bills arrived.

The amount of the tax levy was materially reduced. The general fund was reduced from $5,163,106 to $4,913,106 and the school fund from $2,903,870 03 to $2,681,371.

Dinkelspeil of San Francisco called up the bill appropriating $20,000 for the maintenance of the State Board of Horticulture for the next two years, and told of the important work of the board. The bill passed by a vote of 61 to nothing.

The bills passed paying the widow of A. W. McGinniss $7500, paying the claim of Cornelius Lynch, amending the law relative to municipal bonds for public improvements, and repealing the acts of 1885 and 1887. Hall of Placer endeavored to call up the bill regulating the practice of pharmacy, but the House would not permit it, and the bill went to the graveyard.

New Deputy Attorney-General.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Charles N. Post, a Sacramento attorney, was appointed Deputy Attorney-General tonight and took oath of office.

In Dresden cars are driven by gas motors.

NO COUNTY DIVISION.

The Senate Kills the Bill by a Refusal to Reconsider.

ANGER OF A SENATOR.

Smith of Kern Charges That His Colleagues Treat Him Discourteously.

HIS EFFORTS ARE UNAVAILING.

Though He Insists That the Measure Be Taken Up, His Pleadings Fail.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Interwoven like a silver thread in the gray meshes of the Senatorial investigation scandal, the county division proposition glistened at various portions of the Senate's session today.

It was agreed that each of the Senators on the investigating committee should have the privilege of placing one bill on the urgency file. The Senate observed its agreement with four of the members and broke its faith with the fifth. That was when Senator Smith sought to place the county division bill on the special file this morning. When Smith made the motion to bring up the county division bill a storm of protest broke upon the Senate chamber. Burke led the fight.

Smith, glancing scornfully at the Senator from Santa Cruz, declared that a veterinary should be appointed to ascertain who were suffering from enlargement of the heart. Continuing, Senator Smith said he was surprised at the discourtesy which had been shown him. He had at all times tried to act courteously with all members, and as the privilege had been promised him he regretted that the members saw fit to recede from their promise. He only asked the privilege of taking up the bill. If the Senators did not like the bill they could vote it down.

Ford declared: "Boys, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

There were calls and calls of the House. Finally the Senate refused to allow the bill to come up on urgency by a vote of 26 to 14. It required 27 votes to bring the bill up, so the divisionists lacked one vote of success. This was the vote:

Ayes—Aram, Arms, Androus, Beard, Biggy, Denison, Dunn, Earl, Fay, Ford, Gesford, Gleaves, Hart, Henderson, Hoyt, Linder, McAllister, McGowan, Mitchell, Pedlar, Seymour, Shine, Simpson, Smith, Toner, Withington—26.

Noes—Bert, Burke, Flint, Franck, Holloway, Langford, Mahoney, Martin, Mathews, Orr, Seawell, Shippee, Voorheis, Whitehurst—14.

Another attempt was made to bring up the bill in the afternoon, but it was defeated by technicalities and a recess. Linder was wroth. He declared after recess that Senatorial honor was worth nothing, that the word of Senators was not to be depended upon, and intimated that the most potent of reasons—the jingling one—had been used to accomplish what was done.

"The Biggy-Dunn affair does not compare with this," concluded the Senator from Tulare.

It was found futile at the night session of the Senate to attempt to bring up the county division bill, so the matter was dropped, and no counties may now be divided until the next session of the Legislature passes a general law.

The school teachers' annuity fund bill passed by a vote of 23 ayes to 10 noes, and was rushed into the Assembly.

The Assembly bills passed as follows:

Providing for the incorporation and management of the co-operative associations.

Providing for the letting of contracts for lighting streets and public buildings in cities and towns.

Paying the claim of ex-Sheriff Kearny of San Benito.

Amending the law providing for the management of the Southern California Insane Asylum.

Amending the law relative to contracts on State buildings.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors near the Soldiers' Home.

Paying John C. Pelton $5000.

Providing for the disincorporation of the municipal corporations of the sixth class.

Amending the law relative to libel and slander, broadening scope of privileged publications.

Establishing the State Normal School at San Diego and authorizing the trustees to be named by the Governor to accept a gift of land.

Creating the exempt fireman's relief fund in various counties and cities, and authorizing the Board of Equalization to fix a tax levy.

BUNCO GAME AT SAN JOSE.

A Confiding Saloon-Keeper Is the Victim of Sharpers.

He Loans Money to a Poker-Player on False Representations.

SAN JOSE, March 16.—William Corkery, a saloon-keeper, is the victim of a band of confidence operators, and has caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of A. Hope Johnson on a charge of felony embezzlement.

Several days ago Johnson and other men were playing poker in Corkery's saloon, Johnson losing. They played late into the night, when Johnson ran out of money and asked Corkery for a loan, stating he had a large sum on deposit in the Oakland Bank of Savings. One of the other players advised Corkey to make the loan, saying Johnson owned a valuable business block in Oakland and was perfectly good. Johnson then drew a check on the Oakland bank for $508 and Corkery gave him the money.

The game went on till daylight, Johnson losing, and soon afterward the sharpers left. Of course the check proved to be worthless.

Johnson was arrested at Santa Cruz this morning. He was engaged in the oil business at Santa Cruz and formerly owned a newspaper route in East Oakland. He claims that the money was lost in a gambling game and that the check was given to avoid trouble.

Y. M. C. A. in Financial Trouble.

SAN JOSE, March 16.—The Y. M. C. A. is in financial straits. It has been attached for $262 by the San Jose Laundry Association. The property is mortgaged for $20,000, and much interest unpaid and other debts exist. A meeting of the trustees will be held to-morrow night to consider the financial question.

A Levanting Deputy Constable.

SAN JOSE, March 16.—Otto Wolff, a deputy Constable, has gone and a warrant is out for his arrest. He collected money for Mangrum & Otter, stove-dealers, and failed to turn it in. He also collected a $41 judgment in favor of C. L. Van Graus and kept it. It is thought he has gone to British Columbia.

STOCKTON'S TELEPHONE LINE.

The Incorporation of a Rival Company Is Effected.

STOCKTON, March 16.—The California Telephone Association was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are M. Louis of Boston and M. S. Arndt, Gus Gumpertz, Mrs. E. Arndt and Frank E. Lane of this city. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into 1000 shares.

Each incorporator takes 200 shares. This is the corporation that will start an opposition system to the Sunset company in Stockton. The incorporators say they will have their system working inside of four months and will furnish telephones for $2 a month.

Football Game.

STOCKTON, March 16.—There was a splendid game of football at Goodweller Grove this afternoon between the Stockton High School team and the eleven of the Sacramento High School. Both teams were in fine condition and the game was warmly contested. The visitors were the heavier, but the Stocktons won by a score of 12 to 8.

To night the Sacramento team was tendered a dance at Pioneer Hall by the High School girls.

During the progress of the game to-day Professor Francis of the Stockton High School players, had one of his legs so badly wrenched that he will be confined for two or three weeks.

EX-GOV. LAUGHTON DEAD.

A Well-Known Nevada and Washington Politician Dies at Tacoma.

He Fiddled His Way Into Office in the Northern State.

TACOMA, Wash., March 16.—Charles E. Laughton, "the fiddling Governor" and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Washington and Nevada, died at 8:20 to-night at the Bohemian Club of heart failure caused by a complication of diseases.

He came here last Saturday from Olympia, where he had been during the legislative session. He became sick suddenly, and Tuesday his son Ray was telegraphed for.

At 8:10 this evening he felt better and was moved to the parlor of the club. Ten minutes later he complained of the room being too warm. His son Ray went to open a window when he exclaimed, "Oh, my God," and expired, sinking in his chair. The book he was reading, "The Sunny Side of Politics," fell in his lap. The funeral arrangements are not made. Mrs. Laughton and her two daughters are in San Francisco.

Charles E. Laughton was born in Bangor, Me., where his father still lives, and was 49 years old. He was an Elk, a thirty-third degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner.

Laughton was married in 1871 at Sacramento, and the same year became connected with the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, of which he was appointed auditor in 1875. He held this position until elected Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada in 1882.

At the expiration of his term he moved to Okanegon County, a mountainous mining district, where he was engaged in mining and milling operations, as he had been in Nevada. He was known as the best amateur violinist on the Pacific Coast, and his friends say that he fiddled his way into office in both Nevada and Washington. He won the hearts of the rough silver miners of Okanagon County by fiddling in their camps after their day's work was ended. A dozen of them would gather around smoking their pipes as the Governor poured forth tuneful melodies.

As a result the miners elected him to the Territorial Legislature, and at the first State convention held the next summer at Walla Walla, Laughton was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor to the surprise of almost the entire convention. The miners demanded representation on the State ticket for their favorite, and by shrewd work Laughton secured the second place.

The next year Governor Ferry had to go to California for his health, and for six months Laughton, as acting Governor, carried things with a high hand. He secured the passage of a law creating the office of State Geologist, and promptly appointed one of his Nevada friends to fill it. After the Legislature adjourned he vetoed several bills aimed to reduce railroad rates and otherwise regulate corporations. The farmers protested in vain.

For two years he had spent most of his time in California, but promptly appeared at the opening of the Legislature in January and was the chief organizer of the lobby.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Club.

TACOMA, Wash., March 16.—At an enthusiastic meeting held to-day the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club voted to consolidate, forming a Chamber of Commerce composed of 500 active members and professional men. The Chamber has taken for its motto "Tacoma, a Hundred Thousand People in 1900," which means that an organized effort will be made to secure that population for this city in five years. The State will be extensively advertised in the East.

ON PUGET SOUND.

A Dutch Colony to Be Established on Whidby Island.

"We have bought 18,000 acres of land on Whidby Island," said H. E. Werkman of Holland, Mich., "and shall bring out a large colony of Hollanders. Some of these will come from the old country, some from Michigan and others from Dakota. The land will be sold in small tracts—not to exceed forty acres. We expect to bring out about two hundred families during the coming year. They will take up the growth of vegetables and roots, and will also go extensively into dairying and fruit-growing.

"The Dutch are a wonderfully thrifty people. They can live on a small income, but when they get ahead are liberal in their expenditures and generous in their customs. The climate of Holland closely resembles that of Puget Sound, and I am confident that the colonies will be entirely successful. It is our purpose to reclaim a great deal of the flooded land on the island by means of dikes. The island has an area of about 110,000 acres, and we expect in a few years to change it into a garden spot."

Mr. Werkman has just sent a carload of the products of Washington to Holland, Mich. That is the center of the greatest Hollander settlement in the United States. "Within a radius of thirty miles," said Mr. Werkman, "there are about 40,000 of my countrymen."—Spokane Review.

Three thousand vessels have used the Manchester ship canal in the first year after its opening. Of these 501 were foreign vessels bound to Manchester direct.

Rich Red Blood

In the body of an adult person there are about 18 pounds of blood.

The blood has as its most important elements, small round corpuscles, red and white, in proportion of about 300 red to 1 white one.

If the number of red corpuscles becomes diminished and the white ones increased the blood is impure, thin, lacking in the nutrition necessary to sustain the health and nerve strength of the body.

Then That Tired Feeling, Nervousness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or others of the long train of ills, according to the temperament and disposition, attack the victim.

The only permanent remedy is found in a reliable blood medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts upon the red corpuscles, enriching them and increasing their number. It thus restores the vital fluid to healthy condition, expels all impurity, cures Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, Scrofula and all other diseases arising from or promoted by low state of the blood.

That these statements are true we prove not by our own statements, but by what thousands of perfectly reliable people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the testimonial in the next column from a beloved clergyman. Then take

"In view of the benefit I have had from Hood's Sarsaparilla I wish to give the following testimonial. I have several times been badly

Poisoned With Creeping Ivy.

As the old school of medicine simply tried to remove the symptoms instead of the sources of them, much of the poison was left in my system to appear in an itching humor on my body with every violent exertion in warm weather. At all times there were more or less indications of poison in my blood, up to a year ago last winter, when

Large Sores Broke Out

on my body. I then purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and a half of another bottle, the sores and humor disappeared. I attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in Montreal and also visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather of the summer. Was on the go all the time, but

Had No Recurrence

of the burning and itching sensation which had marred every previous summer's outing. I have reason, therefore, to be enthusiastic in my praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla." SAMUEL S. SCHNELL, pastor of Free Baptist Church, Appalachin, N. Y.

Be Sure To Get **HOOD'S** And Only Hood's

Sarsaparilla

THE SENATORS DODGE.

Continued from First Page.

mained another reason why the matter should be referred to the Grand Jury. He said that some weeks ago a committee of Senators examined the law and decided that the Senate had no power to appoint a committee to sit after the Legislature had adjourned. If this opinion be sound the appointment of the committee proposed by Senator Fay's resolution would be futile, and their powers would be inadequate for the important work. The honor and dignity of the Senate and the well-being of the State require that the matter be exhaustively investigated. The offenses charged occurred in Sacramento, and the Grand Jury only has the great powers necessary to probe this awful charge to the bottom.

The substitute was adopted, and Sacramento's Grand Jury will be asked to investigate.

DUNN'S DISGRACEFUL ACT.

Attempts to Do Violence to Witness Kahn.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—A fight between Senator Dunn and Julius Kahn was only avoided by the active interference of by-standers at 3 o'clock this morning.

Julius Kahn and a friend had entered the barroom of the Golden Eagle and edged their way through the crowd to the bar. The drinks had just been ordered when Dunn, who was in the barroom, caught sight of Kahn and made a run for him, applying to Kahn an opprobrious epithet. One of the local newspaper men grabbed Dunn by the arm, but was thrust aside. W. D. English and James Long then grappled with Dunn, who tugged and pulled to get away.

Kahn looked at his adversary a moment and then walked away without replying to his epithets. Dunn kept up his wordy assault on Kahn, and had to be held several moments before he calmed down enough to listen to the advise of his friends.

This afternoon Senator Dunn stated to a friend that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the outbreak and could not control himself when he saw the man who had testified against him before the committee. Kahn made light of the episode.

All sorts of rumors of threats of violence have been circulated, but nothing disturbed the peace of the Senatorial day session.

THE GOVERNOR DISAPPOINTED

How a Pet Measure Came to Be Defeated in the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Governor Budd is much disappointed over the refusal of the Senate to pass the bill giving the State Board of Examiners supervisory control of the various boards which manage the State penal and charitable institutions.

Samuel Leake, Sacramento's postmaster, is the one responsible for the defeat of the bill. Some days ago Leake had a talk with the Governor, in which he said it was a foolish thing to pass such a bill. "Husband and wife sometimes quarrel and make up, but with two Republicans and one Democrat on the board the Republicans are not going to quarrel," said Leake in his argument. The Governor could not agree with him, and then the conversation ended.

"They say I beat the bill," said Leake, "and I guess they tell the truth, but the story that the Governor was against the bill is a falsehood. It was a pet measure with the Governor."

Leake's interest in killing the bill is due to his friendship for State Printer Johnson.

Governor Budd is very much put out over the slaughter of the bill. The failure of Seymour to stand up and be counted for the bill probably greatly hurts his chance of being made warden of the State prison at San Quentin. It is said that the Governor now contemplates vetoing one of the appropriation bills for the State Printer's office.

"Mr. Leake and I are friendly enough," said the Governor, "but I cannot control his action and he certainly cannot control mine. If I could have prevented Mr. Leake would not have fought the bill. I do not blame him for doing so. He has a perfect right to oppose legislation for the good of the State if he so desires to do, but the statement that I was opposed to the measure is absolutely and unqualifiedly false."

NEW APPOINTEES.

Senator Gesford Is Now Insurance Commissioner.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—Governor Budd sent to the Senate the following appointments to-night:

Senator Henry C. Gesford of Napa to be Insurance Commissioner, vice J. N. E. Wilson, term expired April 15, 1894.

Nelson Provost of San Francisco Port Warden, vice John W. Gage, term expired.

H. R. Atwood of San Francisco, Port Warden, vice A. J. Martin, term expired; Robert Fitzgerald of Oakland, Prison Director, vice Charles Sonntag, term expired.

All the nominations were confirmed by the Senate. Some debate occured concerning the Insurance Commissioner, it being contended that no vacancy existed in the office now held by M. R. Higgins, who was appointed by Governor Markham.

Senator Gesford made a neat speech, thanking his associates for the honor conferred.

Nevada Legislature Adjourns.

CARSON, Nev., March 16.—The Nevada Legislature adjourned sine die at midnight.

POW WOW AT PENDLETON.

Umatilla Indians Smoke the Pipe of Peace With a Soldier.

Captain Richards Mollifies the Disgruntled Chiefs of the Oregon Tribe.

PENDLETON, Or., March 16.—Captain Richards, in command of the troops, today held a powwow with the Umatilla Indian chiefs. The chiefs made lengthy speeches, referring to the many years their people have been at peace with the whites, and claiming that the Umatilla tribe always assisted the white settlers to repel the invasion of hostile bands of warriors from the north. The powwow was conducted with great formality.

The pipe of peace was smoked and the captain in return brought out a box of Havanas. Sports were then indulged in. Mootenic, the champion Indian wrestler, offered to wrestle with any one of the soldiers. Several matches resulted, Mootenic winning all bouts.

Captain Richards ordered out the troops and gave an exhibition drill. A large crowd of spectators watched the proceedings, while the chiefs stood in wonderment.

Captain Richards then caused the best, in his commissary to be set out and with his officers did the honors to the newly made Indian citizens. When dinner was over the chiefs and their retainers saddled their horses, shook hands as a token of eternal friendship and rode away to their tepees at the headwaters of the Umatilla River, while their attendants beat tom toms and a few bloodcurdling yells echoed among the peaks roundabout the camp, as a reminder of the days when the warpaint was worn and the tomahawk dangled at their belts.

SANTA BARBARA'S FESTIVAL.

Visitors Gathering to Be Present at the Great Flower Show.

SANTA BARBARA, March 16.—The Arlington has for a week past been flying the flag which signifies that the number of guests in the house has passed the 200 limit, and still the trains are daily bringing large parties to swell the society contingent already gathered for the coming flower festival, which promises to have a larger and more brilliant attendance than any of its predecessors.

Largest Assortment and Variety —OF— Second-Hand Furniture AND CARPETS (AS GOOD AS NEW AND TWICE AS CHEAP) ON THE PACIFIC COAST. EXAMINE AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

LUNDY FURNITURE CO.

818-820 Mission Street, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

BRUSHES FOR BARBERS, BAKers, bootblacks, bathhouses, billiard-tables, brewers, bookbinders, candy-makers, canners, dyers, flourmills, foundries, laundries, paperhangers, printers, painters, shoe factories, stablemen, tar-roofers, tanners, tailors, etc. BUCHANAN BROS., Brush Manufacturers, 609 Sacramento St.

CUBA'S INSURRECTION.

Rebels Have Been Gaining Every Battle Lately.

THEIR PLANS STRATEGIC.

Telegraph Lines Cut in Order That Facts Should Not Leak Out to Officials.

LEADERS ARE INDEPENDENT.

Several Severe Actions Have Recently Occurred With Loss of Life and Arms.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 15.—Authentic advices direct say the Cuban revolution is progressing most favorably. Exact information as to the various movements cannot readily be obtained, owing to Government censorship over telegraphic communications. This was foreseen and provided for. Each section of the revolutionary party has been operating independently so far. Each leader fights on his own account, thus distracting the Spanish forces and leaving them in perpetual doubt as to where and when the next blow will be struck. At every point occupied the insurgents' first act is to destroy the telegraph, so the Government shall be left in the dark as to their movements.

It is supposed at Havana and Santiago that Dr. Grillo, the president of the autonomy party, and Urbana Sanchez have fled before the Spaniards. Their movements, however, are strategic. Dr. Grillo is here. He came yesterday via Montego Bay. Sanchez has gone to Santo Domingo. The arrival of Grillo is but the carrying out of one of the principal plans of the insurgents. Fourteen other insurgents accompanied him.

The Cubans here are very active, yet no overt act that could bring them under the direct notice of the British authorities has been or is likely to be committed. In fact to all appearances these visitors know nothing about any revolution, and do nothing but behave themselves with great circumspection.

Besides mystifying the military authorities by dark movements the insurgent forces have struck several blows heavily and with great rapidity, each, it is declared, having accomplished its object. They were all to secure strategic positions. Many points of vantage are now occupied inland, and good secret coast positions are held, through which supplies are drawn, despite Spain's watchfulness.

At Santiago the insurgents hold a strongly intrenched position not far from the city, under the command of General Moncada, Quintin, Bundera and Victorian Garzon. They are 400 strong and well equipped with four months' supplies. Several attempts to dislodge them have proven futile and costly to the Spaniards. Moncada is, or rather was, awaiting instructions and reenforcements to enable him to capture Santiago.

At Baire 500 armed men made a demonstration. There were also a few fights in Jaguey Grande in Matanzas. There were 7000 troops ordered to Santiago on March 1 and there was a fight at Ybarra with a band of insurgents, who were driven to the mountains. Twenty rifles and 25,000 cartridges were captured.

A lively fight with insurgents at Mocha was reported on March 2, and thirty-four were captured. At Vequita 300 rebels met the Spanish soldiers. There were eleven killed and many prisoners taken. The same day a demand was made in the cabinet at Madrid for unlimited appropriations to suppress the rebellion.

The defeat at Jaguey Grande took place on March 4, according to the Government. That was at Matanzas. Eighty were routed, while at Murugua, in the lower end of the island, three different bands were dispossessed and the leaders either killed or made prisoners. Many of the band surrendered.

Few reports of trouble in Santa Clara had been made, but on March 5 martial law was declared there. On that day the insurgents were ambushed at Las Cunas, near Santiago, and there was fierce fighting for an hour, after which the rebels ran away. Another band fought and ran at Monte Cristo.

On March 14 fifty rebels were killed and wounded near Guantanamo. It will be seen that even the Government reports show a deal of active fighting, while there is not a single report of insurgents gaining any advantage.

An American connected with the revolutionary movement said this morning: "We have got the Spaniards so hoodooed they not only don't know where we are but don't know where they are themselves."

He is enthusiastic and eager to bet at long odds that inside of six months the Spaniards will be out of Cuba. The principal points of preliminary hostilities of Dr. Grillo and his companions on Saturday were Santiago, Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Baire, Holgin, and Guantanamo, where no great conflict had been attempted.

A man-of-war had captured two boats from Key West manned by Americans, which were making off from the coast. The boats were empty, having obviously carried out their mission. The Americans were made prisoners on suspicion, but at latest accounts had refused to say where they had come from.

An Italian Opinion.

ROME, March 16.—The Giornale, referring to the killing of Italians at Walsenburg, Colo., says that the Italians were certainly in the wrong if they killed Hixon, the saloon-keeper. "But," the article adds, "that does not justify the summary lynching of six prisoners. It is to be hoped that the United States will act firmly and rapidly in punishing the guilty and give satisfaction to Italy."

Sir Robert Duff Dead.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 16.—Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, Governor of New South Wales, is dead, aged 60 years. He was formerly a commander in the royal navy, a Justice of the Peace and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Banff and Kincardine, Scotland. From 1861 to 1893 he was a member of Parliament for County Banff. He was afterward appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Harcourt Wants Courtney.

LONDON, March 16.—The Standard says that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is opposed to a Cabinet Minister becoming Speaker of the House of Commons on the ground that it will necessitate embarrassing Cabinet changes. His preference is for Leonard Henry Courtney.

GUATEMALA TRADE.

The Completion of the Central Railway Will Transfer Commerce.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special dispatch to the World from Guatemala says: The railway connecting Pataul with the Central Railway was formally opened today. An important section is now put in direct communication with the rest of the country. Large quantities of railway material for the Northern railway, which will connect this city with Port Barrios, have arrived here. The Government intends to push the construction with the same energy as on the Atlantic side, where more than 100 miles of railway are open. Work from this end has begun, and the line is finished as far as St. Augustin. It is believed that this road will turn the bulk of Guatemalan foreign trade to the United States.

RIOT IN MADRID.

Army Officers Sack a Newspaper Office and Assault Workmen.

MADRID, March 16.—An attack was made last night by an army officer on the office of the newspaper El Globo. The manager and other officers of the paper were wounded.

The attacking party consisted of 300 lieutenants in the army, and the offices were completely wrecked. The furniture was smashed into firewood. The employes of the shops strongly resisted the assailants, and in the melee the manager and a number of others were wounded.

The rioting became so serious that the Military Governor of Madrid was summoned, and through his efforts order was restored.

KILLED BY BANDITS.

An American Railroad Engineer Shot Down in Lower Mexico.

OAXACA, Mexico, March 16.—Henry Thompson and Frank Owens, American railroad contractors, who passed through here a short time ago on their way to Guatemala, were attacked by Guatemalan bandits near the town of Chilton, State of Chiapas. Thompson was killed and Owens seriously wounded. They were robbed of several thousand dollars. The outlaws were pursued across the border into Guatemala. Thompson was prominently connected with the building of a number of Western railway lines in the United States.

STRONG HINT AT REBELLION.

The School Question Stirring Up Feeling Throughout Canada.

A Manifesto Issued by the Protective Association to the People.

TORONTO, March 16.—The executive committee of the Canadian Protective Association has issued a manifesto in which a solemn protest is entered against dominion interference in the Manitoba School question.

It accuses the Catholic hierarchy of stirring up feelings of discontent in the minds of French half breeds, who, if left alone, would have accepted the school act without question.

There is a very slight veiled threat that if the Dominion Government accedes to the hierarchy's demand civil war will be engendered, "as happened," to use the words of the manifesto, "to the great country to the south of us, when four billion dollars was expended and the lives of many million men were expended to make good arguments for State and Federal rights."

Continuing, the manifesto says: "To prevent a recurrence of attempts to destroy the public school system of the various provinces, and to restore harmony among all our people, irrespective of creed, we ask all our members and every patriotic citizen to unite in the just demand that Jesuits be forthwith expelled from this country."

MINERS ENTOMBED.

An Explosion in Silesia Causes the Death of Many Men.

TROPPEAU, Austrian Silesia, March 16. An explosion of firedamp took place in the Hohenugge mine, belonging to the estate of the late Archduke Albrecht of Austria. At the time there were 280 miners below.

Eighty miners have been rescued. The remaining 120 are imprisoned in the galleries blocked with debris. The bodies of several have already been extricated.

During the day twelve dead bodies were recovered, and a number of miners, fifteen of whom were injured, were rescued, and it is now believed that not more than fifty perished.

CHINA PLEADING.

She Will Ask Foreign Countries to Prevent Taking Territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The Chinese envoy has solicited the intervention of Russia for the protection of the integrity of China's continental territories in the event of Japan insisting upon concessions on the Chinese mainland. The Chinese envoy has gone to Berlin, in order to make the same request of Germany, and similar instructions have been sent to the Chinese envoy at London and Paris. It is added that no request for assistance has been made to the United States, Italy or Austria.

Meeting Suppressed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—The mutiny of the cadets at the military school has been suppressed by the troops, and inhabitants to the number of 200 have been expelled. The mutiny was caused by political intrigues against President Moraes and the Government of Brazil. A number of the cadets engaged in the disturbance have been arrested.

Arrived at Palermo.

PALERMO, March 16.—The Fuerst Bismarck, from New York January 22 with a party of excursionists, arrived here to-day via Algiers, Alexandria, Constantinople and other ports.

Lady Jaqueline Dead.

ROME, March 16.—Lady Mary Alva Jaqueline, twin daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Consuelo Yznega of New York, who was sojourning in Italy, is dead.

Brazil to Redeem Paper Money.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—The Government has decided that the new loan of 100,000 contos of reis shall be applied to the redemption of the paper currency.

Queen Victoria at Nice.

NICE, March 16.—Queen Victoria arrived here yesterday and drove to the Hotel Ciemez, escorted by detachments of gendarmes and cavalry.

Sullivan May Fight.

BOSTON, March 16.—John L. Sullivan will challenge the winner of the Kilrain-O'Donnell fight here next Monday night.

QUESTIONS OF COST.

Charges for Extradition Considered by Germans.

TREATY RECONSIDERED.

Americans Have the Greatest Demands and Should Pay the Largest Bill.

NO EXCLUSION FOR GRAIN.

No Further Restrictions Placed on Shipments of American Cattle.

BERLIN, March 16.—The revision of the German-American extradition treaty is now under way. The terms of the existing treaty in some respects are not satisfactory to the Government. It is the question of the costs involved in extradition proceedings which is the main objection on the American side.

In 1891 the American Government made advances to Germany with the view of modifying the treaty provisions in this and other respects, including the right of each government to try extradited persons solely on the specific charges under which their extradition was demanded. Germany, however, was not satisfied with the proposed changes and the negotiations after a time were dropped. A recent extradition case at Hamburg, the person involved being a clever adventuress, who passed herself off in Berlin and elsewhere as the Archduchess Theresa d'Este, and victimized several persons to the amount of 200,000 marks, is the direct cause of reopening the negotiations for a revision of the treaty. This time Germany came forward with certain proposals, and these were sent a few days ago through the Embassador here to Washington.

Emperor William presides daily at the sessions of the State Council, which last from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 oclock in the afternoon, and from 3 in the afternoon until 7 in the evening. His Majesty has proved himself an excellent chairman, ruling debate with a firm hand and at the same time allowing full discussion.

The grain monopoly proposals of Kanitz have been virtually shelved by the State Council, and the agrarians in reply have introduced Von Kanitz' bill, signed by 103 members, into the Reichstag. This number, it should be added, about represents the total strength of the members of the Reichstag who are in favor of the bill, so there is no possible chance of its adoption. Consequently American grain will not be excluded from Germany for the present.

The prohibition of the importation of American cattle was also discussed on Wednesday by the State Council, and it was decided not to recommend any new measures in this respect.

The State Council yesterday discussed the currency question, and adopted a resolution noting with satisfaction Von Hohenlohe's statement in the Reichstag, February 15, in regard to the proposed international monetary conference, and expressing the opinion that in view of this statement no further measures should be taken at present, but the result of steps, already contemplated, should be awaited. The statement of Hohenlohe in the Reichstag on February 15 regarding the proposal of an international monetary conference, was as follows:

"Without prejudicing our imperial currency, one must confess the differences in the value of gold and silver continue to react upon our commercial life. Following, therefore, the tendencies which led to the appointment of a silver commission I am ready to consider, in conjunction with the Federal Governments, whether we cannot enter upon a friendly interchange of opinion as to common remedial measures with the other states which are chiefly interested in maintaining the value of silver."

The State Council to-day considered the proposed measures for reducing the cost of farming and for reducing the duties on agricultural products. According to general report, Emperor William has repeatedly shown displeasure at the extreme demands of Von Kanitz. In this connection the Hamburger correspondent says his Majesty, at Wednesday's meeting of the Council, replying to a remark of Von Kanitz, said if the members of the council continued to drag his personality into their debates it would be impossible for him to continue presiding at their meetings.

The Hamburger Nachrichten also declares that upon one occasion when Von Kanitz was addressing his remarks to the Emperor, the latter intervened and requested the Count to address the Ministers, not himself.

Apropos of the State Council, Dr. Stoecker's organ published the following anecdote: When Prince Bismarck was appointed a member of the State Council in 1854 he wrote to Von Gerlach as follows: "My wife asked me what the State Council was, and I answered, 'the quintessence of all stupidity and wickedness as comprised in the words Privy Councilor.' You see, I do not indulge in illusions respecting the value of that body."

The appointment of Count William Bismarck, second son of the ex-Chancellor, as Civil Governor of East Prussia, in succession to Von Stollberg-Wernigerode came as a surprise to the political world. Count William is well acquainted with Koenigsberg, the seat of the government of East Prussia, as he was prepared there for the service of the state by the chief colonial department. As a student Count William had much the same merry time as his father, and was nearly killed in a duel at Bonn. When the great Chancellor fell into disgrace, Count William had the tact to keep in the background, with the result he continued in the service of state, while his brother, Count Herbert, was obliged to leave office. Count William's appointment is regarded as the first of a series of honors to his father.

There is no decrease in the spread of the epidemic of influenza. There have been 730 deaths in Berlin alone.

In the Reichstag to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs von Bieberstein, replying to a question of Herr Hesse, Centrist, said the German Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, Venezuela, was in no way molested, and that there was no ground for anxiety regarding German interests in Venezuela.

Electricity in Mines.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 16.—The Enterprise Coal Company intends to use electricity in their mines here. Not only will light be furnished to all portions of the workings, but they will also do away with the mules and use electricity as a motive power.

NEW TO-DAY—CLOTHING.

FORSOOK HER LOVER ROLAND

A Chattanooga Woman Agrees to Marry a Man Who Robs Her.

She Met Him on a Train While Going to Meet Her Friend in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A well-dressed young woman, who said she was Mrs. Emma Dwyer, of Chattanooga, Tenn., left a Chicago and Alton train at the railway depot at 9 A. M. and reported to Detective Moore that she had been robbed of $500. She said she had left Chattanooga for Carlinville, Ill., where she was to meet and marry Roland Buel, also of Chattanooga.

On the train she met a stranger who came aboard at Evansville, Ind. She became infatuated with the stranger, who said he was John Lynch of St. Louis, and claimed to be a lawyer. After a necessarily short courtship ensued she agreed to marry him instead of Buel. Lynch conducted her to the Lambert House when they reached St. Louis yesterday, and she remained there with him last night. This morning she started for Carlinville to tell Buel about her change of mind, and Lynch bought her a ticket. While crossing the bridge she discovered that $500 in cash and checks had been taken from her reticule, which Lynch had carried for her.

Lynch was arrested at the Union station and admitted practically all of Mrs. Dwyer's story, except the theft of $500. This he strenuously denied. Lynch is an attorney at Evansville. Mrs. Dwyer says she owns two business blocks and other property at Chattanooga, valued at $100,000.

ASSAULTED BY MASKED MEN.

A Priest's Home in Pennsylvania Visited at Midnight.

HAMILTON, Pa., March 16.—The parochial residence of the Greek church at Fredland was broken into Thursday night and the priest, Rev. G. Galovitch, his housekeeper, Mrs. Lehotag, and her assistant, Mrs. Zacharias, murderously assaulted.

At midnight five masked men battered in the front door. Supposing the house was on fire the inmates rushed downstairs in their nightclothes. They were met at the foot of the stairs with cocked revolvers.

Mrs. Lehotag was knocked down with a club and beaten into insensibility. The priest fought desperately and succeeded in locking himself in. The doors were battered down again, the windows shattered and the study door peforated with bullets.

A piece of dynamite was exploded on the safe. Finally the townspeople came to the rescue and the robbers fled. Mrs. Zacharias, who jumped from the second-story window, sustained serious injuries.

GRAVES STILL ALIVE.

Connecticut People Do Not Believe the Colorado Murderer Is Dead.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special to the World from Mystic, Conn., says: Mystic people say that Dr. Thatcher Graves, the murderer of Mrs. Barnaby by poison, still lives, that he never attempted suicide and that the body, if body it was, contained in the coffin buried at Thompson, Conn., last year, was a substitute. The members of Golden Cross Commandery have been investigating the story of the doctor's death, as his life was insured for $2000 in the order. Recently it was learned that no claim for the insurance had ever been made. The attention of the Grand Lodge was called to this matter and the Mystic Council was informed that the Grand Lodge did not regard him as dead, believing that the alleged suicide was a fake and that Graves is still living in the West under an assumed name.

COLORADO RAILROAD.

A Line for White River Valley Section Incorporated at Denver.

DENVER, March 16.—Articles of inporation for the White River Valley Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital stock of $350,000. The incorporators are: A. C. Drumm of Denver, E. Marshal, Henry J. Hay, I. N. McBeth and W. M. Kennison of Garden City, Kans.; W. F. Teagarden of Craig, Colo.; Isaac C. Baer of Leadville and F. E. Sheridan of Meeker.

The object of the company, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is to construct and operate a line of railway and telegraph from Newcastle, in Garfield County, to Meeker, the metropolis of the White River country, a distance of fifty miles.

This road will open up to settlement 10,000 square miles of territory in Colorado rich in minerals and suitable for farming.

Carey Now a President.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 16.—Ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey, who was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate at the recent legislative session, was to-day elected president and manager of the Wyoming Development Company. He will take the active management of the company, which is colonizing 60,000 acres of farming land near this city.

Miss Julia Stevenson Engaged.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 16.—The engagement of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, and Mr. Martin Hardin is announced. Mr. Hardin is a son of Assistant Attorney-General Hardin, and is now a student in the theological seminary here.

SAVED BY BRAVE FIREMEN.

Sixteen People Taken From a Burning Building in Omaha.

The Fire Started in Order to Secure Insurance on Old Stock.

OMAHA, March 16.—Sixteen people were rescued from the third and fourth stories of the burning Withnell block, corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets, to-day by Omaha firemen with the aid of extension ladders. A number of them were young women, and all were carried out in safety. Though the damage to the block was less than $10,000 it cut off all escape by destroying the elevator and staircase, and for a few minutes rendered the situation of the inmates on the top floors critical. Many of them were with difficulty restrained from jumping to the pavement below.

While a number of streams were turned on the fire, the hook and ladder men hurried up their long ladders and applied themselves to the rescue of the thoroughly frightened inmates. The evidence of incendiarism was reported to Chief of Detectives Haze, and detectives were detailed to look after the case. They examined the debris, and found deposits of combustibles. The only trace of the large stock of furs the firm of Schultz & Co. claimed to have carried was about a dozen muffs, which were partially burned.

As these were found where the fire was hottest it was believed that similar traces would remain of the other furs if they had been there. The officers are working on the theory that most of the stock was taken out before the blaze was started and are trying to find the expressman who did the moving. The firm occupied the lower floor and had $5000 of insurance on the stock. Circumstantial evidence of arson was so strong that William Schultz and his manager, James H. McCabe, were arrested to-night charged with firing the building. Part of the stock, $700 worth, was located in an adjoining building.

AN AMENDED BILL.

Professor Sims Changes His Charges Against the A. P. A.

CHICAGO, March 16.—An amended bill was filed to-day before Judge Payne in the fight commenced against the State Council of the A. P. A. of Illinois last fall by Professor Walter Sims. The bill asks for a receiver for the organization. In the amended bill Sims says that up to January 4, 1895, he was a member of the organization in good standing, but that he was expelled therefrom in an illegal manner. Sims then cites his damage suit against the defendant and says he believes the $6000 assets of the concern will be wasted unless a receiver is appointed. Sims alleges he was expelled because he announced he would vote at the fall election for candidates not indorsed by the advisory board of the council.

AN OUTLAW KILLED.

Bob Rogers' Career of Crime Wound Up by Deputy Marshals.

COFFEYVILLE, Kans., March 16.—At 4 o'clock this morning, twenty miles south of this city, Deputy United States Marshal James Mayes, with a posse of citizens of the neighborhood, surprised Bob Rogers, the leader of a gang of outlaws known as the Rogers gang, at the home of his father. A part of the posse went upstairs to capture the outlaw, who opened fire, instantly killing W. B. McDaniel and wounding Phil Williams. The officers then retired, but surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Bob under penalty of burning the house, upon which Rogers came out with his Winchester and fired at Marshal Mayes. At the next instant flashed half a dozen Winchesters that sent many balls into the body of the bandit, ending his career.

Bill Elsmore, his co-partner in crime, had been at the house during the evening, leaving a few hours before the attack. McDaniel was a well-to-do cattleman, living in the neighborhood of the Rogers home.

KANSAS ASSIGNMENT.

One of the Oldest Dry Goods Firms Closes Its Doors in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—The dry-goods firm of Stevenson & Co. of this city made a voluntary assignment this afternoon, closing their doors and asking for the appointment of an assignee.

The firm is the oldest and largest of the kind in Topeka, and has been in business here for thirteen years. Owing to the depression of money in the past two years the company has been on the point of failure for some time, and finally closed late to-day, after a total loss of over $80,000.

The stock on hand at the time of closing was valued at $65,000, while the liabilities will vary from $40,000 to $50,000.

George T. Stevenson, the heaviest owner, departed for New York immediately after the assignment to arrange matters, if possible, for the continuation of business.

Pink Snow in Colorado.

DUBOIS, Colo., March 16.—This locality is covered with snow an inch deep that is of a delicate pink hue. An examination under a mineral glass showed that there was no dirt nor dust mixed with the snow. There is much speculation as to the cause of the unusual appearance of this snowfall.

MAY RETURN TAYLOR.

Spain Not Expected to Bow to the United States.

GRESHAM IS CRITICIZED.

Diplomats Think He Should Not Have Acted Upon a Moment's Impulse.

PRESENT NAVAL SITUATION.

Warships to Overwhelm the Spaniards Can Be Ready in a Week.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Gresham is still very sick, but was at the department for a few hours to-day. He said to a CALL correspondent that he had not yet received any word from Minister Taylor at Madrid in regard to the Allianca affair, and also that there had been no developments in the case. Great interest is manifested in the matter in official circles. There is an impression that the Spanish Government will make its reply by merely handing Minister Taylor his passports and severing all diplomatic relations with the United States. This would place the countries in the position now assumed by Venezuela toward Great Britain, France and Denmark.

As might have been expected Secretary Gresham is severely criticized for his course in the Allianca affair. There are many persons outside of the pale of national politics, including several prominent diplomats, who believe that he has allowed his patriotic zeal to warp his sober judgment in his treatment of this important international incident. These critics united in the opinion that he erred in demanding reparation and an apology before Spain had been given an opportunity of presenting its side of the case.

According to them it was only fair that judgment should be suspended at least until the Spanish naval officer alleged to have been responsible for the outrage complained of had reported the matter to his own Government. According to one diplomatic authority this report might have been entirely unsatisfactory to the Spanish Government, in which event the officer would be court-martialed and a proper apology offered to the United States, without even a suggestion that such a thing was expected.

Regardless of the action of Spain, the United States is fortunately better prepared now than ever before to protect its commercial interests in the West Indies. If it becomes necessary there can be concentrated on the coast of Cuba, within a week's time at most, a fleet of warships immeasurably superior to any similar force of Spain.

This condition is more the result of circumstances than design and is due primarily to the fact that the principal part of the home squadron has repaired to neighboring waters for fleet evolutions and exercises in accordance with a programme prepared months before anybody ever dreamed of any occasion for their presence there for the maintenance of national honor.

Never before has the United States had such a powerful array of warships in the Caribbean Sea. The fleet is in command of Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade. It comprises the armed cruiser New York, Captain R. D. Evans, of 8200 tons, carrying six eight-inch and twelve rapid-fire four-inch guns; the triple-screw flyer Minneapolis, Captain Wadleigh, of 7375 tons, with one eight-inch, two six-inch and eight rapid-fire four-inch guns; the cruiser Cincinnati, Captain Glass, and the cruiser Raleigh, Captain Miller, sister ships of 3213 tons, and each carrying one six-inch and ten rapid-fire four-inch guns; the Roach, the cruiser Atlanta, Captain Cromwell, of 3025 tons, with two eight-inch and six six-inch guns, and the cruiser Montgomery, Commander Davis, of 2074 tons, carrying nine rapid-fire nine-inch guns.

These are all new steel cruisers, provided with the best modern armament, are with the exception of the Atlanta, and capable of the highest speed. Although somewhat scattered at present, they can easily be concentrated at any given point in the Caribbean Sea or Gulf of Mexico in less than a week's time.

The New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati are at La Guayra, Venezuela; the Atlanta and Raleigh at Colon, and the Montgomery is on the Honduran coast. These vessels constitute a force overwhelmingly greater than that of Spain at present available for service in Cuban waters.

The other vessels that can speedily reenforce the squadron are the triple-screw cruiser Columbia, which is under orders to sail from New York next week to join Admiral Meade's fleet, and the cruiser Chicago, Captain Mahan, of 4500 tons, carrying four eight-inch, eight six-inch and two five-inch guns, which arrived at Bermuda to-day from Europe. The Columbia is a sister ship to the Minneapolis, and carries the same number and character of guns.

The other vessels that can be made available within a few weeks are the battleship Maine, 6682 tons, with four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, the new monitor, Puritan, 6060 tons, with four 12-inch Essex rapid-fire 4-inch guns, and the modern monitors Miantonomoh, Amphitrite and Terror, 3990 tons each, and each carrying four 10-inch guns. These vessels are at the navy-yards on the Atlantic coast and can be put in commission at short notice. Two other vessels that could also be utilized are the nondescript Vesuvius and the old wooden man-of-war Lancaster, now receiving a modern battery at New York.

Thus it appears that the United States is fully prepared to maintain any position it may assume with Spain with regard to the free, unmolested navigation of the waters of the West Indies.

WILLING TO RECTIFY.

Spain Will Retract if the Officer's Report So Warrants.

MADRID, March 16.—Replying to questions propounded in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Alejandro Groiseard, Minister of State, said that the report of Minister Taylor, acting on behalf of the United States Government, had claimed reparation from Spain was due the United States on account of the Allianca incident was true.

The United States Government, he said, at the time demanded that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with. He hoped the Allianca affair would be amicably settled. The United States Government, he explained, considered the firing on the Allianca to be a violation of the principles of international law.

Minister Groiseard, in conclusion, said the Spanish Government had ordered the fullest investigation of the affair to be made. The Government, he added, was willing to agree to any settlement, provided the principles of international law were infringed upon, and that no attempt was made to prejudice the dignity of the nation.

Senor Dia Moreau, formerly an officer in the Spanish navy, said the commander of the gunboat had the right to demand that the Allianca should show her flag. He argued the Spanish officers also had the right to search any vessel found in Spanish waters. Minister Groiseard declined to make any further statement or to attempt any explanation of the incident until complete details and the reports of the Spanish officers of the gunboat who had, it is claimed, fired on the Allianca, had been received.

THE GOVERNOR RESIGNED.

The Firing Upon the Allianca Affecting Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, March 16.—Questions relating to Cuban affairs were hotly debated in the Chamber of Deputies. General Lopez Dominguez, Minister of War, censured the press for recent comments upon the situation. At this all the reporters quitted the Chamber.

This was intended as a protest against the official defense made by the Minister of War of the officers who last night attacked the offices of the Madrid newspapers. These attacks on the newspaper offices were provoked, it is claimed, by the appearance of articles charging that the officers in the service of Spain have been so reluctant to volunteer for the Cuban service that the Government had been compelled to draw lots to determine who should be ordered to the front. Great excitement prevails here. The military governor of Madrid has resigned. The directors of the leading newspapers held a meeting this evening and agreed that unless the Government would guarantee the liberty of the press they would suspend publication.

TAYLOR IS SILENT.

Nothing Has Been Heard From the Minister in Madrid.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Acting Secretary Uhl said to-day that no response had yet been received from United States Minister Taylor at Madrid concerning the demands of the State Department for reparation for firing upon the Allianca.

The Alabama claims decision, upon which the demand is based, is causing a discussion, and the diplomatic corps are by no means a unit in giving it their adherence.

One official contends that the United States is the last power that can afford to surrender its claim to jurisdiction, even to the right of detaining and searching the suspicious vessels within the waters lying three miles from the coasts.

Should the decision be followed, it is alleged it would be practicably impossible to prevent wholesale smuggling and violation of the customs laws.

The same doctrine, if extended to Bering sea, would throw open the seal fisheries to vessels of all nations other than England, which would be stopped only by a specific treaty. Senor Muragua, the Spanish Minister, up to noon today, had not heard from the State Department or from Spain concerning the Allianca affair. "At the very outset," said the Minister, "I assured Uhl, the acting Secretary, if the facts disclosed that the Spanish boat was in the wrong an apology would be made, and my only desire has been to have official action based on established facts."

CROSSMAN IS INDIGNANT.

He Had No Cubans on His Vessel When Fired Upon.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Captain Crossman of the steamer Allianca is indignant at the intimation by Senor Murugna that there were Cuban revolutionists on board when it was fired upon by the Spanish gunboat. "Of the four passengers," said the captain, "one was a Frenchman, 'strapped' at Colon, whom I trusted for fare to this city.

"Since our arrival he has called and paid his fare. Another of the passengers was a gentleman employed by the Aspinwall Fruit Company. He caught the fever at Colon and had to come back. I do not know who the two passengers in the steerage were, but they were not Cubans."

Purser Churchill said: "Both the steerage passengers, I understood, came from San Francisco. One was named Cardosa, the other Craddick. Cardosa is a whaler and a Portuguese. Craddick is a miner and an American citizen. My assistant obtained from them their full history, and all that the State Department can have."

A DISPUTED RIGHT.

Claims Made That the Government Cannot Dispose of Mount Vernon Land.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—At the last session of Congress an act was passed granting to the State of Alabama the property known as Mount Vernon Barracks, the former abiding place of the Government troops and the Apache Indian prisoners of war.

Now comes the Brues, a well-known creole family of this State, who reside at Creota, Ala., and enter their protest against such a disposition of the property. They say, and it is stated on good authority, that this claim will be made good; that the land on which is now stationed Mount Vernon barracks was donated by them years ago to the United States for the purpose for which it was used until the transfer of the troops and Indians to other points.

In their transfer of the 280 acres, more or less, there is said to have been an agreement that if the site was ever vacated or abandoned the property would revert back to them with any improvements that might have been made.

A number of handsome buildings have been erected on the land, and the cost of these alone is said to amount to more than $250,000. The land itself is very valuable. The fight will be watched with interest, and if the claim of the Brues can be proven Uncle Sam or the State of Alabama will have to plank down the cash if they want the property.

A Defaulter's Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—Charles Robinson, secretary and treasurer of the Bailey Manufacturing Company, of this city, committed suicide at his home to-day in Wethersfield by shooting himself through the heart. He was 33 years of age. H. R. Bailey & Co. said yesterday that Robinson was a defaulter to the extent of several thousand dollars and threatened to have him arrested.

Peace Relations Resumed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—The Government to-day formally decided to resume diplomatic relations with Portugal which relations were broken off at the time of the close of the rebellion, when a number of insurgents were given refuge on board Portuguese war vessels.

Corney Grain Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Following close upon the death of his partner in the management of St. George's Hall, the death of Corney Grain is now announced. He was a victim of influenza.

GREENHUT IS ANGRY.

President of the Whisky Trust Talks of His Papers.

NONE SHALL SEE THEM.

If the Receivers Have Opened His Safe He Will Make It Interesting.

NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF.

But He Declined to Give the Combination to His Strong Box When Asked.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The published reports of the ogening of the safe of the whisky trust at Peoria by Receivers McNulta and Mitchell have annoyed President Joseph Greenhut very much. Mr. Greenhut, when seen by a reporter of the Associated Press, said he would make things hot for any one who interfered with his private documents. President Greenhut is confined to his room from an attack of la grippe, which has lasted some four days.

When shown the Associated Press dispatches from the West as to the opening of his safe by an expert employed by the receivers, Mr. Greenhut made the following statement:

"On Thursday last I received a message from Receiver McNulta, asking me to send him the combination of the safe, as the receivers wanted all the papers belonging to the company. I sent the following message in reply:

J. N. McNulta, receiver, Peoria, Ill: Message received. As far as I know, all papers belonging to the company contained in safes have been turned over to Mr. Huggins, except minute book and certificate of the company's charter, of which you have copies. I have all my private personal papers in the safes; therefore do not care to wire combinations; will turn same over to you on my return.

"To this I have received no reply, nor have I received any information except from what I have learned from the reports published in the papers.

"Now, I want to tell you right here," said Mr. Greenhut vehemently, "that if any attempt has been made to touch my private personal papers I shall make it very hot for some one committing such an outrage. While my private papers contain nothing that I need be ashamed of, or that requires concealment, they are my private papers and no one has any right to meddle with them.

"I notice the dispatches claim that an important document, viz.: the minute or record book of the directors' meetings was found in the safe, and that it furnished new light on certain contracts, from which the directors and myself profited. The absurdity of this statement will be very apparent when I tell you that a full copy of this record was made by the receivers early in February, and that a copy had been in their possession ever since, and it was the express understanding of the receivers that the record book was left in my charge.

"I only express my opinion mildly when I say the reported proceedings in Peoria are unwarrantable and contemptible. I am too ill at present to go into further details, but I assure you I will see this matter out to the bitter end, and any person who has invaded my personal rights will be made to suffer."

CRAMP'S DEFENSE MORTARS.

Likelihood That the Overweight of the Guns Will Reject Them.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Fortification Board has finally decided if the Cramps desire to supply fifty 12-inch mortars at $6300 each for coast defense under the terms of the fortifications appropriation bill they must make the mortars equal to the new all-steel mortars. Through their agents, the Cramps contend they were required merely to build the mortars to equal the steel-hooped cast-iron mortars, inasmuch as that was the only weapon of the kind in actual use at the date of the passage of the appropriation bill.

As the Cramps mortar is of case metal and weighs 43,000 pounds as against 36,000 pounds for the standard all-steel mortar, it may be impossible for them to bring it within the required dimensions.

Among other matters disposed of by the board at its last session was the allotment of $4200 for the purchase of the Seabury 4.7-inch quick-firing gun, now being tested at Sandy Hook in competition with the Canet, Armstrong and Hotchkiss guns and the examination of plans for new gun carriages and range finders.

CLEVELAND'S TRIP.

He Returned in Better Health and With Two Pair of Ducks.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President and party reached the city on the Violet shortly after 4 P. M. There were with Mr. Cleveland Dr. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander Lamberton, Superintendent of the Lighthouse District, and Commander Wilde, the secretary of the Lighthouse Naval Board. When the vessel landed at Stevensons wharf Private Secretary Thurber was the first to board her and greet Mr. Cleveland in his cabin. President Cleveland limped slightly, the result of an accident which happened to him shortly before he left the city. After thanking Captain Donnell for his many kindnesses the President was escorted to his carriage.

During the comparatively short time the party were actually hunting for game they managed to conjure fifty fine specimens of brant, forty-one ducks and twelve snipe. Only two brace of the largest ones were carried away from the vessel.

Captain Donnell says the trip of Mr. Cleveland appeared to give him a very substantial improvement.

AN INSPECTOR'S VIEWS.

The Explosion in the New Mexico Mine Was Caused by Lamps.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—John W. Fleming, United States Mine Inspector for Utah, has made a report to Secretary Smith regarding the explosion at the White Ash coal mine at Cerrillos, N. Mex., where twenty-five men were killed. On February 24, Fleming says, he was at the town, when the explosion took place. He does not agree with the Coroner's jury, which reported that the explosion took place because of lack of air. He says it was occasioned by two men going with lights into an abandoned chamber where gas was collected.

Promotion of Revenue Men.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The death of Captain Shepard leaves a vacancy in the revenue cutter service which is likely to be filled very soon. Secretary Carlisle has not yet given any attention to the matter, but it seems to be the general opinion among treasury people conversant with the situation that either Chief Schumaker, commander of the revenue cutter Hudson, of New York, or Captain C. L. Hooper, now commanding the Rush, will receive the appointment. Both of these officers have seen many years' service and are said to be thoroughly competent to fill the place.

Will Withhold Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Commissioner Lamereaux has determined to make arrangements at once for the appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations. The reservation of the Cœur d'Alene mining country will be withheld as it is thought it may be needed for military purposes in view of the disturbances that have occurred among the miners of Northern Idaho.

Shakespeare's Pension Holds.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Commissioner Lochren of the Pension Office has filed an answer in the mandamus case brought by William Shakespeare in which he states the ordered reduction in Shakespeare's pension from $72 to $30 a month has been vacated and no further action under this order will be taken.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $183,364,676; gold reserve, $90,140,087.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION VISIT COOSA RIVER VALLEY, ALABAMA.

CROPS ARE RUINED AND THE COUNTRY LAID TO WASTE BY WATER.

GADSDEN, Ala., March 16.—A waterspout passed over the Coosa Valley, forty miles from here, late this evening, leaving death and destruction in its path.

The telegraph wires are down and particulars are hard to get, but it is known that several lives were lost.

The damage in the vicinity of Gadsden is enormous, crops being ruined and the country laid waste. The Coosa River is rising a foot an hour at this place. It is already swollen from the recent heavy rains, and the deluge of this evening will spread ruin all over the valley.

NEW ORLEANS QUIET.

Strikers Refuse to Accept the Terms Offered by the Merchants.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The labor situation here is unchanged to-day. The colored screwmen were at work under the protection of the State troops on foreign steamers which were loading cotton, and there was no attempt on the part of their white rivals to interfere with them in any way. Numbers of whites remain idle, but their time is spent in haunts and on the streets, and they avoid as much as possible appearing on the levee.

There was no formal attempt to effect a settlement of the trouble to-day. The white screwmen held several meetings in secret, but to-night showed no sign of being willing to recede from the position they have taken. The merchants' committee was also in session, but their business was mainly to raise funds for the support of the troops. They refuse to treat with the screwmen, and say they will be satisfied with nothing less than absolute surrender—the acknowledgment of the right of every man, irrespective of color, to work on the levee.

The Governor remained in the city, but had no conference with either committee. It is likely to be several days before the attempt to make a settlement will be renewed seriously. There is no work along the shore to-day and troops will be allowed to rest to-morrow.

The police this afternoon found another victim of last Tuesday's riot about whom nothing was known. He was W. Miller, a negro. He was found at his home suffering from a severe wound in his right leg. He had been shot with a Winchester. He stated he was on the levee at the time the rioters made their appearance and that he was shot while running. His wound is painful but not dangerous.

JOHN V. LEEDOM DEAD.

The Man Who Became Famous Through a Crime Is Gone.

TOLEDO, March 16.—Ex-Congressman John V. Leedom, once a well-known figure in the national political field, died in Toledo to-day aged 47 years. Mr. Leedom had been living here in seclusion for the past two years at the residence of his sister. His presence in this city was known only to a limited number as his troubles, both private and financial, made him shrink from public notice.

Mr. Leedom was a Representative of the Forty-seventh Congress from this State, and at the close of his term was elected sergeant-at-Arms of the House, serving two terms in that office. During his last term and toward the end of Cleveland's first term of office the famous Silcott defalcation took place, which blasted Leedom's political life and completely shattered his health.

Edward E. Silcott was Leedom's deputy and he absconded with funds aggregating $100,000 and has never been apprehended. The major part of the money was from the salary accounts of the Congressmen. Mr. Leedom was relieved by Congress of paying the money stolen, as it was conclusively proven that he was not only innocent of any knowledge of the defalcation, but was a heavy sufferer himself.

KILLED BY A FALL.

An Inventor of a Fire Escape Gives a Fatal Exhibition.

DULUTH, Minn., March 16.—While Frederick Marcott, the inventor of a patent rope fire escape, was giving an exhibition at the Spaulding House this evening, assisted by his little cousin, George Marcott, aged 12 years, the rope broke when they were at the third story, and they fell head downward on to the stone sidewalk, some sixty feet below.

The boy was instantly killed, his head being crushed like an eggshell, while Mr. Marcott, who struck partly on his back, was picked up unconscious and with several bones broken and his head terribly mangled. Marcott cannot live until morning. The exhibition was being made for the special benefit of the Legislative party, which had just arrived in the city.

Chicago to Have a New Weekly.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Charles Lederer, the cartoonist, to-day severed his connection with the Times-Herald. He will start a weekly publication in this city.

SLATIN BEY IS SAFE.

The Ex-Egyptian Governor Escapes From His Captors.

HE FELL WITH GORDON.

Loaded Down With Heavy Chains He Endured Eleven Years of Hardship.

EIGHTEEN DAYS IN HIDING.

Eight Times Before He Had Tried to Get Away, but Was Always Recaptured.

SASSOUN, Egypt, March 16.—Slatin Bey has arrived here, having escaped from the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman, Khartoum, after eleven years of captivity.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 19.—The following are the particulars of the escape of Slatin Bey from the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman, Khartoum, where he has been a prisoner for eleven years past: Slatin escaped with the assistance of a Soudan and a merchant named Eyail, who arrived here from Omdurman some months ago bearing a letter from Slatin Bey, in which the latter asked if some arrangement could be made with Eyail so as to enable him to escape. Eyail was placed in communication with the Austrian Consul here, Baron von Egeregg-Syrgenstein, who made a contract with the merchant, the latter agreeing to try and effect the escape of Slatin Bey.

When the arrangements were completed Eyail returned to Omdurman and laid his plans to get Slatin away, but the first attempt failed. Eyail, however, persisted, and eventually succeeded in getting Slatin Bey out of Omdurman. The merchant closely followed the plans of Abdallah, the native who was successful in bringing about the escape of Father Rosignoli from the camp of the Mahdi. He obtained possession of camels and when the proper time arrived rose out of the camp at night and made at full speed for Berber, following the Nile as closely as possible by night and hiding in the hills in the daytime.

For eighteen days, suffering great privations, the fugitives journeyed through the desert to Sassoun. It was three days after they left Omdurman before their escape was noticed. When the alarm was given there was a hot pursuit and a body of pursuing dervishes reached Kokrels, sixty miles from Suakim, last week. Slatin Bey made nine previous attempts to escape.

Slatin Bey, who is an Austrian, was the Egyptian Governor of Senaar when Khartoum fell and General Gordon was killed. At that time he was led in chains to Khartoum, where he has been in prison since. In the early part of 1889 a family living in Vienna named Slatin received a letter from Khleffir Abdallah, who succeeded the late Mahdi as chieftain of Egypt's rebellious provinces in Soudan. The letter stated that Slatin Bey had adopted the religion of Mohammed.

"He lives with us," the letter continued, "honored by our friendship, one of our valued advisers, and is perfectly content and happy in the highest degree. We see neither grief nor chagrin; but on the contrary, he is perfectly healthy and is looked upon as our own son and one of the most honored Mahdis."

The letter invited any of Slatin's relatives or any Austrian to visit him, assuring them they could do so in perfect safety in consideration of Slatin's faith in Islam, and that he had become one of the most eminent and highly esteemed Mahdis. At about the same time a letter was received from Slatin, which established the authenticity of this communication.

Reports concerning Slatin have been contradictory, but it is believed he was employed in the most servile capacities while in captivity.

After Father Oherwalder effected his escape in December, 1891, he stated there were forty Europeans still held at Obdurman; that they were kept loaded with manacles and were often cruelly beaten, and were so strictly guarded that they had lost all hope of ever escaping. He also stated Slatin Bey was still alive, and belonged to the bodyguard of the Mahdi's successor, but that he also was closely watched.

BEYOND HUMAN BELIEF.

Result of the Investigation of the Illinois Home for Juveniles.

CHICAGO, March 16.—"Things developed in the course of this investigation are of such an atrocious character as to lead me to doubt if any human being—much less little girls—ever should have been allowed to remain in this institution." This was the comment Speaker Meyers of the Illinois House of Representatives addressed to Trustee William Prentiss of the Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, where the inmates have recently been in rebellion against the management.

"It is enough to make one's blood tingle in one's veins. It would be enough to cause people in the middle ages to blush."

This speech was but a part of the warm things addressed to the trustee and special deputy of Governor Altgeld. A few minutes later it had reached a warmer stage.

"Mr. Prentiss, you are here by the courtesy of the Legislative committee investigating the Home for Juvenile Offenders and if you attempt to obstruct the investigation again by interruptions and whispered suggestions to witnesses you will be asked to retire."

"I am here of right as attorney of the Board of Trustees," said Mr. Prentiss.

"Then of right this committee asks you to retire." With this Mr. Prentiss was escorted to the door by the sergeant-at-arms. Presently Mrs. Harvey, another trustee, hurried in. "I protest against this unfair investigation—I protest against it as president of the board," she said. "Very well," replied Mr. Meyer with a refrigerating manner, and Mrs. Harvey withdrew.

After viewing the strong room, the chain, etc., Mr. Meyer said, "I have seen punishment in the penitentiary, but I never before saw people chained to floors."

The chairman and committee were convinced to-day, from the position of rings and staples in the floor, and from the stories of the girls, that the inmates had been chained by being wrapped twice around in such a manner that they could not move, but were held fast down on the floor.

One of the discoveries which most stirred the committee was the admittance to the home of five girls without commitment and their removal without papers of discharge. They were brought in by Mrs. Wallace from the Industrial Home, and remained and were boarded for four months. Members of the board objected and called for their removal, but, according to Mrs. Holt, their wishes were ignored.

It appeared that the girls were distributed around on their removal, some to Quincy, Ills., some to the Women's Refuge, some to their homes and some to the Industrial School.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Judge Dixon of Montana, Returned From Hawaii, Expresses Himself.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 16.—A special to the Tribune from Butte, Mont., says: Judge Dixon, who had been sent to Honolulu by Chairman McCreary of the House Foreign Relations Committee, returned to-day. While declining to discuss the object of his trip he admits making a thorough investigation of recent events on the islands, and gives it as his opinion that annexation is inevitable.

He says natives are becoming enthusiastic annexationists and all favor it except the English residents.

VARIETY ACTRESS KILLED.

Fretta Compton Shot by Her Husband at Pueblo, Colo.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 16.—Fretta Compton, a variety actress, who has been playing at the Standard Theater in this city, was shot and killed by her husband, Matt Curtis, early to-day. Curtis says his wife had just retired, when he threw his revolver carelessly on a trunk beside the bed and it went off. The woman's maiden name was Lucy Sales and she came from Galveston, Tex. Her husband gave himself up and is in jail.

FIVE MINUTES FROM DEATH

A CONDEMNED INDIAN RECEIVES A STAY WHILE FACING THE RIFLE.

HE HAD SETTLED HIMSELF TO DIE WHEN A COURIER ARRIVED IN TIME.

CADDO, I. T., March 16.—Johnson Jacob, the Choctaw who was sentenced to be shot yesterday, has been granted a new hearing. The news of the respite reached the condemned man while he was awaiting the discharge of the Sheriff's deadly Winchester. Five minutes later he would have been a dead man.

The execution was to have taken place at Pushmatahma court ground, thirty miles east of here. Jacob had taken an appeal to Judge Everigge, one of the Supreme Justices, but the hearing had been refused, and yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock preparations for carrying out the law were made. Religious services had been held and Jacob had made peace with his Maker and was ready to go. He had shook hands with his friends and bade them farewell, had pulled off his coat, pinned a spot over his heart, and taken his seat to await the firing of Sheriff Lawrence's Winchester, when a courier dashed up and handed the respite to the officer who was about to carry out the court's sentence. The document granting him a rehearing a month hence had been delayed, owing to the extreme cold and high water which the courier encountered.

AN OLD MAN KILLED.

Louis Strevil, Who Led a Romantic Life, Found Murdered.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., March 10.—Louis Strevil, the aged ranchman, whose identification last July by a 28-year-old son whom he had never seen was published as a remarkable romance, was to-day found murdered in his house on the ranch. He was lying on the floor of one of the rooms with his throat cut from ear to ear, about 9 o'clock this morning. The murder was committed some time last night. On his person was found $100 in gold and currency, which leads to the belief he was not killed for what money he had. A deep design is suspected and high excitement prevails. The Coroner is investigating.

Strevil left his first wife in Bates County, Mo., many years ago and came to this city, where he married another woman without having secured a divorce. He left an unborn son in Bates County, now Noah Strevil, 28 years of age, living near Fulton, Kans. The first Mrs. Strevil married James Boling fifteen years ago, and is also living near Fulton, in this county. The father was identified by the son by a broken finger, of which his mother had told him. He had been living alone on his large farm and was evidently sitting before his fire when he was killed. He was 84 years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Catherine McQuinn was convicted of murder at Jackson, Ky.

Rev. Dr. Brodus, a noted divine and scholar, is dead at Louisville, Ky.

Ex-Governor Lowery of Mississippi is a candidate for the United States Senate.

A feud between families at Carris Run, Ohio, has resulted in the use of guns, with deadly effect.

Work is to be resumed on the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway, forty miles of which is already completed.

Populists in the Tenth Congressional District of Georgia have nominated Thomas E. Watson to succeed J. C. Black, resigned.

Li Hung Chang has gone to Japan to arrange terms of peace. He has 130 followers with him.

"Nat" Jones, once a famous Chicago Board of Trade plunger, is lying at the point of death in St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, from a stroke of paralysis.

Secretary Carlisle has rendered a decision that diamond-cutting is not a new industry within the meaning of the act of 1885, and therefore diamond-cutters who were brought to this country some months ago, under contract to engage in diamond-cutting, must be deported.

The Government of the Transvaal Republic has informed the banks that it has decided strictly to prohibit any further importation of foreign silver coin. Foreign silver coin already in the Transvaal will be allowed to circulate.

The hearing in the case of Charles A. Dana, who is charged with criminally libeling F. B. Noyes of Washington, by the agreement of counsel was postponed until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, in New York.

A Nebraska Paper.

A recent issue of the Callaway (Nebr.) Tribune was recently printed on wallpaper and contained the following explanation: "Aid is being sent here for the farmers, but we can't issue on aid flour or a piece of side-meat, and having run all our white paper through we are using up the wallpaper given us, which is about exhausted, and only the office towel is left, which has not been washed for seven years. So we ask our brother printers to consider our situation, with a family to support, with nothing coming in, and we know their ever-generous disposition will see some way to contribute a little paper or a few hours' work to keep my paper going for the good it will do the outside world in telling them how this afflicted, drouth-stricken district is getting along, also to enable us to get shoes and proper wraps for our wife and four children. All communications will be cheerfully answered and any donation will be acknowledged in the press, whether for us or to be divided with other printers in this district."—New York Tribune.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Polo Players Will Come to California for Sport.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

Make Up the Team, Which Has a Good Record for Hard Riding and Play.

THEIR PONIES WITH THEM.

The First Game Takes Place at Burlingame in Early April.

WALLA WALLA, March 16.—Application has been made to the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia at Vancouver for fifteen days' leave of absence for the officers of the Fourth Cavalry, composing the polo club at Fort Walla Walla.

The club will leave for Burlingame, Cal., in about ten days to play a match polo games with the Burlingame Country Club polo team on April 2 and the Southern California club on April 4. But one team, with a carload of ponies, will go from here, five members being in the team, including substitutes.

The members are: Second Lieutenant Hamilton S. Hawkins, captain of the team; First Lieutenant Cecil Stewart, Second Lieutenant Gordon Voorhees, Second Lieutenant E. B. Cassatt, Paul Compton, one of the last four being a substitute player.

The Fourth Cavalry Polo Club, which sends the team, was organized November 15, 1894, but games have been played since March of 1894. The officers of the club are: Colonel Charles E. Compton, commanding the regiment and the post, president ex-officio; Captain W. E. Welder, vice-president; Second Lieutenant E. B. Cassatt, secretary; First Lieutenant R. A. Brown, treasurer.

All the officers of the Fourth Cavalry are honorary members of the club. The active members number fourteen. The club is in a flourishing condition and has aroused much interest among civilians, large crowds attending the Sunday afternoon games.

The mild winter weather in this section of the State permitted practice games during the past four months, but up to within the last week the game has been played according to the rules of the American Polo Association. Per agreement, the match games at Burlingame will be played according to the rules of the Hurlingham (London) polo committee. The club has practiced under the new rules but one week, and are rapidly becoming familiar with the new style of play.

The polo grounds are a portion of the Government reserve adjoining the fort, and are ill adapted for the game, being uneven, rolling and without turf. The soil is light, sandy loam and badly cut up by ponies. During the games the riders are enveloped in a cloud of dust.

The practice games have been held daily and witnessed by large crowds. The ponies are a better class of the Cayuse breed. They are hardy, active and good runners, being a cross between the American horse and the Indian mustang.

The best ponies in the club are Compton's chestnut Frank, Hawkins' bay Frisco, Cassatt's spotted Net and Stewart's bay Joe. The horses are in the pink of condition and are well trained. None of the animals are over fourteen hands high and make excellent polo ponies.

A professional hostler, Voorhies by name, has charge of the ponies. The club has practiced in all kinds of weather, provided the grounds were not too slippery. They play a rapid, fast game, the ponies being very sure footed. The club has no preference in weather for playing, but the grounds must not be too wet and slippery.

The team is composed of several crack riders, among then being Paul Compton, who is a noted horseman all through Colorado and Wyoming. He is a fearless rider and a pony is thoroughly under his control. Lieutenant Cassatt is a trained rider, and secured honors for horsmanship while at West Point. Lieutenants Voorhies and Stewart ride well, and play a hard game. As a unit the team hold together well, as the result of long practice.

The Portland police, not long ago, arrested a woman who, in her cell, wept and wailed for her dog until the kind-hearted bluecoats sent for the animal. It was a pug and its arrival stilled the storm at once.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH, cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softing of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

TWO MEETINGS ON THE OCEAN.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE CRACK SAILING SHIP ELWELL.

A MOTHER'S PRESENTIMENTS.

DRIFTING FOR DAYS IN A SQUADRON OF UNDESIRABLE ICEBERGS.

The ship Elwell, which recently lowered the round-trip speed time between this port and Nanaimo to a little less than nineteen days, was built at Newcastle, Maine, in 1875, and came to this coast in 1894. She left San Francisco February 19, reached Cape Flattery the 24th and Nanaimo the 26th. Sailing March 3 on her return, she arrived in this port on the 10th.

The vessel is 212 feet in length, 39.1 beam and 24 feet in depth, and registers 1388 tons net. She is commanded by Cyrus Ryder, who wins a $100 prize given by the company for record-breakages.

The Elwell is an old Cape Horn rounder and has been in close touch with the many perils that menace the ship beating her way by that tempestuous point of land. During one of her voyages she was becalmed for several days in latitude 50 South Atlantic in the midst of a cluster of icebergs. There was not a breath of wind and the ship and bergs drifted together.

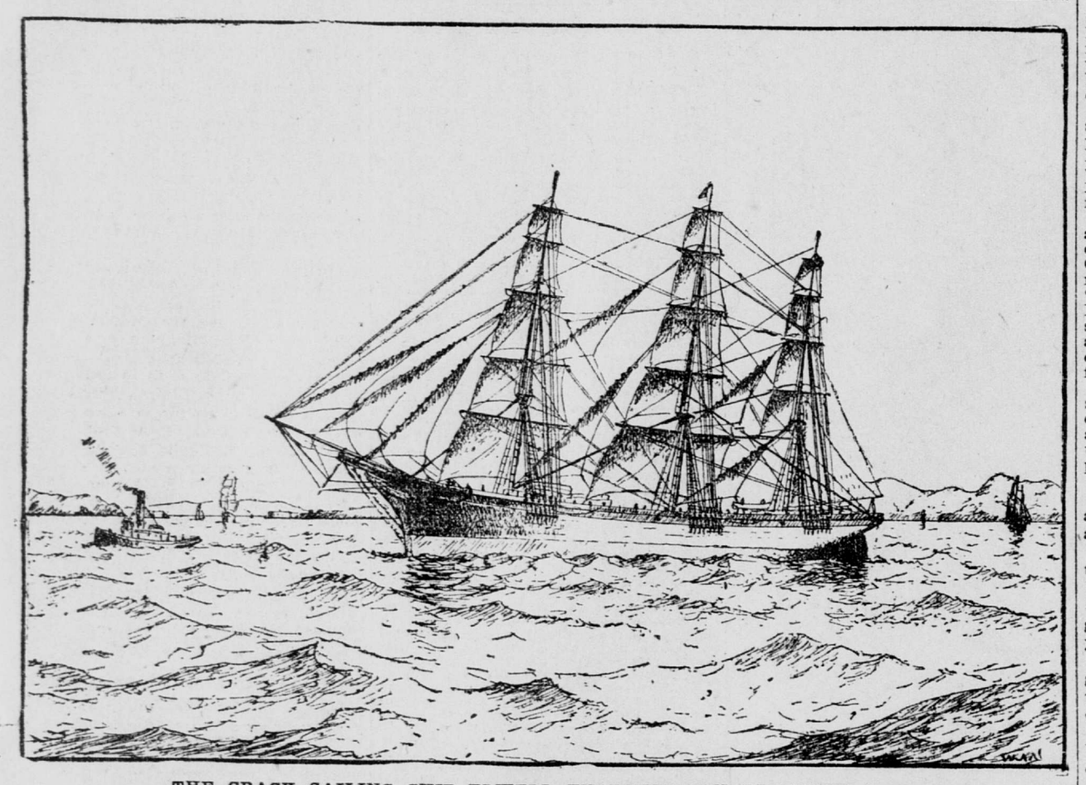
The great masses of ice were so numerous and so near the vessel that she seemed frozen through and through, and the men could hardly venture on deck for fear of perishing with cold. Only by a miracle did the vessel escape being dashed to pieces against the floating ice, or being crushed by the big crystal bowlders that would become detached from the body of the berg and fall into the sea.

Nothing could be done to extricate themselves from their perilous situation, and the Elwell floated and froze until the usual Cape Horn gale sprang up and drove her cool and unwelcome company away.

In 1892 the Elwell on a voyage from New York to San Francisco, then commanded by Captain Barstow, spoke the bark Norris, bound for Newport News, in command of Barstow's son. Two years afterward the Elwell and Norris again met on the ocean not far from the place of the former meeting. Captain Barstow and his wife boarded their son's ship and spent the day, the two vessels lying to during the family reunion.

During that midocean meeting Mrs. Barstow became impressed with the idea that the two ships would not meet a third time. This conviction so worked upon her mind that she spoke of it, and notwithstanding the absence of any grounds for such a relief her husband also became convinced of some impending disaster, and they went back to their ship feeling that they would never again see their son.

The Norris squared her yards, dipped her colors in farewell, passed on bound for Barcelona, Spain, and was never heard of again. The bark and all hands undoubtedly went down soon after parting from the ship, as she was in the track of many vessels sailing across the Atlantic. When the Elwell reached San Francisco the news of the bark's loss came not unexpectedly to Captain and Mrs. Barstow, so fully convinced were they that that parting on the ocean was final.



THE CRACK SAILING SHIP ELWELL ENTERING SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

[*Sketched for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.*]

BECAME INSANE IN JAIL.

HURLEY, THE ALLEGED JURY-BRIBER, CREATES A SENSATION FOR THE SHERIFF.

REMOVED TO THE RECEIVING HOSPITAL AND PLACED IN THE PADDED CELL.

The old County Jail on Broadway had a sensation yesterday which disturbed the ordinary routine of the institution for several hours. It happened about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Captain Webb, who was on watch, informed Chief Jailer Sattle that William J. Hurley, who is confined in the jail pending his trial for attempting to bribe jurors in the McDonald case, had gone completely crazy.

Hurley was confined in cell 45, with several other prisoners, and an effort was made to bring him to the chief's office for examination. He fell in the corridor, however, and it took all Chief Sattle's strength to prevent him from beating his brains out on the hard floor.

He was finally subdued and quieted and removed to the office, where a physician who had been hastily summoned administered a soothing preparation which calmed Hurley's excited nerves. His eyes continued to roll, though, in a wild manner, and he muttered incoherent nothings.

Sheriff Whelan was sent for, and when he arrived he examined Hurley closely for an hour or more. It was thought at first that the prisoner might be feigning madness, but finally all those who were watching the writhing features and actions of the man were convinced that there was no shamming about the insanity.

A consultation was held and by the doctors' advice the police patrol wagon was sent for with the purpose in view of sending Hurley to the Receiving Hospital, where he might be confined in a padded cell.

"That Hurley finally went clean crazy," said Chief Sattle last evening, "is no surprise. He has been acting queerly for three weeks past. He was at times stupid, and then again he would become violent and try to batter his head against the stone wall. That seemed to be his mania.

"Yesterday morning his cellmates reported that three times did Hurley try to butt his head against the wall of cell 45, but they restrained him. It was a common thing for the other prisoners to refer to Hurley as 'Nutty.' When he lay in the corridor I had a hard struggle with him. He threw himself backward several times in trying to butt his head against the wall.

"After we got him calmed down he seemed to have a dread that we were going to put the irons on him. In taking him downstairs to the patrol wagon he was quiet until it came to going into the wagon. He then jumped back, crying 'irons,' and seemed to think that he was to be ironed.

"At last we got him into the wagon, and he sat quietly between two officers as he was driven away. I do not think there is the least doubt of the genuineness of his insanity. At the time he made his outbreak in the corridor, his attorney had just called to see him."

During his confinement Hurley has been visited by his wife and several friends quite frequently. He has, however, shown no signs of cheerfulness since his incarceration, but, on the contrary, continued to mope and apparently brood over his predicament.

At the Receiving Hospital Hurley was placed in a padded cell, where he would find it impossible to crack his skull against anything hard, try as he would. He will be examined by the Lunacy Commissioners to-morrow morning.

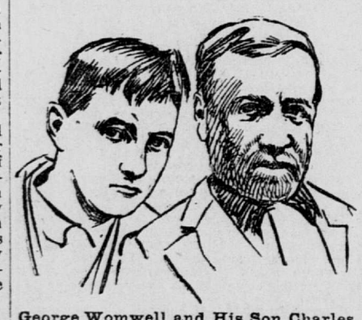
The crime with which he is charged is approaching jurors who had been selected to try Richard H. McDonald Jr. for perjury in connection with the Pacific Bank's annual statement for 1892. He made overtures to his jurors, it was charged, and had boasted that he could sway the jury, when the matter was called to Judge Murphy's attention and he took prompt measures to have Hurley placed behind the bars.

DECEIVED BY A NEWSPAPER.

MEN LURED FROM THEIR HOMES BY PROMISES OF PLENTY IN GUATEMALA.

THE CONSUL FOR THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC SAYS IT WAS WHOLLY UNTRUE.

George Womwell, with his son Charles, a lad aged 15 years, arrived yesterday from Houston, Tex., with the expectation of going from this port to Central America.



George Womwell and His Son Charles.
[*Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.*]

He had read an article in a San Francisco paper, published several weeks ago which stated that emigrants were wanted in Guatemala and that the Government of that country was willing to give free passage to that place and would furnish new settlers with land, cattle and money needed for raising coffee. Upon his arrival in this city Mr. Womwell called on Senor Miguel Carillo, Consul-General of Guatemala, and was informed that the statement was wholly untrue, and that no person had been authorized to make such representations.

The Consul further stated that he had been overrun with hundreds of people calling for information regarding this fictitious story of Guatemala's munificent offer, and that letters containing the same request had been pouring into his office.

"I cannot understand," said Senor Carillo, "why such misrepresentations have been published. Many poor people have visited this city to make inquiries regarding them, entailing a hardship upon them and trouble upon myself. I have no knowledge of any such offer being proposed by my Government, and I know there is no call for immigration on those terms. Only persons with abundant capital could think of succeeding as planters there. I have been compelled to issue a circular denying this story."

Mr. Womwell is a poor man, about 65 years of ago, and a millwright by trade, and having left his employment and the rest of his family in Houston to take advantage of the alleged offer, finds himself in annoying circumstances.

"I am a pioneer of this coast, having come to the State in 1848," said the disappointed old man. "I am stopping at the What Cheer House, where I put up years ago when Woodward was the proprietor. It has cost me $80 to get here and now I suppose I'll have to try to get back."

GOOD DINNERS AT SMALL COST.

THERE IS NO REASON WHY PEOPLE SHOULD GO HUNGRY IN THIS CITY.

MEALS FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

A VISIT TO SOME CITY RESTAURANTS AND ITS RESULTS.

To eat, drink and be merry for 15 cents is an easy matter in San Francisco, provided one has the price. Places where "square" meals are served for the price mentioned are so numerous that a complete list of them would fill several columns in the city directory. As an economic proposition the 15-cent dining parlor is an important factor in San Francisco. Nowhere else in the United States can such complete, ample and entirely satisfying dinners be secured for the modest sum of 15 cents. And the strange part of it to the uninitiated is how the purveyors of these meals manage to make a living profit. Still stranger is the fact that most of them do a thriving business, own bank accounts, buy real estate and are prosperous citizens generally.

There are three-cornered meals to be had for 15 cents as well as "square" meals. These generally consist of one kind of meat, potatoes, coffee and bread and butter, and are invariably served to order. But the most gratifying and satisfactory repast for the hungry man with a six-hour appetite urging him to action is the regular 15-cent breakfast, lunch or dinner. Laboring men of all classes, and thousands of others who are interested in the economics that must be studied by those who live by their daily toil, have been forced to admit that if a poor man cannot live without going hungry in San Francisco he is too poor, not only in pocket but in general make-up and rustling capacity, to consume substance and occupy space on any part of the earth's surface.

While it would see m that the15-cent meal, complete in all requirements for a healthy and hungry man or woman, is cheap enough for the most penurious and impecunious, there are many more astonishing innovations in the serving of foods in San Francisco. Competition under the 15-cent limit has of late been driven so close and hard that many enterprising caterers, determined to carry the life of trade to the farthest possible limit in securing patronage, have gone so far as to establish the 10-cent meal, with which is served a pint bottle of native wine if the customer prefers it to coffee, tea or milk. There are in this city a number of places where the regular 50-cent French dinner is almost duplicated for 10 cents, the principal difference being in the furnishings and surroundings of the service. These places have a long list of dishes to choose from, and for 10 cents the patrons have soup, fish, pickles, salad, two kinds of meat, two kinds of vegetables, bread, butter, cheese, coffee, tea or wine. The dining-rooms are usually roomy, well aired, clean and well lighted. The tables are generally covered with white oilcloth, and are kept clean at all times. The table service, as a rule in all of the cheap restaurants, is complete, neat and clean.

But it must not be inferred that the limit of expenditure in the 10-cent and 15-cent restaurants is irrevocably fixed at a dim or a dime and a half. All of them, or nearly all, are prepared to serve meals cooked to order, and an epicure can spend a dollar as easily as he can a "long bit" if he feels so inclined. The cheap restaurant is by no means patronized exclusively by poor laboring men as many suppose. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, newspaper reporters, editors, clerks and salesmen and brokers with fat incomes are not above slipping into the 15-cent restaurant for a lunch or a dinner. The fact that a man can be as well fed for 15 cents, or even for a dime, as he can for a quarter or 50 cents is the all important consideration during these times, and tips the scale in favor of the cheapest place without injury to personal pride or social standing.

Four well-to-do citizens were yesterday induced to make an investigation of what kind of a meal could be obtained for 15 cents among the ordinary restaurants of the city.

I chose for my dining-place the "New Vigilant," a restaurant and oyster-house at 108 Fourth street. I entered and took a seat next to a very hungry hod-carrier. Directly opposite sat one of the directors of a well-known corporation. When the waiter called for my order I told him I wanted a regular 15-cent dinner.

"Yes, sir; have soup?"

I nodded affirmatively. After the soup had been brought I could have fish, two kinds of meat, two kinds of vegetables, pudding or pie and coffee, tea or milk. The dinner which I ordered and which was well served was as follows:

Vegetable soup, salmon, roast beef, mashed potatoes, boiled cabbage, sago pudding, bread, butter, pickles and a cup of excellent coffee.

The table was clean, well supplied with spices and other condiments, napkins and toothpicks. The dishes which I ordered were well laden—so well in fact that I could not eat all that was set before me. All of the food was well prepared and tasteful. In short, it was a complete meal, entirely satisfactory for my wants and all for the sum of 15 cents.

The complete bill of fare of this establishment was as follows:

SOUP.
Scotch Broth. Vegetable. Bouillon.
FISH.
Salmon. Smelts. Halibut.
BOILED.
Ribs of Beef, Spanish. Chicken, Cream Sauce. Fried Chicken on Toast.
ROASTS.
Mutton. Pork. Beef. Veal with Dressing. Chicken and Green Peas.
ENTREES.
Stewed Beef and Turnips. Stewed Lamb, Curry and Rice. Corned Beef and Cabbage. Breast of Lamb and Hot Slaw. Pork Sausage and Hot Stew. Sirloin of Beef and Potatoes. Hamburg Steak and Onions. Liver and Bacon. Sausage a la Creole.
DESSERT.
Peaches and Cream. Cheese. New Honey. Rhubarb Sauce. Apple Sauce.
PUDDINGS.
Rice Custard. Rhubarb Roll.
VEGETABLES.
Stewed Corn. String Beans. Stewed Tomatoes. Cauliflower. Hot Slaw.
PIES.
Mince. Lemon. Apple. Blackberry. Peach.

At Ellis' bakery, 22 and 24 Second street, the hungry can obtain soup, fish, meats and vegetables, with bread, butter, coffee, tea or milk for the regulation price of 15 cents.

The "New World" restaurant, 138 Fourth street, serves a square meal for the popular price. The patron can have his choice from a long list of dishes of meats and vegetables; for instance, soup, fish, roast beef, potatoes, string beans, bread, butter, coffee or tea. It is well served.

The California restaurant, 44 Fourth street, is presided over by A. Swan, the pioneer of cheap meals in San Francisco. He presents a long bill of fare of edibles well prepared and serves a good meal for 10 cents. He sells eleven meal tickets for $1.

Other restaurants that serve complete and satisfactory meals for 15 cents which came under my observation are the "New Capitol," 204 and 206 Fourth street; Sandrey & Koskey's, 495 Fourth street; the "Transfer restaurant," 153 Third street; Reagan's restaurant, 57 and 59 Third street; Rosenberg & Co., 36 Second street; a chophouse at 113 Second street, another of the same kind at 153 Third street and a family restaurant at 50 Third street.

I found that all of the places named serve soup, two kinds of meat, an abundance of vegetables, bread, butter, pickles, and coffee, tea or milk, for 15 cents. And the hungriest man will depart with his appetite appeased.

I went to 614 Clay street. Taking a seat at one of the tables arranged for patrons I awaited the bill of fare.

Hardly had the red-ribbed oilcloth table-cover dawned upon me before a heaping plate of cut bread, fully a loaf and a half, was placed in front of me and a gentlemanly voice inquired, "What will you have, sir? A full dinner, sir?"

"Yes, that will do," I answered, while gazing upon the sign at the rear end of the room which read "Full dinners 10 cents, wine or beer included."

The full dinner was heralded by soup. While disposing of this concoction I was enabled to analyze its contents and view my fellow-creatures who dined upon a Saturday night for 10 cents. Immediately in front of me and helping himself to the plate of bread, which was fast disappearing under the mastication of my neighbor and self, was a longshoreman, who sipped his wine with an air of a connoisseur. He was thoroughly posted on the question of "living" and freely gave me a few pointers regarding San Francisco restaurants. He said:

"Say. You ain't onto yourself. See? If you was ye'd tackle this place every day. Why, I come here right along when I has the stuff, and when I ain't, why I just jollies. See? Watch de guy what comes here. Say, Tom, fetch us a full lay-out, will ye, and don't be too long about it yether." With that the waiter departed and returned with soup for my neighbor, and a dish of stewed beef, with rich gravy sprinkled with carrots for myself. This I supposed was the "full lay-out" called for, but a few moments later a big slice of mutton, tender as could be, was placed on the table, in front of me, as a portion of the "lay-out."

Wine in bottles was deposited in front of each individual, unless he called for coffee, tea or beer. No checks were given. Neither was any butter, because as my fellow-feeder said: "What does yes want for 10 cents?" A little girl, wearing dark glasses to protect her innocent eyes from the poverty-stricken features of the patrons of the house, received the two nickels I laid on the counter with a polite "Thank you," and then went to filling the small bottles of wine which have helped to make the place so popular.

While the place at 614 Clay street has a reputation among certain classes for a "big feed for 10 cents" the houses across the street are receiving a fair share of the patronage. Little difference is found in any of the 10-cent places on Clay street, unless perhaps the giving of butter in some of them might so be termed.

Along Commercial street it is different. Here are found the lodging-houses, where a bed can be secured for almost nothing, while meals served in the 10-cent restaurants are equal to and above the surrounding circumstances.

The 10-cent restaurant has become such a favorite among the habitues of the "city proper" that Sacramento, Clay, Kearny and Commercial streets are lined with them. If any one has any doubt regarding this and desires to satisfy hunger for one dime he will only have to visit 615 or 533 Commercial or 623 or 616 Sacramento or 621, 626, 635 Washington street to demonstrate the truth of the statement that for 10 cents a person can secure a good square meal.

If any one wants to spend more than that he can go to 425 Pine, 649 Sacramento, 615 Commercial, 624 Pacific, 907 Kearny or 810 Kearny, where 15 cents will secure sufficient food to more than satisfy hunger.

French dinners are popular. These can be had, a la carte, for 25 cents, either at 509 Bush, where true French dinners are served in the privacy of the basement known as the Gambetta restaurant, presided over by a petite woman, or 434 Bush, 328 Bush, 423 Pine, 616½ California (where Bohemians congregate), 617 Montgomery or 706 Montgomery, where either froglegs or macaroni may be had in French or Italian dishes.

Any one of the restaurants named will furnish a man a meal for two bits or less, according to the place he may visit; but for a hungry man whose resources are limited and for whom economy means continuation of life, the 10-cent meals of San Francisco will fill the bill and give satisfaction.

The Palo Alto cafe is a cheerful little restaurant, located at 304 Grant avenue. It is not especially gorgeous in appearance, but it is thoroughly neat. It is composed of one large room, which is divided by a low partition which nearly hides the view of one set of diners from the other. One side is for gentlemen and the other for ladies, as the legends indicate. Though unpretentious as to size, many people appease their appetites there during the twenty-four hours, for it is open day and night. It attracts trade, not only on account of its central locality, but because of the cheapness and cleanliness of the food supplied.

When I entered, a neat-looking, middle-aged lady approached, and with a becoming smile bowed me to a seat. She then deftly placed a bill of fare in my hands, as I inquired:

"What can you give me for 15 cents?"

"Don't you see," she replied, "that is all a meal costs here, unless you want extras."

"Well, then, what do I get?"

"Rice-tomato soup to begin with, and then you may order what you want from the bill."

There was enough to select from to please almost any one. The bill read as follows:

SOUP.
Rice-tomato.
ENTREES.
Roast Pork. Stuffed Veal. Corned Beef Hash and Egg. Lamb Potpie. Hamburger Steak (Spanish). Boiled Beef (horseradish sauce). Fried Brains. Tripe in any style.
Rice Custard Pudding.

I ordered a plate of soup, which more than came up to expectations, then roast pork with mashed potatoes, and the quantity served was enough to satisfy the appetite of the hungriest man in town; a cup of good coffee was also served, and custard pudding concluded the repast. The sum of 15 cents was all that was demanded. After settling the bill I asked:

"Madam, does this pay you?"

"Yes sir; you see, I do nearly all my own work, and by that means I manage to make both ends meet very readily. You see, I feel the dull times a little, but not so much as those who keep dearer eating-houses."

"How is that?"

"Well, when people cannot pay 25 or 50 cents for a meal they must of necessity seek cheaper places. They must eat, you know, of course," and she went about clearing away the dishes.

D. J. Murphy has presided over the modest little eating-house at 149 Seventh street for the past eleven years, and in that time has managed to lay by something for a rainy day by serving cheap meals. His good wife does the cooking and a waitress and dishwasher are all the other help employed. Soups, roasts, pie or pudding, with tea, coffee or wine, is what you get for the price, together with vegetables, fresh bread and butter and a potato salad. I asked him if he had experienced any hard times during the winter, and he cheerfully said no. "Nor have I lost any money," he observed, "because I only trust those that I know."

Antone Russell is the new proprietor of the old stand at 131 Seventh street. Heretofore he has been the manager of high-priced restaurants, but since marrying he resolved to own a place of his own. He prides himself on his soups, and insisted that I should try some. His regular dinner did not differ from the others very materially.

The new Popular restaurant at 1109½ Sutter street conveys the impression of a very high-priced establishment, yet they serve an elegant 15-cent meal, and charming waiter-girls do the work.

"You can get a meal here for 15 cents that will satisfy the greatest epicure," said Charles Stewart, who keeps a restaurant at 1077 Market street. "I have been here for eighteen months, and prior to that conducted an eating-house on Great Jones street, New York, where my waiters got into the habit of singing out, 'A stack of whites with a collar and draw one,' but that kind of thing don't go here."

Acting upon the proposition that an excellent dinner would be served here for 15 cents, I sat down at a table near the door, and among others who crowded the restaurant, partook of the bill of fare, which consisted of the following:

SOUP.
Rice Tomato. Bean.
FISH.
Fried Sole. Fried Flounder.
ROAST MEATS.
Roast Chicken and Jelly.
Young Veal. Roast Beef.
Spring Lamb.
ENTREES.
Fried Chicken, Cream. Chicken Fricassee. Corn Beef and Cabbage.
Lamb Tongue, Tomatoes. Corn Beef Hash. Pork and Beans.
Liver and Bacon. Apple Fritters.
VEGATABLES.
Green Peas. Sugar Corn. Stewed Tomatoes. Mashed Turnips.
PUDDING AND PIE.
Tapioca Pudding. Stewed Prunes. Corn Starch and Cream.
Baked Cream. Stewed Rhubarb. Apple, Lemon, Squash, Custard.

I ordered every course on the menu and found that they were served in, really, an excellent manner. The service was clean, waiters courteous and neat, and even the napkins spoke of good management.

Mr. Stewart told me that there was no reason in the world why any one should complain because a good meal could not be obtained for less than 25 or 50 cents. He said that in his experience in New York and San Francisco he was able to attest the fact that a good square dinner could be served for the sum of 15 cents.

M. C. Milcerith, who conducts the Saratoga restaurant at 820 Larkin street, said:

My price for a dinner is 25 cents, but any one can get all they want for 15 or 20 cents. I have a large City Hall trade, and these people generally take everything on the bill.

F. P. Fenton, manager of the Western oyster-house at 1210 Polk street, said:

We can serve a good substantial meal, either breakfast, dinner or supper, for 15 cents. Our regular price is 25 cents, but one does not need to order the full bill.

C. P. Harrison of 1224 Hyde street said:

I have conducted a restaurant at this number for five years and am doing a good business. I serve a mighty good feed for 15 cents, and think that all my customers are satisfied.

Mrs. F. Wood of 1147 Howard street said:

In my experience of twelve years at this stand I am able to say something about restaurant business. I serve an excellent meal for 15 cents, and my customers will indorse this statement. Steaks, chops, soups and deserts are included in my 15-cent bill of fare.

The restaurant-keepers, generally, say that business is improving, and that they are greatly encouraged by the outlook.

DEATH OF AN EXILE.

A. P. Peterson, Ex-Attorney-General of Hawaii, Gone.

Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy, and recently exiled with many others from the islands, died yesterday at the California Hotel. His few friends and brothers in exile were with him when he expired. They took charge of the remains, which will be interred here.

Arthur P. Peterson was born in New Bedford, Mass., of old Puritan stock, and was 36 years old. He went to the Hawaiian Islands when quite young, and after graduating from Punahau College, he went to the law college of the University of Michigan and was graduated with honors. He next went to Boston, where he was in active practice of his profession for some years, alternating it with newspaper work.

He was Deputy Attorney-General for two years and twice Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy; also sitting as Noble for Oahu in the Legislature of 1890-92. He was Attorney-General at the time of the revolution in 1893. He had conferred upon him the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan for services rendered to the Japanese Government.

Peterson's friend, Charles Creighton, also an ex-Attorney-General and now an exile, in speaking of Peterson's illness and death said: "His late illness was contracted while undergoing solitary confinement in the station-house in Honolulu during the late uprising. He was confined to his bed during the last two weeks.

"Peterson was the acknowledged head of his profession in Hawaii, having established for himself a reputation for ability and integrity excelled by none at the Hawaiian bar. During his last illness he constantly imagined that he was still in prison and suffering from the indignities practiced on him. His last words were: 'I've got out of jail.'"

Lucky Poor Relations.

Poor relations have rarely had such a windfall as that reported from Bordeaux. It is stated that a merchant in the said town died intestate and without any direct descendants. His fortune, amounting to 22,000,000 francs, or £880,000 sterling, is accordingly to be divided among a certain number of humble families, the members of which live in Cognac and Jarnac. Among those entitled to shares in the estate are two barbers, a cooper, a shoemaker and several laborers, all of whom were distantly related to the rich merchant of Bordeaux.—London Telegraph.

ALICE EDITH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SO SAYS AN ACQUAINTANCE OF THE LADY WHO HAS KNOWN HER LONG.

HER MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

HIGHTON SAYS THE SCANDAL WILL MAKE THE WHOLE COUNTRY RING.

In spite of the reiteration, by those who claim to know, that Mrs. Alice Edith Blythe has left San Francisco and is now staying with relatives in the country, there are those who decline to believe that such is the case and who enlarge with considerable emphasis on their opinions that she is still in this city in hiding.

Mrs. Blythe is said to have departed on Wednesday afternoon, but a resident of Vacaville, Barrows by name, says he has seen her in this city since that time and says that it is impossible that he should be mistaken since he has known her well for years. According to his story Mrs. Blythe was staying in a house on Geary street and was under the supervision at least of Mrs. Cherry. While there, he says, she was frequently visited by a rather short, very stout, dark complexioned man, whose identity is unknown to Mr. Barrows. The name of a certain person who was in some way connected with the Florence Blythe side of the great lawsuit was suggested by the description, but the person named was also unknown to the man from Vacaville.

D. J. Sinclair, the young newspaper man who announced to Attorney Highton Mrs. Blythe's alleged determination not to have anything more to do with any contest, states that he arranged all the details of her removal from her former apartments and her retirement from the public eye. He said:

"Alice had been sick for some time and was confined to her bed. I visited her at her rooms and told her that if she would agree to abandon any further contest I would help her and stand by her to see her through. She had personal legal advice that the last decision of the Supreme Court ended her case and practically voided any contract she might have relating thereto with Attorney Highton. Papers were drawn up a certain lawyer—I shall not say who he is—and she signed them.

"By those documents she conveyed to Mrs. Hinckley all her claim to any portion of the Blythe estate. She left her studio and took rooms which I secured for her till the arrangements were completed. She is now out of town, and she will not show her face here again till the whole matter is settled, for by so doing she would lose any advantages she may have gained."

In spite of his practical admission that Mrs. Blythe had signed the conveyances for a consideration Mr. Sinclair, when directly questioned on that subject, immediately denied that such was the case. He said:

"Alice did not receive anything for signing the papers. Of course, Florence is a good girl and a generous one, and she may give Alice a dollar or two later on, but if she does it will not be because of any agreement. The whole thing was simply a matter of friendship."

Concerning Sinclair's interview with Attorney Highton, in which the young man announced Mrs. Blythe's latest determination, the lawyer says that Sinclair evidently thought that as a result of the announcement something would explode. "He wore a curious expression of alarmed expectancy which was very amusing," is the way the attorney phrases it. He also expresses an opinion concerning the young man's head which contains a mention of 'enlargement of the skull."

In the complaint in equity which Mr. Highton proposes to file, the defendants will be of many social stations and of considerable numbers. The attorney says that he knows of at least twenty-one different persons who have immediate interests in the final adjudication of the case. Some of these occupy lofty positions and the attorney promises that the suit will make the United States ring from one end to the other.

WOMAN AND HER DESTINY.

THROUGH HER THE HUMAN RACE WAS AWAKENED TO MIGHTY PROGRESS.

REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES ON THE EDENIC IDYL AND ITS LESSON.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones chose for his text Genesis iii:6 and 7, in his lecture on "The Women's Uprising," and crowded the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Twentieth and Capp streets, yesterday afternoon:

And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof and did eat; and she gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat. And the eyes of them both were opened.

"History has proved a better comment upon my text than theology," said the speaker. "Facts have changed the reproach into a compliment. The church has been unkind to mother Eve as she is described in this idyl of Hebrew poetry, this poem of creation, born out of a heart untutored by science but instructed by reverence. As philosophy these Genesis stories are weak and childish, but as material for the philosopher they are suggestive and valuable. Instead of blaming poor Eve, the inexperienced, unguided and uncompanioned primitive mother, for laying hold of the fruit of that tree of knowledge, which was 'good for food and a delight to the eyes,' we should rather profoundly thank her, for in that violation was growth. The restless Eve, and not the indolent Adam, is the parent of civilization, and should become the symbol of human triumph, the emblem of the human soul." The preacher concluded:

When woman shall have reached up into nobler heights of altruism than their brothers, into greater love for things eternal, into stronger passion for usefulness, a diviner hunger for things infinite and eternal, she will work with man and for man until that religion which is simple but profound, sincere and earnest, loving because loyal, shall abound, and men and women find her kindred ties in the fullness of mind and that wealth of honest love which bears the human heart upon its bosom toward the infinite love, as the river hurries the ship into the sea.

For, in the long years, liker must they grow,
The man to more of woman, she of man,
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that threw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childish care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till, at the last, she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.
And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit, side by side, full summed in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the to-be,
Self-reverent each and reverencing each,
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other e'en as those who love.
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men;
Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm;
Then springs the crowning race of humankind.
May these things be!

"My love, what magic spell is thrown
Upon your face? Its charm I own.
Whence came thy pure and pearly teeth?
Thy rosy lips! Thy perfumed breath?"
She said, in accents sweet and clear,
"'Tis only SOZODONT, my dear."

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Pinkham Vegetable Compound	75c
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Allen's Malt Whisky	85c
Paine's Celery Compound	60c
Baker's Sarsaparilla	75c
William's Pink Pills	35c
Warner's Safe Cure	85c
Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphites	$1
Scott's Syrup Hypophosphites	85c
2-grain Quinine Pills, per 100	30c

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$2.85 Per Dozen--25c Per Bottle.
STOP THAT COUGH.
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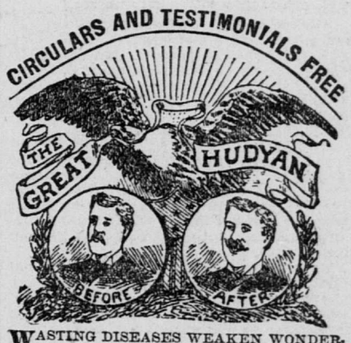
TAR and WILD CHERRY COUGH BALSAM
25C AND 50C PER BOTTLE.



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LAMBERT'S FLIGHT FROM OAKLAND.

CHECKERED CAREER OF THE BRUNETTE WHO WENT WITH THE CLERK.

BARSTOW'S STRANGE WILL.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES WILL CELEBRATE THE HIBERNIAN HOLIDAY.

The anxious bondsmen of the missing clerk of the Police Court, Walter R. Lambert, had the pleasure of looking into the treasure-box in the clerk's office yesterday, after sixteen hours had been put in on the combination by Expert Ensign. Instead of stacks of yellow gold the box contained only a few worthless bail bonds and a lottery ticket for last month's drawing.

There are many reports in circulation regarding the amount of Lambert's shortage, some putting it as high as $16,000. The truth cannot be ascertained until the experts, who are now working on the defaulting clerk's books, have finished their task.

Expert York, who has charge of the work, said yesterday that the shortage so far discovered was $1606, and unless some of the bail bonds found are forgeries this amount, he thought, would cover Lambert's stealings.

Besides his pilfering from the city, creditors are springing up on every hand that Lambert succeeded in beating of small amounts, ranging from $5 to $100. Attorney Tom Bradley knows Walter just $100 better than he did last week, and Henry Evers, besides being on his bond, is out $150 for the funeral of Mrs. Lambert about three months ago. Besides that there are grocerymen, clothing and shoe merchants and men engaged in all branches of trade who would like to look upon the smiling countenance of the Police Court clerk who has gone astray.

That Lambert left for Honolulu on the steamship Mariposa, last Friday, there can be no doubt, although his friends declared that he was too well acquainted with the law to think that the islands would be a safe hiding-place for him.

Miss Mahany, the young lady who is said to have left the city with the wily clerk, is well known in Oakland, and has had a somewhat checkered career.

Six years ago the young woman became a mother, and Paul Valerga was forced to marry her. They lived together one short year, when the husband, becoming tired of wedded bliss, brought suit for divorce, and the decree was granted. It was then the charming brunette became intimate with the gay clerk of the Police Court, and much of his spare time was spent in her company while his wife was still living.

After the death of his wife Lambert gave more attention to Miss Mahany, with the result that now they are both sought after by the police and will probably be brought back to this city to answer to a charge of embezzlement and his companion as an accomplice.

The clerk in the office of the Oceanic Steamship Company who sold Lambert two tickets for Honolulu afterward saw the defaulter on the Mariposa. He went down to the steamer with the passenger list for Purser Smith and saw the couple on board. The girl, he says, was standing in the doorway of the main saloon and Lambert was sitting just inside the door.

"I knew both of them very well by sight," said this gentleman. "I had seen the girl often in Oakland, and Lambert's figure was also a familiar one to me. There is no doubt in my mind as to the identity of the couple, and I know that they were both on board."

The Terminal Committee Talks.

In an open communication yesterday the members of the Oakland terminal committee express their views quite freely in regard to the stand taken by some citizens who are anxious to have the Oakland subscriptions made to the new road without restrictions.

They say the word "Restriction" is not justly applicable to the plan of the terminal committee. Suppose we say "Anywhere in Oakland." These words mean nothing to an Oakland proposition.

"A pier could leave the shore at Berkeley or opposite Temescal and, extending southwesterly, be within Oakland, out in the water five and a half miles off shore.

"No property-owner or business man in this city could be expected to subscribe to that as an Oakland proposition. Or a road might come to Oakland at the southwest corner, that would be over at Park avenue, between East Oakland and Alameda. It would cross thence southwesterly and then go down on the Alameda point, on either side of it, and thence into the bay, being in no sense an Oakland terminus.

"If the words 'above ordinary tide' be added, the danger to the southeast still exists, and the subscription could be claimed on the Alameda terminus, and toward the northwest a railroad and pier could terminate its landing in reaching the navigable water at the point at least five miles from the business portion of Oakland, without coming nearer than three miles of the business center, contributing a minimum Oakland benefit, yet earning the subscription of the business and property interest of the city."

A Lawyer's Strange Will.

The will of the late pioneer, Alfred Barstow was filed for probate yesterday by Mary R. Barstow, his widow.

The estate is valued at $20,000, and Mary R. Barstow is named as executrix.

The instrument, which is in the handwriting of the deceased, is one of the most unique wills that has ever been filed in the County Clerk's office. It reads as follows:

I, Alfred Barstow, of the city of Oakland, county of Alameda and State of California, do make and decree this to be my last will and testament, and I hereby revoke all wills by me heretofore made.

I desire my estate to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

I desire my widow to be executrix of this will, and that no bond be required of her in any proceedings growing out of her trust. I authorize and empower her to sell any and all real and personal property belonging to my estate at private or public sale, without the order of any court or tribunal, and that she have as full and free right of disposition thereof as though the title of all said property vested in her, and my only object in making this will is to facilitate the settlement of my estate.

I think that no man should have the power to go further than this. I do not believe the dead should meddle with the quick. When a person is once comfortably laid away, let him cease from trouble, and let the living carry on the business of life. Very probably the dead one will have all he can attend to if the "religious doctors" are half right as to the "truths" they hand out.

This will is entirely written, dated and signed by my own hand at the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, on this 13th day of June, 1890.

ALFRED BARSTOW.

Congress Women in Oakland.

The Oakland branch of the Woman's Congress Association will meet on Wednesday, March 20, at 2 P. M. in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, corner of Fourteenth and Franklin streets.

The president of the General Congress, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, and other members of the executive board will be present and will present the plan of the coming Congress, to be held in San Francisco the third week in May.

To Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Arrangements have been made by the various Catholic societies to celebrate St. Patrick's day with appropriate services in the Oakland churches morning and evening.

At Rev. Father McNally's church at West Oakland mass will be sung at 5:30, 7:30, 9 and 10:30 A. M. The 10:30 mass will be solemn high mass, with four priests officiating.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening Rev. Father Hogan of San Rafael will deliver a lecture on "The Irish Race, Its Principles and Practices."

There will be an augmented choir at all the services. Five young Irish priests, on their return trip to Ireland from their Australian mission, will remain in Oakland as the guests of Father McNally and will assist in the day's celebration.

The lecture in the evening will be free, but the pastor will take up a collection.

An Attractive Play.

To-morrow evening, the 18th inst., Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" will commence an engagement of three nights at the Macdonough. All indications point to packed houses, for the advance sale is large. But why not? Hoyt's attractions have always scored a success in Oakland, even in the old days when the town could not boast a first-class playhouse.

"A Temperance Town" is a play full of pathos, homelike scenes intermingling with funny sayings and sisuations.

Popular prices, 25 cents to $1.

Attractions to follow this production are: The Whitney Opera Company in the romantic comic opera "The Fencing Master," which will run three nights, with a matinee. Then will come Marie Burroughs in her repertoire, to be followed by Emily Bancker in her successful comedy "Our Flat."

Bondholders Will Buy.

The property of the Piedmont Consolidated Cable Company that was placed in the hands of a receiver two years ago will be sold next Tuesday by the commissioner appointed by the court, and will in all probability be bid in by the bondholders of the road, who have organized for that purpose. There are other street railway companies in Oakland who would like to get possession of this property, knowing full well the value of the plant, but their estimate is so much lower than that held by the bondholders that it is likely they will have the bidding all to themselves.

It is the intention of the bondholders of the road if they are successful in purchasing the property to effect a thorough reorganization and then make an electric road of that portion going over the hills.

Will Take Her to Friends.

In Henry Wilkenson, the Los Angeles restaurant-keeper, Mrs. W. J. Dean, the wife of the counterfeiter now awaiting trial, has a friend worthy the name.

As soon as Mr. Wilkenson heard of the arrest of his former cashier he hastened to arrange his business so that he could come to Oakland to effect Mrs. Dean's release, and although willing friends had saved him this trouble the worthy gentleman will try to induce Mrs. Dean to return with him to the southern part of the State, where friends of the old days will make an effort to lighten the burden of the unfortunate woman whose life has been blighted by a scoundrel.

Kellogg Again on Deck.

Detective George H. Kellogg had the charge of drunkenness and assault against him wiped out yesterday by Judge Wood, and is again on deck with the railroad company.

In his summing up of the charges brought by the Chief of Police against Kellogg Judge Wood had little to say. He simply dismissed the case for want of evidence.

There Will Be No Contest.

Dr. H. B. Mehrmann, the defeated candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, has denied that he will contest the election of C. K. Marshall.

It was reported that there would be a contest on the ground of alleged irregularities in the count of the Second and Fourth precincts of the Second Ward.

Look Out for War.

There will be a meeting of the Oakland insurance agents held Monday night to take steps toward forming a permanent organization, and if the plan fails it is more than likely that a rate war will be inaugurated Tuesday among the local agents.

ALAMEDA.

Herman H. Schrader, the painter and decorator, who some months ago carried on a business at 1424 Park street and went into insolvency, has been blocked from getting his final discharge. His former partner, W. W. Fowler, and one of his creditors, has filed an affidavit in the Superior Court setting forth charges on which he demands an investigation of the insolvent's affairs.

When Schrader filed his schedule last October he represented his assets to be $1135 and his liabilities $3018, including a note of $400 due Fowler as part payment on the latter's interest in the firm, and as an offset against him a note of $250, which he had indorsed upon the security of another note, indorsed in turn by I. N. Chapman.

Fowler's charges are to the effect that Schrader fraudulently disposed of a lot of property before filing his petition in insolvency, and further falsified the accounts of his business and neglected to keep proper records of the affairs of the firm. The matter of granting the final discharge will come up to-morrow.

Ten Petitions Filed.

To-morrow will be the last day under the law for candidates to file their nominating petitions with the City Clerk to make certain that their names will appear on the ballots. Ten petitions had been filed up to yesterday, including that of the Good Government Club. The vacancy in the executive committee of the Good Government Club, caused by the resignation of J. H. Bruns, has been filled by the appointment of F. E. Jenkins of 2105 Santa Clara avenue.

Objects to the Principle.

Trustee D. L. Randolph is not in favor of the proposition of the city paying $80 per month for a police officer to have charge of the speed track. He has declared his intention of introducing a resolution to-morrow evening to revoke the appointment made in his absence Monday night. He insists that the owners of fast horses should pay for the maintenance of the track.

Erecting a Grand Stand.

Improvements are being made daily to the boulevard speed track. Contractor Zingg received an invoice of lumber yesterday for the erection of a grand stand. The stand when completed will hold probably 1000 people. The location selected is on the south side of the track, about a quarter of a mile from the Grand-street entrance.

New System of Air Appliances.

For the past few days trains have been late on the narrow-gauge locals on account of the new airbrake appliances that are being put on the division. Formerly the cars were operated by what is known as "straight air." The new system is a big improvement and is readily observed by passengers. It is the Westinghouse system.

Not a Candidate.

John T. Fleming was presented with a petition a few days ago, asking him to stand for the city attorneyship at the coming election. Attorney Fleming has fully considered the matter and has determined not to enter the field.

Only One Demand.

The only demand against the fire relief fund for the past year was one for $30 in favor of J. Schick, who was injured in a fire on St. Patrick's day, 1894. There is a balance in the fund of $1366 49.

BERKELEY.

The residents on San Pablo avenue, near University avenue, were thrown into a state of excitement late last evening by the appearance of a nude woman on that thoroughfare, screaming and wildly gesticulating.

The woman was Mrs. Johanna McEboy, who lives at the corner of Allston way and Union street. She is in the habit of going on periodical sprees, and it is thought that liquor has unbalanced her mind. Her husband died several years ago and left three small children in her care. The neighbors say she often beats the little ones and does not give them sufficient food, although she possesses considerable property in this city.

Indignant Ladies.

There is a gnashing of teeth among certain ladies in this city over the announcement that women are not eligible to the position of School Directors, to which several of them have been aspiring. The new charter, which goes into effect next May, provides that only "qualified electors" or "voters" are eligible to the elective or appointive offices of this town. Another section of the town law provides that every official must be a resident of the town for three years before the election.

These sections will keep carpet-baggers out of office, but the ladies say it will also render them ineligible. They do not place the blame on the shoulders of the Freeholders, as they think it was quite unintentional. Yesterday one of them was heard to remark, "This mistake will keep ladies out of office three years after they have been granted the elective franchise by the Legislature."

Trouble in the Football Team.

For the past two months trouble has been brewing in the football team of the University. Shortly after the Thanksgiving game Captain Benson was re-elected, but, being compelled to leave college, resigned just before the Christmas vacation. Eddie Sherman was elected by a vote of 6 to 5 to fill the vacancy. His rival has kept the affair stirred up ever since, and this week made a strong attempt to depose him. Rumor has it that he has decided on a new plan of action and that he will not stop till he is captain.

Notes.

The residents of South Berkeley are agitating the question of securing a supply of water for fire protection.

The finest game of baseball ever played on the university campus was played yesterday afternoon between the University Club and Olympic teams. The latter won by a score of 2 to 3, after the college boys had the game shelved three different times. The university made seven base hits and four errors, while their opponent made eight base hits and three errors.

BARBERS WANT HALF A DAY.

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE GOVERNOR SIGNING SENATE BILL 627.

AN ALLEGED ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION REGARDING ITS PROVISIONS.

Apparently some doubt exists as to the exact terms of Senate bill 627 in favor of closing barber-shops at noon on Sundays and legal holidays.

W. G. Seppich of Seppich & Kleinhans, barbers, 217 Montgomery street, in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"A morning paper advises the Governor to veto this bill because it includes employes of bathhouses in its scope. This is not the case as we understand the bill. The law reads as follows:

Every person who as proprietor, manager, lessee, employe or agent keeps open or conducts, or causes to be kept open or conducted, any barber-shop, bath-house and barber-shop (barber-shop of a bathing establishment), or hair-dressing establishment (or any place for shaving or hairdressing, used or conducted, or in connection with any other place of business or resort), who engages in work or labor (as a barber) in any such shop or establishment on Sunday, or on a legal holiday, after the hour of 12 o'clock M. of said day, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"I, as the President of the Barbers' Protective Union, and also as proprietor of the Russ House Baths, claim that the law is meant and should be construed to read as relating to barbers only. I had the law drawn up by request of my fellow-barbers, who number about 5000 in this State. Our petition, as forwarded to the Legislature, has been signed by barbers from the entire State and not one protest has been heard.

"Any one accepting the assertion of the Sacramento correspondent might conclude that the provisions of the bill were intended to close bathhouses on Sunday afternoons. A hasty reading of the bill might give color to this idea, but careful perusal will show, as I have said, that the provisions relate to barbers only.

"I hope that through the medium of the CALL any erroneous impression may be corrected. That this bill may become a law is desired by all married barbers. By its means only can they hope to secure half a day of rest on Sunday to spend in their family circle."

A NEW IRISH SOCIETY.

It Will Be Known as the True Sons of Ireland.

A call having been issued some months ago for the organization of a grand Irish-American society, to be known as the True Sons of Ireland, the following gentlemen assembled at the Palace Hotel last evening, one representing each county of Ireland, as follows:

Matthew J. O'Neill, County Antrim; Thomas L. Conall, Armagh; Peter Molloy, Carlow; Edward Riley, Cavan; Thomas J. O'Brien, Clare; Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Cork; John M. Neall, Donegal; Bernard Curran, Down; P. A. Finnigan, Dublin; P. A. Dolan, Fermanagh; Patrick Joyce, Galway; William O'Leary, Kerry; Daniel Fitzgerald, Kildare; Robert Emmett, Kilkenny; Frank Carroll, Kings County; D. P. Dolan, County Leitrim; Frank Noonan, Limerick; John O'Kane, Londonderry; James B. O'Farrell, Longford; Peter McDonald, Louth; Charles Dougherty, County Mayo; Daniel Griffin, Meath; Joseph Devlin, Monaghan; Michael Cassidy, Queens; P. J. Flynn, Roscommon; James Maguire, Sligo; Thomas Keough, Tipperary; James E. Burns, Tyrone; Peter Kelly, Waterford; Patrick Mullen, West Meath; Charles H. Murphy, Wexford; J. W. O'Toole, Wicklow.

The following temporary officers were elected: P. A. Dolan, chairman; J. O'Sullivan, secretary.

In calling the meeting to order, P. A. Dolan made a few remarks, in which he outlined some of the objects, saying:

Far from the green hills of Erin,
We meet in love to-day,
Some of the scattered "True sons of Ireland,"
With spirits warm and gay.
Why do we meet? I'ts to repeat
Our vows, both night and day,
To dear old Ireland! Brave old Ireland,
Ireland far away!

He said, further, that it was the intention to organize by the election of a board of directors, one to represent each county in Ireland, there being thirty-two. At present there are three or four counties represented with local county organizations in this city, which will not be affected by this organization. It will be permanently organized on a grand scale as several other national societies are at present.

It was decided to keep the charter open for at least sixty days. The following committee was appointed on headquarters: Thomas Keough, Edward Riley and P. J. Flynn. The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Saturday evening next at 632 Market street.

DAVID LORING'S LAST CONCERT.

Eduard Remenyi Will Also Bid Farewell to This City.

Eduard Remenyi, the great Hungarian violin virtuoso, will give a farewell concert in this city on Wednesday, April 3, upon which occasion he will be assisted by a number of distinguished musical artists, among them being Miss Pauline Stein, a charming soprano singer, and the eminent young pianist, Henry Eames. Miss Stein is said to take a high rank among concert singers, and Henry Eames comes heralded from the East as a skillful player. The sale of seats will be announced later.

An especial interest attaches to the Loring Club concert, which takes place at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday, March 28, as it is probably the last concert which will be given under David Loring's conductorship. It has been given at an earlier date than was at first intended, in order that Mr. Loring might lead, previous to his departure for Japan.

AN ANCIENT TREASURE HOUSE.

AVALON, Santa Catalina, March 14.—For many years the island of Santa Catalina has been known to be the burying-ground of a lost or forgotten race of natives, and the old Spanish records have been examined and studied in the hope that something might be found that would throw light upon the question. Recently a report has gained favor that some of the old idols and other objects possessed by the natives were buried or concealed in a cave somewhere on the coast. That this theory may have some foundation in fact is proven by the discovery recently of some singular caves. While the workmen on a road were cutting into the bank of the cliff that fronts the beach at Avalon they came upon a cave over 100 feet in length. It was carefully cut into the disintegrating rock and braced with timbers that showed every evidence of age. But there was nothing in the cave except some rude implements of the nature of scrapers or knives.

THE ABANDONED CAVERN.

Not a mile away another cave was found, entering a high cliff just above the level of the sea, and twelve miles from Avalon is still another, and the largest, that is accessible only by boats. This appears from the sea to be a simple depression in the face of the cliff, but once in it a passage is seen leading away for 100 feet, through which a boat can be pushed if the sea is calm. Half way through this branch, which has an opening, there is a blind lead.

Some time ago some goat-hunters from the East were enjoying this sport on the island and had penetrated the country to the north of Little Harbor when they discovered an interesting cave on the borders of a little stream. This showed undoubted evidence of having been used by the ancients. The floor was covered with a deep black soil in which abalone shells had been ground up, and near by great masses of these shells were found where they had been left by the native occupants. The top of this cave was originally open and had been covered by a number of flat rocks, which had been overthrown in some way so that they had tumbled down into the interior. Digging into the flooring of the cave the sportsmen found several curious implements suggestive of the ancients. There were stone mortars and pestles, flat grinding stones worn smooth as they could be made by long years of grinding, and various small objects in pearly abalone, evidently the ornaments of the natives. In one of the small mortars were hundreds of beads, each laboriously cut from a little shell found on the beach.

Perhaps the most interesting objects discovered here were those made of soapstone. They were paint-pots, sinkers, flat-shaped slabs, some ornamented with carvings of fish and various objects, oval stones, with a perforation or hole bored in the center, probably used in some game. Similar objects have been found on the mainland, but where the quarry was that the natives drew upon was a mystery until it was finally located at Santa Catalina, about midway up the island, on the shore side. Here, half way up the mountain, stands the old quarry that was worked by the natives from time immemorial. It was undoubtedly suddenly deserted, as when found it had the appearance of having been left by the workers who dropped their tools never to return.

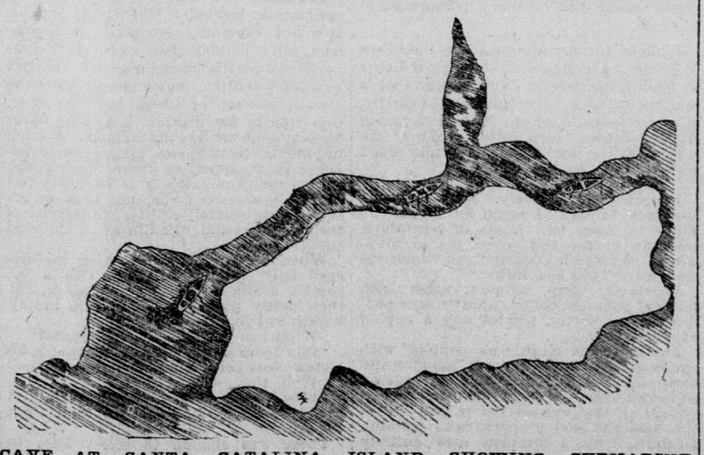
SECTION OF AN OLD OLLA MANUFACTORY.

On the ledge to-day are innumerable marks showing how they cut out the great bowls with their flint chip tools. There were piles of broken bowls or ollas; others whole and complete, heaps of refuse taken from the pits, quantities of quartz and slate knives which the workers used, broken and thrown aside.

Here were made carvings—bits of stone carved with rude representations of whales, seals and fish, rude boats, oval objects used in games, and slabs that when heated were placed upon the body as a cure for various troubles. But the finest objects were large mortars of steatite, often three feet high, of elegant shapes, showing that the natives had more than ordinary artistic taste. These great stone vessels have been found all over Southern California, from San Luis to San Diego, and far up in the mountains; yet all were made at this island quarry and carried to the mainland in canoes several hundred years ago where they were traded for skins and various articles not to be obtained on the islands.

It is estimated that fifty tons of antiquities have been taken so far from the island of Santa Catalina from the twenty or more townsites that have been located by collectors. Excavating is still carried on and doubtless more interesting material will be found.

PISCATOR.



CAVE AT SANTA CATALINA ISLAND SHOWING SUBMARINE PASSAGE.

ON THE COMSTOCK LODE.

Reports of the Superintendents of the Various Mines.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 16.—Following are the reports of the superintendents of the various mines on the Comstock lode for the week ending to-day:

CON. CAL. AND VIRGINIA MINE—1650 level—On the sixth floor in the new ore body, the second floor above the sill floor of this level, the east crosscut started at a point 125 feet south of the vertical winze which connects with the 1600 level has been extended 26 feet, to a total length of 65 feet, passing through a quartz formation assaying $10 per ton, and reaching the old stope timbers. At a point in the south drift on this floor 85 feet south from the vertical winze a west crosscut was started and has been run 20 feet through low-grade quartz to the west, or footwall. On the ninth floor the drift running south from the south end of the stope has been advanced 34 feet to a total length of 99 feet, its face being in porphyry. On the twelfth floor the east crosscut has been extended 5 feet to a total length of 70 feet, with its face in porphyry and low-grade quartz. From this east crosscut, to a point 18 feet in from its mouth, two drifts have been run, one to the north in low-grade quartz 12 feet, and the other to the south 9 feet in a formation carrying narrow streaks of ore which give an average assay value of $22 70 per ton. An opening has been made from the thirteenth floor up to the fourteenth floor 10 feet long and 6 feet wide, through low-grade quartz, porphyry and some clay.

The stope started from the south drift, from the east crosscut from the main north lateral drift, on the sill floor of this level at a point 20 feet in from its mouth, has been carried up 7 feet to a total height of 22 feet. This opening is 10 feet long and 6 feet wide, through ore 6 feet in width, lying against the west wall, and carrying on the average an assay value of $60 per ton. 1750 level—From the end of the drift running south from the south end of the stope on the fourth floor two crosscuts have been run, one to the east 15 feet through porphyry and quartz of low assay value, and the other to the west 9 feet through low grade quartz to the west wall. A small portion of the ore extracted during the week came from thirteenth floor, above mentioned, and the remainder from the opening made from the south drift from the east crosscut on the sill floor of the 1650 level, amounting to 52 tons which assayed, per car samples $46 92 per ton.

OPHIR—1465 level—The drift running north from the top of the upraise which was carried up 80 feet above the sill floor of this level from a point in the east crosscut from the main north lateral drift has been extended 19 feet, to a total length of 184 feet, with its face in porphyry, clay and quartz, which carries a low assay value.

Central Tunnel—250 level—The upraise started from the south drift from the top of the upraise carried up 23 feet above the south drift on this level has been carried up 14 feet, to a total height of 28 feet, its top in a formation of porphyry and low-grade quartz. From the bottom of the winze, which has been reopened down to a point 46 above the tunnel level, an old west crosscut has been reopened for a distance of 34 feet, passing through a quartz formation assaying from $2 to $10 per ton. On the tunnel level the north drift from the end of the west crosscut from the north drift from the Mexican shaft has been advanced 10 feet, to a total length of 92 feet, continuing in low-grade quartz.

MEXICAN—1465 level—The north drift started from the top of the upraise, which was carried 45 feet above the sill floor of this level, at a point 40 feet west of the main north lateral drift and 100 feet north from the south boundary of the mine, has been advanced 22 feet, to a total length of 177 feet; its face in porphyry and quartz.

As joint work with the Ophir Company we are making repairs in the Ophir shaft on the 1100 level and upward.

UNION CON.—900 level—The west crosscut from the Union Con. south lateral drift from the west drift, 1520 feet west of the shaft, has been extended 17 feet during the week, to a total length of 583 feet, its face in a formation of clay, quartz and porphyry with a small flow of water from it. East crosscut 3, started from the Sierra Nevada north lateral drift, which was run from the joint west drift from the shaft at a point 600 feet north from the joint west drift, has been advanced 20 feet, to a total length of 200 feet, its face in porphyry and clay with a small flow of water from it.

ANDES—420 level—The west crosscut from the end of the south drift from east crosscut from a point 50 feet in the upraise has been advanced 12 in a formation of quartz.

GOULD & CURRY—200 level—The west crosscut 5, which was started in the north drift 432 feet from the main west drift, was advanced 13 feet to a total length of 1300, its face is hard. 250 level—The west crosscut 1 started in the south drift which was run from the joint winze has been advanced 11 feet through quartz and porphyry to a total length of 37 feet.

BEST & BELCHER—250 level—At a point in the north drift 100 feet from the bottom of the joint incline winze we have started west crosscut 2 and extended it 11 feet, passing through quartz, clay and porphyry. 800 level—East crosscut 1 started in the north drift 100 feet from the west crosscut 4 has been advanced 19 feet to a total length of 256 feet, its face being in hard prophyry.

SAVAGE—During the week they have hoisted 130 cars of ore, car samples averaging $28 86 per ton. There was shipped to the Nevada mill 292½ tons. There was milled 235 tons, the average battery sample of the same being $21 57, with a bullion yield of $3551 55. There was shipped to the United States mint at Carson on March 9 from the Brunswick mill 423¾ pounds of bullion, of the assay value of $10,399.

HALE & NORCROSS—975 level—We have advanced the southeast crosscut from west crosscut 1, 15 feet, total length 27 feet; face in quartz and porphyry. We have stopped work in the face of west crosscut 2. Started a west crosscut near our northern boundary and advanced it 12 feet; face in quartz and porphyry. South drift from west crosscut 1 on this level was extended 8 feet to a total length of 76 feet. The face shows a narrow streak of fair grade ore. Intermediate level—We have stopped work in the north drift on this level and advanced the south drift 13 feet to a total length of 31 feet; its face is in porphyry and stringers of quartz. We have extracted during the week eight cars of ore assaying as per mine car samples $29 68 per ton.

BELCHER—1100 level—East crosscut 2 is still being repaired. On the 300 level they have commenced a south drift jointly with the Seg. Belcher Company which drift now is in only a few feet. The face shows quartz of no value. The Belcher people hoisted 38 tons of fair grade ore during the past week.

JUSTICE—During the week the yield was 25 tons of fair grade ore above the tunnel level.

Cost of Solomon's Temple.

The cost of Solomon's temple and its interior decorations and other paraphernalia was one of the wonders of olden times. According to Villalpandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass used in its construction were valued at the enormous sum of £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is generally placed at a figure equally as high.

The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to federal money, was equal to $2,876,481,015. The vessels of silver, according to the same authorities, were still more valuable, being set down as worth $3,246,720,000. Priests' vestments and robes of singers, $10,050,000; trumpets, $1,000,000 To the above add the expense of building materials, labor, etc., and we get some wonderful figures.

Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, 3300 overseers, all of which were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed $33,944,985.

The material in the rough is estimated as having been worth $12,726,685,000. These several estimates show the total cost to have been $77,521,665,936.—St. Louis Republic.

NEW TO-DAY.

LA GRIPPE AGAIN

A Few Plain Words About the Cause and Effects of the Disease.

The Lowest Rate and Best Treatment Known to Science at the Copeland Medical Institute—$5 a Month, Medicines Included.

The dreaded La Grippe, which has again made its appearance on this coast, is nothing more nor less than a "catarrhal fever." It is by no means a new trouble and belongs distinctly to that family of diseases which Drs. Copeland and Neal have won distinction by so successfully treating.

It differs from the more typical cases of catarrh in that the marked nervous depression which prevails is out of proportion to the gravity of the catarrhal symptoms. In the majority of cases where it has proved serious the patient has long been a sufferer from chronic catarrh, and the system, weakened by endurance of this stealthy disease, is in no condition to defend itself against La Grippe itself. We believe there are comparatively few instances where people free from catarrhal trouble have felt any of the effects of La Grippe.

In almost every case the disease is attended by symptoms indicating the action of systemic poison, chill, headache, fever, muscular pains and great depression of mental and physical strength and energy, with the usual catarrhal symptoms in the head and throat rendered more acute and annoying.

Nearly every case of La Grippe leaves a systemic catarrhal condition, which, unless it is thoroughly and completely cured, renders the patient very liable to chronic bronchitis, which invariably leads to consumption.

A word may be added concerning the rarer complications of this disease. Among these may be mentioned inflammation of the middle ear, causing catarrhal deafness, bronchial pneumonia and a weak condition of the eyes. There is no question but that at a season of the year, when La Grippe is known to be prevalent, people should be more careful than ever to check the progress of catarrhal trouble and, if possible, eradicate from the system every symptom of catarrhal poisoning.

Those who suffered last winter from La Grippe for the second or third time were invariably the worst sufferers. If many of these people had, last autumn, thoroughly removed from their systems the catarrhal conditions in which the first attack of La Grippe had left them much suffering might have been avoided. It is a pressing duty that devolves on every man, woman and child who has been subject to this disorder to see that the results, the catarrhal condition that it leaves, is thoroughly cured, while the conditions of climate are favorable and a cure is possible.

Catarrh is often the condition that in the first place invites and causes La Grippe. It is the condition La Grippe leaves behind, inviting fresh attacks, making, as it were, a home for itself for next season.

This is the proper time to take special treatment for La Grippe and its after effects, such as nasal catarrh, bronchitis, incipient consumption and chronic coughs, as the acute inflammatory symptoms have given away long since to the sub-acute and chronic forms.

CAPTAIN POULSON'S EXPERIENCE.

Exposure to the Elements Brought On a Long Train of Catarrhal Symptoms.

H. Poulson, captain of the schooner Annie, well and favorably known by nearly every one, and whose address is 417 Kearny street, states:

CAPTAIN H. POULSON, 417 KEARNY STREET.

"Exposure to all sorts of weather during the years that I have followed the sea brought on a long train of catarrhal symptoms affecting the eyes, ears, nose, throat and stomach. I had severe aching pains in the head, my nose would be clogged up and the mucus dropping into my throat caused hawking and spitting. The trouble extended to the bronchial tubes, causing aching and darting pains through the chest to the shoulder blades, an annoying cough and shortness of breath. My stomach became affected and I felt miserable all the time. I tried patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute and was relieved of all the symptoms. I now feel well again—much better than I have for the past twelve years. I cheerfully recommend Drs. Copeland and Neal."

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

For those desiring the treatment by mail, the first step is to drop a line to Drs. Copeland and Neal for a question list or symptom blank. Return same with answers filled out and treatment may be commenced at once. Every mail brings additional proof of the success of the mail treatment.

George Burns, Fresno, Cal., writes: "I did not think it possible that I could feel so well again, but I am a different being. It is now three months since I took any medicines, but there are no indications of any return of the trouble."

$5 A MONTH.

No fee larger than $5 a month asked for any disease. Our motto is: "A Low Fee. Quick Cure. Mild and Painless Treatment."

The Copeland Medical Institute,
PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE
COLUMBIAN BUILDING,
SECOND FLOOR,
916 Market St, Next to Baldwin Hotel,
Over Beamish's.
W. H. COPELAND, M.D.
J. G. NEAL, M.D.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8:30 P. M. Sunday—10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Catarrh troubles and kindred diseases treated successfully by mail. Send 4 cents in stamps for question circulars.

O'BRIEN & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CARRIAGES.

Our Patent Spring Buggy Has No Equal.

Corner Golden Gate Ave. and Polk St.

Telephone East, 143.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

The San Francisco Call

SUNDAY.....MARCH 17, 1895

JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Weather to-day is likely to be doubtful, with a slightly threatening aspect. The official forecasters forgot to predict the slight dashes of rain that made the cobblestones slippery yesterday morning. The prognostication for to-day is as follows: Probably occasional light rains Sunday morning; clearing during Sunday; nearly stationary temperature; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Scheel's Conservatory of Music will be opened at an early date.

Two victims of counterfeit coin reported their cases to the police yesterday.

James Gilleran, ex-Superintendent of Streets, was sued for $1700 for hotel rent.

The steam whaler Narwhal sailed yesterday for a two years' cruise in the Arctic.

High school boys won a basket-ball tournament at the Y. M. C. A. last evening.

John Donovan, a longshoreman, was arrested last night on a charge of robbery.

The Hawaiian exiles say that the ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, will probably come to this city.

The Public Library trustees will render 5000 volumes of periodicals free of access to the public.

The National Guardsmen will be paid during the coming week for their services during the big strike.

The barbers are entitled to a half-holiday on Sunday, and ought to have that privilege granted to them by law.

The police were notified yesterday that a young man had been victimizing insurance men by a plausible story.

Oakland High School carried off the honors at the Amateur Athletic League's field day at the Olympic Club grounds.

H. J. McCoy and J. L. Spears will represent California at the Young Men's Christian Association conferences in May.

Arthur P. Peterson, aged 36 years, ex-Attorney-General and an exile from Hawaii, died at the California Hotel yesterday.

Fire Marshal Towe and a detective are investigating an incendiary fire which took place at 131 Twenty-sixth street on Thursday night.

Walter Helliwell, steward of the British ship Falls of Halladale, run amuck on board on Friday night and tried to kill the captain and first mate.

J. G. Fredericks was arrested last night on complaint of Charles Ruppel, a jeweler, on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and battery.

The Coroner found a letter yesterday which was written by Mannie Pinner to Rosie Hayes discarding her, and it probably drove her to suicide.

There will be a general review of all the troops stationed at the Presidio on Monday, March 18, at 2 P. M., in honor of Generals Forsyth and Merritt.

Fifteen vessels have been chartered to go to the Alaskan canneries. This means occupation for several hundred men and an increase of trade along the water front.

By permission of Superintendent of Schools Moulder the twelve Moqui Indians confined at Alcatraz Island will be taken on a tour of inspection of the public schools.

The semi-annual examination of applicants for teachers' certificates in the School Department was begun yesterday at the Normal School. It will last until next Friday.

George Wittell, John Theiss and B. Schweitzer were arrested yesterday on Grand Jury presentments for renting houses for purposes of ill-fame, and were released on bonds.

The establishment of F. W. Spencer, the piano-dealer at 721 Market street, was attached by the Sheriff yesterday on a judgment for $925 for goods furnished by A. Waldteufel.

Two of the five boys arrested for committing petty thefts in the Mission had their cases dismissed by Judge Conlan yesterday, and the other three will know their fate to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences to-morrow evening H. W. Fairbanks will deliver a lecture entitled "An Ascent of Mount Whitney in May" with stereopticon illustration.

Dr. Spencer has finished his microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the water of Laguna de la Merced, and will make his report to the Board of Health at its next meeting.

An injunction was got out yesterday by the Knights of Pythias Cemetery Association to restrain the People's Railroad from building across the city cemetery, where their dead are buried.

W. J. Hurley, the jury-briber, was taken from the County Jail last evening and placed in a padded cell in the Receiving Hospital to await his examination before the Insanity Commissioners.

Judge Belcher has sentenced Gus Griffin to one year's imprisonment, Edward R. Lowen to a year and a half, Frank Weatherby to five years and Albert Johnson to one year, all for burglaries.

Albert Forrest, one of the performers at the Orpheum, was arrested yesterday on a warrant which charged him with allowing his brother, a minor child, to perform. He was released on $100 bonds.

Affidavits have been filed in the suit of Rudolph Spreckels against the Nevada Bank which reveal the terms of the settlement of the suit brought by C. A. Spreckels against his father in 1893.

Three favorites—Crescendo, Oakland and Royal Flush—won at the track yesterday. The other winners were Comrade, The Lark and Jack Richelieu. Crescendo had but a gallop in the spring stakes.

The St. Patrick's day services in different Catholic churches of the city to-day will be at the usual hours. Panegyrics will be pronounced on the apostle, and there will be extra musical exercises.

The Board of Supervisors will be compelled to rescind an ordinance prohibiting the Auditor from signing warrants on funds which are exhausted, in order to provide for the burial of the indigent dead.

B. W. Windhaus, saloon-keeper, McAllister and Franklin streets, was ordered into custody yesterday by Judge Low for contempt in not fulfilling his promise to take out his license and pay a fine of $20.

The Harbor Commissioners are not opposed to leasing water-front lands to the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, as erroneously published by an evening paper. Their position is agreeable to the managers of the enterprise.

As was suspected Gustaf Broman, the man with an unenviable record, who has been arrested for perjury, has an accident policy on his life with a company in this city, who intimated yesterday that it would be canceled.

THE San Jose Mercury is on sale at the following-named places in San Francisco: Palace Hotel newsstand: Occidental Hotel newsstand, Baldwin Hotel newsstand; J. K. Cooper, 742 Market street; J. S. Albro, 1000½ Market street; Pierson Bros., 225 Kearny street. *

Samuel Montague & Co., London bankers, have brought suit against R. H. McDonald, James M. McDonald, Frank V. McDonald and Daniel Meyer, as stockholders and directors of the Pacific Bank, to recover $7626 33, due on an account between the two banks.

Two answers have been filed by John W. Mackay and his co-defendants in the suit of M. H. Fox to Fox's last amended complaint for a portion of the shortage in the mill accounts. The answers make a specific denial of each allegation of conspiracy and fraud charged by Fox.

Dr. Keeley thinks he has a sure cure for la grippe. He says: "I would like to suggest a treatment for the grip, which I know is nearly specific as well as innocent. It is simply asafœtida, taken in four-grain pills, one pill four times a day. No man need be sick of the grip these days who will take it."

The Calliopean Club gave an emerald ball last evening at Golden Gate Hall. Only young people were present. Being on the eve of St. Patrick's day the committee wore the insignia in green and the hall was handsomely decorated in that color. During the evening professional talent contributed to the entertainment of the guests.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the past week was the Tivoli theater party given by Miss Sara Silverberg in honor of Miss Mendel of New York, who is the guest of Miss Schwabacher. The party consisted of about fifteen couples, who occupied the entire top gallery of the Tivoli, where they could talk to their hearts' content without disturbing their neighbors. After the performance the party adjourned to the Concordia Club, where there was a supper followed by dancing.

Angus Ralfo, Charles Smith, Frank Jois, Willie Shannon and Theodore Lanquest, the five boys who committed several petty burglaries in the Mission, appeared before Judge Conlan yesterday to answer to the charge of petty larceny. Ralfo and Smith had their cases dismissed, Jois' case was continued till to-morrow and Shannon and Lanquest were convicted and ordered to appear for sentence to-morrow.

RAILROADING IN A GRAVEYARD.

AN INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE BUILDERS OF SUTRO'S NEW ROAD.

ANGRY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

MAYOR SUTRO'S ENGINEER SAYS THEY ARE SCRATCHING HIM FOR COIN.

An injunction was issued yesterday by Judge Slack against Mayor Sutro in his capacity as president of the People's Railroad Company to restrain that company from entering upon the City Cemetery property and laying its tracks over the graves that have remained undisturbed for five years.

Yesterday afternoon an officer of the court served notice upon the laborers who were engaged upon the construction work within the cemetery grounds and they immediately suspended operations.

The suit is not the result of sudden heat or the discovery that the new road had blundered into the graveyard unawares, for negotiations have been going on for a long time between the Mayor and President M. A. Samuels of the K. of P. Cemetery Association, which resulted finally in an agreement to disagree.

For the part of the cemetery directly affected, that lying at the intersection of Clement street and Thirty-third avenue, belongs by right given them by the City Council, to the Knights of Pythias Cemetery Association.

The franchise given the People's Railroad Company permits the occupancy of Clement street and Thirty-third avenue. But the trouble is there is no way of getting from Clement street into Thirty-third avenue although theoretically they intersect.

But the cemetery has absorbed the width of both of these streets, Clement street on the south and Thirty-third avenue on the east, and where they should cross each other there is the corner of the cemetery pushing its shoulder to prevent even an intersection. There is no way for the railroad to get from Thirty-third avenue round into Clement street, therefore, except by cutting through the corner of the cemetery which extends into the street or else by rounding off through private property.

This was the problem that confronted the People's Railroad in its great desire to get into town. Mayor Sutro first opened negotiations with the owner of the private property that ran into the corner where the streets came together, but the owner thought he saw one of those opportunities that come to a few men only a few times in their lives and he set his price for the strip at $1500.

Mayor Sutro owns a few of the sand dunes himself away out there, and he knows their value per square foot better perhaps than any other man in town, not excepting the City Assessor, so he said a few things in his deep, guttural voice, which need not be repeated here, and then turned his broad back upon the man and went straightway to his office and sent out orders to his engineer to plant a tripod on the corner of the cemetery that had thrust itself in the path of the People's Railway and try to imagine how it would look with some steel rails describing a 30 degree curve.

He expected to hear from this very shortly and he did. President M. A. Samuels of the Knights of Pythias Cemetery Association called upon him next day. Mr. Sutro said he was delighted to see him and was sure that they could come to a perfect understanding in a few minutes. No, there was no need of hiring lawyers; they two would talk it over between themselves.

They did talk it over, and when they parted both thought they had arrived at a satisfactory understanding. The proposition was that the road should be allowed to go through the corner of the cemetery, but that the railroad should pay for removing some twelve bodies buried in the lots that would be traversed, and should re-establish the outer wooden fence and an iron fence which surrounded the K. of P. subdivision of the cemeteries within the inclosure. This, says Mr. Samuels, was originally agreed to by Mr. Sutro, and he set his men to work.

It was understood by Mr. Samuels that the cost of moving the bodies would be $250, and that Mr. Sutro agreed to the figure. Afterward the railroad company offered to do the work of removing the bodies or would pay $150. This, after some further talk, the association finally agreed to.

Again negotiations were reopened, says Samuels, and Mayor Sutro offered to pay $5 for the removal of each of the bodies. This, Samuels says, was less than the usual cost of the work and he refused. Then he says Mayor Sutro became angry and charged him with trying to blackmail him, and declared that he would go ahead and run the road through without asking anybody's leave. The men, as stated, entered the inclosure yesterday and were well on toward finishing their job when the notice of temporary injunction was served on them yesterday afternoon, and they took the Saturday afternoon half holiday.

Both parties are now thoroughly angry, and it is more than likely that a legal battle will run a considerable length.

Samuels declares that the railroad men have torn down the fences and that the road actually runs over a number of graves, considerable filling in having been done over them, and no attempt made to carry out the original arrangement to remove the bodies. He says that the tracks run close up to the tombstones of other graves and that this is merely carrying out the threat sent him that unless the $5-a-head proposition was accepted they would "run right over the graves."

On the other hand, Mr. Sutro's engineers declare there are no graves where the road runs, at least no mounds and no markings that they could distinguish; neither, they say, were there any fences other than a few old stakes, as the place had been allowed to fall into decay. They all believe it is simply an attempt to "scotch the old man for a few dollars."

Mr. Samuels, speaking about the matter yesterday, said: "I have danced attendance upon the Mayor as long as I'm going to in this matter. His last threat is that he would open up the streets occupied by the cemetery. The fact is, that can't be done by anybody short of Congress. Not only were the limits of the cemetery fixed by the City Council, and the Legislature, too, I believe, but were confirmed by Congress, and only Congress, therefore, can change them."

Suit was begun yesterday by C. L. Patton, who represents the association, and Judge Slack granted a temporary restraining order, pending a hearing.

The law in the matter is plain. Section 296 of the Penal Code, relating to defacing tombs and monuments, provides:

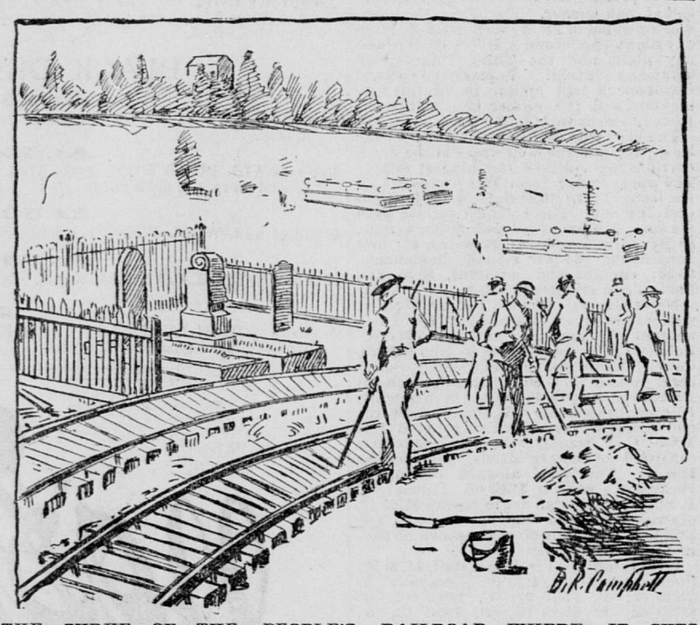
Every person who willfully and maliciously defaces, breaks or removes any tomb, monument or gravestone erected to any deceased person or any memento or memorial or any ornamental plant, tree or shrub appertaining to the place of burial of a human being, or who shall mark, deface, injure, destroy or remove any fence, post, rail or wall of any cemetery is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In 1884 the municipality granted to the association permission to bury in the City Cemetery, and set apart for its use a field of about two or three acres. This was thoroughly fenced in, and has been used by the association ever since. The portion of that tract which is affected by the present proceedings is officially described as block 1 of section 2 of Golden Gate Cemetery, and is known as the Bureau of Relief Plat. It contains twelve bodies, which have been underground for four or five years. The last one to be placed there was that of James Kirby, whose widow now resides at 718 Natoma street. Naturally enough she too objects to the disturbance o her loved one's grave.

When Mayor Sutro was asked about the matter late last night he said:

"The Supervisors ordered Clement street paved some weeks ago, and the cemetery people had no right to have the fence there, and indeed the fence had been removed. When the building operations on the line of the road reached that place the people who pretended to control the graveyard asked an exorbitant price for removing the bodies said to be there, and I refused to pay it. They talk something about the tracks being laid over the graves. Now I am informed that there are no graves there—that the nearest is several feet away.

"We were served with a restraining order to-day; but it was a little tardy, inasmuch as the tracks were already laid across the corner in dispute. The work is done and the restraining order is of no effect. There will be no trouble, as the whole thing is over."



THE CURVE OF THE PEOPLE'S RAILROAD WHERE IT CUTS THROUGH THE CORNER OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CEMETERY, COMPLETED YESTERDAY BEFORE THE RESTRAINING ORDER WAS SERVED.

[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

TOURING IN A PRIVATE CAR.

DISTINGUISHED EASTERN VISITORS GUESTS AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

THEY CAME FROM CENTRAL MICHIGAN, AND WILL VISIT THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

A party of tourists from Central Michigan arrived yesterday in the private car "Alma" and will stay at the Palace Hotel during their visit of three or four days in this city. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire and Miss Lancashire, of Alma, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ayer of Boston, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Knowlton of Saginaw, Mich. Of these, Mr. Wright, besides being the proprietor of the famous Alma Sanitarium and an extensive lumber-dealer, is president of two railroads in the East and vice-president of a third, and the Pullman "Alma," in which the party is traveling, is his private car.

The Alma Sanitarium is situated on the banks of the Pine River, in the lower peninsula of Michigan. Its climate is entirely free from malaria, and the air is unusually dry and salubrious. Consequently it is a favorite resort not only for invalids but also with people who appreciate a quiet summer home, where expert medical attendance can be secured if desired.

The main building of the institution is a substantial structure of brick and stone, with accommodations for 300 guests. It is lighted entirely by electricity, and in its construction the most careful attention was paid to sanitary and hygienic laws.

The medical staff of the institution includes specialists in the various branches of the healing art whose names are famous the world over. Dr. Lancashire, who is vice-president of the sanitarium, is himself a well-known figure in the medical world, and twenty-one consulting and resident physicians assist him in his work.

The visitors will remain in this city till Thursday next, when they will leave for Monterey and the south. During their stay the principal points of interest will be visited, including the park, Presidio, Alcatraz, the Union Iron Works, Chinatown and the site of the old Cliff House.

Working the Crowd.

Pete Luceres, a young man, was booked at the City Prison last night by Policeman Brophy on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Brophy was off duty, and was enjoying the concert at the Mechanics' Pavilion. He saw Luceres and a companion working the crowd, and watched them. They stood behind a stout old lady, and Brophy saw Luceres receive something from the other young man. Brophy immediately grabbed Luceres, and his companion disappeared in the crowd. The article passed to Luceres was a silk handkerchief, which is held as evidence, and the owner can have it by applying at police headquarters. Luceres says he belongs in Hollister.

CHARLES FAIR'S CONTEST READY.

JUDGE SLACK DECIDES TO ACCEPT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE WILL.

SOME DISCREPANCIES FOUND

THE TWO COPIES OF THE WILL DIFFER IN SEVERAL MINOR POINTS.

There is no longer any doubt as to what Charles Fair intends to do regarding his father's will. He will file papers in a contest to-morrow providing that the executors succeed in proving the certified copy of the will as the will itself. There is little doubt that it will be easy to prove the will.

Judge Slack rendered his decision yesterday on the application for an order to file a certified copy of the stolen will. This decision allows the executors to file a certified copy of the will, and declares that the copy is sufficient to be considered the will itself. This is a victory for Garret McEnerney's supplemental petition.

Judge Slack's court was crowded with learned men of the law yesterday morning. Every attorney prominently connected with the case, except Reuben H. Lloyd, was in court. Knight, Heggarty, Wheeler, McEnerney, Pierson, Mitchell, Goodfellow, Van R. Paterson and Russell Wilson were among those present. Judge Slack called up the matter at 10:30 o'clock, and immediately began to read his decision. It was remarkably free from legal verbiage, and the ordinary citizen had no difficulty in understanding all his Honor's remarks. Judge Slack opened his remarks as follows:

A motion is made by the petitioners for the probate of the will of James G. Fair, deceased, for an order authorizing the petitioners to file a copy of the will certified by the clerk of this court. The motion is made upon the ground that the will was stolen after it was produced and deposited with the clerk and after proceedings for the probate thereof had been instituted. The motion is resisted for several reasons presented in an ingenious argument.

It is first objected that there is no sufficient showing of a loss of the will, even if it be conceded that the will may be lost, within the meaning of section 1045, C. C. P., and that the clerk had authority to certify a copy of the will. The only evidence before the court of the fact of the loss is the affidavit of the chief deputy of C. F. Curry, the County Clerk. The affidavit is somewhat inartificially drawn, but it nevertheless states that the will "was stolen and abstracted from the files of this court; that it has never been returned and is not now among the files of said court."

Judge Slack went on to state that County Clerk Curry had tried to recover the will, but that it was not necessary for Curry to make an affidavit how he had searched for it, as would have been necessary in case the will had been lost. The statement that the will had been stolen and the affirmation that the custodian no longer was in possession of the will, and that he is unable to discover its whereabouts, are sufficient. The decision continues:

Consequently upon such evidence, the court is justified in permitting an authenticated copy to be filed. This evidence is sufficient to warrant the court in ordering a copy of the will to be filed.

Judge Slack stated that it was not necessary for the executors to file any affidavits, as they were not the custodians of the will at the time of the theft. Neither was there any need of an affidavit that the copy of the will annexed to the notice of motion really was a copy of the will so long as a certified copy is "here and now produced."

The decision then went on as follows:

It is next contended that there is no law authorizing the clerk to certify a copy of the will. If this be true it follows, as a matter of course, that the certification was a futile act, and hence it would be necessary to prove the copy of the will in some other manner. Section 1893, Code of Civil Procedure, provides that "every public officer having the custody of a public writing which a citizen has a right to inspect is bound to give him on demand a certified copy of it on payment of the legal fee therefor, and such copy is admissible in evidence in like cases and with like effect as the original writing."

Judge Slack states that the will was a "public writing," and that it came under the classification of "official document." The Court then said:

Under section 1893, therefore, the County Clerk was authorized to certify a copy of the will, and such copy is admissible in evidence in like cases and with like effect as the original writing; and the will, as an official document, may be proved by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof. Section 1918 (6) C. C. P. It therefore follows that the certified copy of the will stands on the same legal footing as the original will.

In speaking of the last objection to the acceptance of the certified copy, Judge Slack said:

It is further claimed in opposition to this motion that a copy of the will cannot be restored under section 1045, C. C. P., which provides that "if on original pleading or paper be lost the court may authorize a copy thereof to be filed and used instead of the original." It has been shown that the will when produced and delivered to the clerk became an official document of the clerk, and when proceedings were instituted for its probate it became an official document in such proceedings. Why was it then not a "paper" a copy of which the court might authorize to be filed? To say that the will was not a "paper" is an assumption not warranted either by the terms of the section or by any other provision of the code. But it is argued that the section is inapplicable because the will was not and could not be "filed" until its admission to probate, and therefore the court cannot at this time authorize a copy to be "filed." This argument proceeds upon a too rigid interpretation of the word "filed."

The will at the time it was stolen was a document in court proceedings in the legal custody of an officer of the court. It was required by the law to remain in his custody, and when it was stolen a copy could be "supplied" under the authorization of the section that a copy may be "filed." In other words, in this case "filed" means or includes "supplied," just as "lost" means or includes "stolen." But whether this interpretation of the section be correct or not is of little consequence since the court has inherent power to supply a missing paper in proceedings before it. This inherent power was recognized by the Supreme Court in Sichler vs. Look, 93 Cal., 608, in the following language, which is also in accord with the decision of this court heretofore made upon demurrer to the supplemental petition for probate: "When jurisdiction has once been acquired it is not lost by a failure to preserve a record of the acts by which it was acquired, and the acts of the court in exercising its inherent power to amend its record or to supply a lost record will be presumed to have been properly exercised. But, it is argued, the court cannot permit a copy of the will to be supplied under this section, since to do so would be to prove a lost will in contravention of sections 1338-1341, C. C. P., which, under section 1713, C. C. P., furnish an exclusive method by which a lost will may be proved. But in the first place, the court is not now asked to prove a lost will for the purpose of establishing and admitting it to probate; and in the second place, there is no application under sections 1338-1341 before the court to admit a lost will to probate, but an application to admit to probate a produced will.

For these reasons the objections are overruled.

When Judge Slack finished his decision Attorney Wheeler took an exception and asked for ten days in which to file his bill of exceptions.

Garret McEnerney desired to prove his certified copy of the will.

This brought Attorney Wheeler to his feet with a long objection. He stated he was not prepared to go on with the proof of the certified copy because he did not believe that the court would require him to go on the moment after the decision was rendered. The reason why he asked for time was that there were two certified copies of the will in existence. One was prepared by Pierson and Mitchell in advance, presented to the clerk to be certified and handed back to Pierson and Mitchell, who have kept it ever since. County Clerk Haley also made a certified copy of the will.

Wheeler contended these two copies ought to be alike, but said they were not, and in some respects there were several important discrepancies. Inasmuch as there are only two certified copies in existence, and these differ, the attorneys for some of the heirs claim there will be some trouble for the court to determine which one, if either, of the papers is the correct one. In the fifteenth clause the will reads: "In case either of my daughters die, leaving no children or descendants, the one-fourth part of said trust property and estate herein directed to be transferred and conveyed to her children and descendants shall be transferred and conveyed to the children or descendants of my other daughter, and if there be none the same shall be transferred and conveyed to my brothers and sisters and to the children of my deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation as aforesaid."

In the copy Haley holds the reading is as above given. In the one which Pierson and Mitchell desire to have filed as a copy of the will, instead of the word "my" before the word "deceased" the word "any" is placed. This, Attorney Wheeler claimed, makes a great deal of difference. The other discrepancies are of small words, which in themselves have no significance, but are found in one copy and do not exist in the other.

Judge Slack decided to continue the case until Monday, with the understanding that no further continuance will be granted. The attorneys agreed to this.

Attorney Heggarty was seen after the court adjourned. He said:

We were not ready to proceed on our part as on Monday we have assured the court we will file a contest of the will for Charles Fair, which we will do. As soon as contest is filed the law requires us to serve copies of it on the petitioners for the probate of the will, and on other residents of the county who are interested in the estate. Any one or more of these may demur to the contest, or failing to demur may make answer, jointly or separately, to our grounds of opposition. When they do file their answers the law provides that any issues of fact thus raised must, on request of either party in writing filed three days prior to the day set for hearing, be tried by a jury.

We will file our contest on Monday just as soon as the court settles on which copy it will accept. The court will then allow to everybody interested in the estate time to answer our contest. That will necessarily postpone indefinitely the hearing of the probate of the will until such time as the court shall set for the trial of the contest, which time cannot be set by the court until all of the answers to the contest have been filed.

It is not known how the other parties interested will act in regard to the contest of Charles Fair. It is not likely that the Fair girls will fight the contest very hard as they are also restrained by the forfeiture clause. What benefits Charles will also benefit his sisters.

There is considerable interest manifest by the public as to whether Charles Fair intends to endeavor to defeat any of the just and natural legacies which his father has provided for. It is stated on good authority that he will not attempt to take anything from the relatives or charitable bequests as given by the will. The result may be a combination between all the legatees by which the contest will be favored and if Charles Fair wins all the legatees will receive exactly what they are given by the will. Charles Fair will be the gainer to the extent of ridding himself of the many restrictions placed upon him.

HER LOVER SAID FAREWELL.

A LETTER WHICH ROSIE HAYES RECEIVED BEFORE HER DEATH.

IT PROBABLY LED HER TO TAKE THE POISON WHICH ENDED HER LIFE.

Another chapter was revealed yesterday in the case of Rosie Hayes, the girl who committed suicide in the house at 121 Ellis street on Friday night because her lover had deserted her. It came out in the shape of a letter (or scrawl perhaps would be better), which the girl's lover, Mannie Pinner, had written her the day before she ended her life. It was written in lead pencil on a large sheet of manilla wrapping-paper, and was found in her trunk by the Coroner. It read as follows:

Rosie: The language you used to me yesterday I would stand from no woman on the face of the earth. If I was a brute I would of retaliated by beating the face off you, as that is not my line of biz I simply left you. You wouldn't pay $1 50 a week for a room any longer * * * You took all this advice from your sister Mollie. Now go to your sister Mollie and tell her that her bluffs didn't work on me. Go to her when you are sick, and see if she will get you a doctor, pay for your medicines and board and lodge you like I did. * * * You allowed your sister Mollie to come between you and the man you professed to love. Now go to her and look for consolation. You killed all the love I had for you yesterday when you flew at my throat like a crazy woman. You said there will be no tears shed this time. * * * I left you for good, and you shall never be bothered by me again. Go to those that you allowed to come between us.

Please don't send me any more notes. I have no further use for you since the way you spoke to me yesterday. Farewell forever. KID.

The married sister of the dead girl took charge of the remains yesterday. Another sister, who resides in San Jose, also came to the city on learning of her sister's death.

The maiden name of the dead woman was Rosella Donahue, and her married name was Foley. Her husband died about two months ago, and she had been living at the house on Ellis street, where she died, about three weeks.

In Nebraska, where loads of relief food and clothing have been received for the destitute, you can tell a poor man by his being better dressed than many of the rich ones.

WHERE there are children there Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be always handy.

PREPARING PLANS FOR A CAMPAIGN.

THE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE DISCUSSES METHODS OF WORKING.

FAVORS A PERMANENT BODY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BEGIN TO POUR IN LIBERALLY UPON THE TREASURER.

The committee on plan of campaign for the Manufacturers' Association met yesterday at the State Board of Trade rooms on Market street and discussed preliminary work. J. A. Filcher was elected chairman. The other members present were Louis Saroni, N. A. Judd and Henry L. Davis.

As Julian Sonntag, A. S. Hallidie and P. F. Dundon could not attend only an informal discussion was held.

The committee, however, decided to prepare a report on campaign methods, each member having an individual paper containing suggestions for the next meeting at 11 A. M. Tuesday. Then a report will be formulated and put into shape for presentation to the Manufacturers' Convention.

From the sentiments expressed at the informal session yesterday it is understood that some means of continuing the agitation will be advised.

"My idea," said Filcher, "is that all our committee can do is to recommend the appointment by the convention of a committee with authority to issue circulars and ask the press and the people to cooperate."

"We will have to awaken the public to a sense of the importance of co-operation that some good may be accomplished," Henry L. Davis added.

Louis Saroni said his opinion was that a paper prepared by the committee should be read at the convention showing the necessity and advisability of having a permanent organization of manufacturers and producers. "The public's sympathies should be with the producers," said he. "We ought to appeal to the Legislature to remove restrictions wherever they exist on manufacturers. Certain Eastern States give bounties and assistance to new enterprises, and California might follow their good example."

As chairman of the finance committee he sent out circulars at midnight Friday, and yesterday morning's mail brought replies in the form of encouraging letters and $5 checks. This circular letter, which has an important bearing on the welfare of the movement, is as follows:

At a meeting of the advisory committee of the Manufacturers' Convention, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, March 8, the undersigned were elected a committee on finance. At a second meeting, held on Wednesday, March 13, it was resolved that for the purposes of the convention to be held in this city on March 19, and of later permanent organization of the manufacturers in the State of California, an assessment of $5 be levied upon all firms or corporations interested.

The finance committee have decided that a communication addressed to the various manufacturers requesting their co-operation, and respectfully soliciting a remittance to the chairman of the committee of the sum of $5, as per the above resolution, would be the simplest and most inexpensive manner of gathering the necessary funds for the purposes of the convention and later proceedings.

In accordance therewith the committee respectfully ask your kind co-operation and solicit your check for the sum of $5, made payable to John F. Merrill, treasurer, for which amount the finance committee will return their due acknowledgment. Respectfully yours, Louis Saroni, of Louis Saroni & Co., 508 Front street; James Spiers, of Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, 213 First street; Herman Kullman, of Kullman, Salz & Co., 106 Battery street.

Subscriptions as follows were received: Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Mechanics' Institute, Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, $20 each; L. Saroni & Co., Armes & Dallam, Paul B. Perkins, Arctic Oil Works, Carlson, Currier & Co., California Wire Works, National Brewing Company, Dundon San Francisco Iron Works, M. G. Brandenstein & Co., Buckingham & Hecht, E. L. Heuter, O'Brien & Sons, L. & G. Brenner, Steiger & Kerr, A. Muhs, Joseph Wagner Manufacturing Company, Castle Bros., G. M. Kutz & Co., Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Union Iron Works, N. Clark & Sons, Norton Tanning Company, Kullman, Salz & Co., W. P. Fuller & Co., Payot, Upham & Co., Sierra Lumber Company, Baker & Hamilton, California Saw Works, D. Ghirardelli & Co., $5 each.

HENRY L. DAVIS, A PROMINENT PROMOTER OF THE CONVENTION.

[*Reproduced from a photograph.*]

A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

John Donovan Arrested for a Crime Committed Last December.

John Donovan, a 'longshoreman, was arrested last night and locked up in the old City Hall police station to answer for a crime which it is alleged he committed last December. The charge against him is robbery, and the complainant is Frank Krucz, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Battery and Filbert streets.

Kruez says that at that time Donovan and several companions raised a disturbance in his place. They finally drove the proprietor out and when he returned $40 in cash was missing from the drawer. Kruez says that Donovan got the money.

CLEVELAND can scarcely be seen through his Almighty Dollar (Cigar) smoke. *

NEW TO-DAY.

Just as good

Crossed off. INSIST upon getting the "MANTELL."

There are none "just as good" ——for the price.

Natural Flavor and absolutely Uniform in quality. 3 sizes: 8⅓ cts., 10 cts. and 12½ cts. each.

THE WERTHEIMER CO., 13-15 Battery St., are the Wholesale Agents.

ROBERT MANTELL CIGARS

RICHMOND LOTS.

LIBERAL TERMS.

FOR SALE

—BY—

MADISON AND BURKE

626 MARKET ST.,

SITUATED ON

California and Lake Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

Streets sewered and macadamized. Lots ready for building.

CALIFORNIA-STREET CARS PASS.

Sutro's Electric Road within one block.

TERMS:

$200 cash, balance in Five Annual Payments. Secure a home lot at bottom prices.

THEY TALK ABOUT

GRAY HAIR!

Here Is a Restorer Which Is Sold for

$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

Use one bottle, and if you don't like it I will refund your money.

MME. MARCHAND—Dear Madame: At your request I have carefully analyzed your Antoinette Gray Hair Restorer. In my judgment it is an effective preparation and will not injure the hair or the general health. I can cheerfully recommend it to your patrons. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. WENTZELL, Chemist.

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION,

For Restoring Any Color of Gray Hair to Its Original Color,

Acts on the secretions and furnishes the natural coloring to the hair, and is NOT A DYE. It leaves the scalp WHITE and in a healthy condition.

THE ANTOINETTE PREPARATIONS

Have received the indorsement of the leading chemists and physicians.

Trial samples of my Complexion Specialties for 50 cents.

MME. MARCHAND,

Hair and Complexion Specialist,

121 POST STREET, ROOMS 32-36,

Taber's Entrance. Telephone 1349.

GRANITE MONUMENTS

Manufactured and Imported by Jones Bros. & Co.

Cor. Second and Brannan Sts., S. F.

☞ Superior to ALL OTHERS and the latest designs. Strictly Wholesale. Can be purchased through any Retail Dealer.

QUINA-LAROCHE

FRENCH NATIONAL PRIZE of

16,600 Francs

THE GREAT

French Tonic

Your druggist must have it—if not, send name and address to

E. FOUGERA & CO.

26-28 N. William St.

New York.

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

KEARNY AND WASHINGTON STS.—Remodeled and renovated. KING, WARD & CO. European plan. Rooms 50c to $1 50 per day, $2 to $8 per week, $8 to $30 per month; free baths; hot and cold water every room; fire grates in every room; elevator runs all night.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

FIRST SHIPMENTS

OF

NEW SPRING OUTER GARMENTS!

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of first shipments of the new Spring stock of our Great Cloak Department and in inviting an inspection of the INDESCRIBABLY BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND NOVELTIES exhibited this week we present a few examples of the

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES OFFERED!

NEW SPRING CAPES.

At $2.95.

LADIES' TAN BROADCLOTH CIRCULAR CAPES, with seal brown applique on fronts and high circular collar, full bow of ribbon at neck, will be placed on sale at $2 95 each.

At $3.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of tan, black and navy broadcloth, both capes trimmed with braid, standing collar, finished with loops and streamers of ribbon, fastened with fancy clasp, will be placed on sale at $3 50 each.

At $4.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of tan, navy and black ladies' cloth, lower cape trimmed with lace inserting, upper cape with vandykes of lace, finished at neck with lace and ribbon, will be placed on sale at $4 50 each.

At $5.00.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of navy, black, tan and brown ladies' cloth, with full ripple collars, full bow of satin ribbon at neck; also Double Capes of covert cloth, with rolling collar of velvet; both capes neatly stitched, fancy clasp at neck, will be placed on sale at $5 each.

At $6.00.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of tan, black and navy broadcloth, lower cape trimmed with bands of cloth, upper cape with applique trimming, broad rolling collar, fancy clasp at neck; also Double Capes of tan, black and navy ladies' cloth, trimmed with rows of ribbon and lace, with vandykes of lace on upper cape, finished at neck with loops and streamers of ribbon; will be placed on sale at $6 each.

At $7.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of fine quality tan, black and navy broadcloth, trimmed with bands of cloth, velvet collar and fancy clasp; also Fancy Circular Cape of tan broadcloth, elaborately braided all over, and double capes of black broadcloth, with upper cape neatly braided; will be placed on sale at $7 50 each.

At $8.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES, of black, navy and tan very good broadcloth, with upper cape and full circular collar, elaborately braided, large bow of satin ribbon at neck; also Double Capes of tan broadcloth, with brown stitchings in fancy designs on upper cape; also Navy and Black Broadcloth Capes, similar in style, with white stitchings, will be placed on sale at $8 50 each.

N. B.—In addition to the above we have received a variety of THE LATEST AND HANDSOMEST STYLES IN LADIES' JACKETS AND SUITS, which are on sale at prices that make them doubly attractive.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING,

Market Street, corner of Jones,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LAUGHED AS THEY LEFT.

CHILDREN BEGGED TO BE TAKEN FROM THEIR NEGLIGENT UNNATURAL MOTHER.

GEORGE DEENEY, THEIR FATHER, A MINER AND MAN ABOUT TOWN, DESERTED THEM.

A frightful case of destitution was reported to Frank Kane, secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday.

A letter was received by him from some kindly disposed person on Yolo street, stating that George Deeney's five children were starving, and had not enough clothes to cover their nakedness.

Kane was directed to a miserable little shanty where a case of extreme wretchedness and destitution was presented. There was not a single piece of furniture in the house, only a broken sewing machine and an old trunk, two dirty mattresses on the floor and two bits of blankets with a litter of rags. Mrs. Deeney, once a belle belonging to a highly respectable and well-to-do family of this city, was sitting on the trunk, and there were four girls, ranging from 6 to 13 years of age, huddled together on the floor. The children had nothing better than pieces of discarded garments stitched together. The oldest boy who is 15 years of age was at work in a neighboring match factory earning $7 a week to support his sisters and himself.

The officer decided at once to remove them to an asylum, but before it was possible to take them from the house he had to borrow clothing from neighbors. Even then he had to wrap blankets around them as covering while they rode in a patrol wagon to the South San Francisco Orphan Asylum. The eldest girl was given a home in a family and the boy is at the Youths' Directory until he gets employment.

"It was the first time I ever saw children beg to be taken away from their mother," said Secretary Kane yesterday. "Usually they cry and plead to be left at home, but in this case they clung to me.

"Their father, George Deeney, is a mining man, at present in Tuolumne County. When he comes to San Francisco he dresses well and spends money freely. Then he is a man about town, but neglects his family. If he were here now I would have him arrested for cruelty to children. His wife belongs to a good family, but drinking brought her down to her present low level.

"It was the worst case I ever saw. Such misery is difficult to imagine, and I have no doubt it was brought about by the mother's intemperate habits. After she took to drinking her friends deserted her, and she sank fast to the condition I found her in, without friend or kinsfolk, and absolutely destitute. The strangest feature of the case was her children are refined and mannerly, quite handsome and to all appearances well bred."

Lillian Russell's Youth.

Lillian Russell is always the talk of the town when she comes here. Her engagement this time was no exception. Here are some bits about her which may be new to the new generation:

She was a pupil of the Sacred Heart Convent of this city for nine years, and it was there she learned French and German.

She sang in "Pinafore" in E. E. Rice's company when she was 17 years old, when she married and retired.

One day she was singing in a parlor in a house where Tony Pastor called. He asked who she was, and afterward met her. He engaged her at a salary of $50 a week to sing ballads—"The Kerry Dance" and "Twickenham Ferry" were two of her most popular songs. She received several offers while she was with Pastor, but refused them until her contract with Tony Pastor was fulfilled.—Chicago Tribune.

Shoes were first mentioned in Egyptian annals 2000 years before Christ.

HAWAII SHIFTS ITS LOAD.

THE REPUBLIC WANTS UNCLE SAM TO PROSECUTE THE WAHLBERG CASE.

EXILE ASHFORD PROPOSES TO PLAY A PART AT THE COMING TRIAL.

The Hawaiian Government is losing no time in looking into the case against the American schooner Wahlberg and her captain. The latter is charged with carrying arms and ammunition for the revolutionists from San Francisco to Molokai and there putting them on board the steamer Waimanalo. The evidence in the case came up on the steamer Arawa last Thursday and George Townsend and Charles Warren, two of the men who aided in the landing of the arms, also came up as witnesses. Hawaiian Consul-General Wilder is now in possession of all the facts in the case. He was closeted yesterday for several hours with United States Assistant District Attorney Knight.

He first of all called upon Marshal Baldwin. That gentleman referred him to United States Commissioner Heacock and after listening to his statement the latter said he could not do anything until the United States District Attorney had taken some action. It was then that Mr. Wilder visited the District Attorney's office and laid the facts of the case before Mr. Knight.

From what could be gathered it appears that the Hawaiian Government is not anxious to prosecute the case against Captain Martin and his schooner, but wants Uncle Sam to do the business. The island republic will furnish an attorney and the evidence, but as the captain is an American and the Wahlberg an American schooner, Consul-General Wilder thinks the United States Government should prosecute the case and indemnify the Hawaiian Government. William A. Kinney, the attorney who appears for the Hawaiians, backed up Consul Wilder's claim, but District Attorney Knight failed to see it in their light. He would give no decided opinion, and another consultation will be held to-morrow at which United States District Attorney Foote will be present.

Ex-Attorney-General C. W. Ashford of Hawaii, one of the exiles who came up on the Arawa, had this to say about the claim yesterday: "The Government has farmed out the Wahlberg claim to Kinney for 50 per cent of what he can get and he in turn has farmed it out to George Townsend and Charles Warren, two rascally Kanakas, who are to give certain testimony. Should they really appear as witnesses I shall take pains that a number of men here who know them are also heard."

The fate of Captain Martin and the Wahlberg, as far as a prosecution is concerned, will be settled next Monday, as the representatives of the Hawaiian Government are not likely to take action if not backed up by the United States District Attorney. The Wahlberg is still held by a United States marshal at San Diego.

Expensive Red Tape.

Admiralty blunders are not, says our Paris correspondent, a privilege of Great Britain alone. The French Minister of Marine kept at St. Pierre Miquelon, near Newfoundland, a stock of empty barrels, which had contained lard, wine and salt meat. The Colonial Governor not knowing what to do with these "empties," which were rotting and falling to pieces, asked that they might be removed. The Commissioner of the Minister of Marine ruled, however, that they must be sent to France. As no transport is to be found in the Newfoundland waters it was necessary to charter a sailing vessel, the Seaflower, which was on its way to St. Malo. The vessel landed the other day its precious freight, a sum of £100 being paid by the Admiralty to the owners. The barrels were sold by auction and fetched the sum of £6.—London Daily News.

BIG FLEET FOR THE FISHERIES.

FIFTEEN VESSELS HAVE BEEN CHARTERED FOR ALASKAN PORTS.

WORK FOR MANY WHITE MEN

TRADE WILL BE BRISK ON THE WATER FRONT—THE SALMON COMBINE.

The ship Llewellyn J. Morse was towed to Howard-street wharf 1 yesterday afternoon, and to-morrow afternoon she will commence taking in stores, canning supplies, etc., for Karluk, Alaska. With the departure of the Morse will commence the exodus of a big fleet of vessels for the Alaska fisheries. The Skolfield, which left last week with her Chinese and Italians, is bound for the Copper River, and she will be the only vessel to go to that port this year. Karluk is the main station for the fisheries, and it is at this point that the opposition is centered.

Some years since there were no less than eight canneries on the Karluk River. The packers found that they were flooding the market with salmon. Several failures resulted, and finally a combine was formed which is known as the Alaska Packers' Association. There are now only three canneries on the Karluk, the association having one, R. D. Hume another and the Alaska Improvement Company a third. The combine has already chartered eleven vessels, which are intended for various ports in Alaska.

The ship Highland Light is getting ready for sea at Harrison-street wharf, and she will sail the latter part of the month for Cook's Inlet. The ship Raphael is discharging her cargo of coal at Pacific street wharf. She has been chartered to go to Chignik Bay and will commence fitting out as soon as her coal is removed. The bark James A. Borland which has been laid up in Oakland Creek all winter will come out early this week and go to Howard-street wharf 3. New masts will be put in the vessel and she will be sent to Wrangel. The bark Electra will also be hauled out of Oakland Creek shortly and will load for Loring in southeastern Alaska. The barks Nicholas Thayer, W. W. Carl, Merom and Alex McNeil have been chartered for Bristol Bay where the compact has four canneries. The ship Prussia has also been chartered, but she will not leave for Karluk until about April 15, taking with her white and Chinese fishermen. The Llewellyn J. Morse will take only the men to be employed in the cannery where the packing cans are manufactured.

The steamer Ella Rohlffs will sail for Karluk by way of Afognak on April 1. On this vessel will go the superintendent and head men of the cannery, and the crews of the combine's steamer, which have been lying at Afognak during the winter. There are five of these steamers—the Jeanie, Alert, Royal, Olga and Northern Light. In the season they are employed carrying the catch from the outside ports to Karluk, whence the salmon is shipped to San Francisco.

The opposition firms have chartered the barks Harvester and Ferris Thompson, the schooner Premier and the barkentine Marion. The barks go to Karluk, the Harvester for the Alaska Improvement Company, and the Thompson for R. D. Hume. The Premier and Marion go to Bristol Bay.

The fitting out of the big fleet means much to the water front. Nearly 600 white men will go north in various capacities, over 200 sailors alone being required for the manning of the vessels which will go into service. This means an outfit for each seafaring man, a paid board-bill for the seaman's landlord, food and supplies for the slop-chest, stores and material for the canneries, supplies for the fishermen, ship-chandlery—in short, all sorts of articles, from a needle to an anchor, will be required, and tradesmen of all classes will have a chance to do business with the fleet. Tugs will find work in plenty and the pilots will have the last whack at the outgoing vessels.

The Llewellyn Morse will return from Karluk directly she has landed her cannery men and stores, but the rest of the fleet will remain in Alaskan waters until early in the fall. Each cannery while in operation will employ from 40 to 65 white men and from 90 to 120 Chinese. There will be no Italian fishermen at Karluk, Chinese being preferred.

The steamer Dora sailed on Thursday for Sitka, taking among her passengers Governor Shakeley of Alaska. The Dora is owned by the Alaska Commercial Company, which company has the Alaskan mail contract. Commencing on April 1 the steamer will connect with the Pacific Coast steamers at Juneau, carrying the United States mail between that port and Sitka, Karluk, Sand Point and Oonalaska. The steamer Bertha will arrive in a few days from Alaska by way of Port Townsend. When she returns to Alaska she will have as a passenger Captain James Wilson, one of the oldest men in the employ of the Alaska Commercial Company. He returned a few days ago from Scotland, where he has been visiting relatives. Captain Wilson has been located at Cook's Inlet for the past twenty years, three years, will return to San Francisco in the fall.

The steamer Karluk, owned by Roth, Blum & Co., will leave in a few weeks to join the Jeanette in a two years' cruise in the polar regions. The wind-jammer Lydia has been fitted out and will sail shortly for the Arctic. She is now lying in the stream waiting for her crew.

MUST RESCIND AN ORDINANCE.

The Supervisors and Auditor in a Dilemma.

The Auditor and Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors have decided that there is but one remedy for the present existing deficit in the fund for the burial of the indigent dead, and that is to rescind ordinance No. 2780, which was passed some time ago, forbidding the Auditor to sign warrants calling for drafts on funds which have been exhausted unless compelled to do so by decisions of the Supreme Court. This action, if taken, will relate solely to this particular fund.

The Auditor and board now have in their hands drafts for $667 70 in excess of the appropriation, and the contractors who bury the indigents are threatening to refuse to do any further work unless their claims are paid.

It was at first thought that a portion of the disinterment fund could be transferred to the general fund and then drawn upon to meet the deficit in the indigent dead fund, but it was found on investigation that the disinterment fund was at so low an ebb that it would not meet the requirements.

This fund is likely to be largely augmented in May or June when the Chinese make their annual disinterment of the bones of their deceased countrymen for shipment to the Orient, but in the meantime the indigents must be buried and funds provided for that purpose. In case it is decided to rescind the ordinance the Auditor can sign the warrants and the proposed transfer be made when the disinterment fund is strong enough to bear the strain.

OFF FOR THE ARCTIC.

The Steam Whaler Narwhal Leaves for a Two Years' Cruise.

The steam whaler Narwhal sailed for the Arctic Ocean yesterday afternoon. There are three vessels yet in port of the steam whaling fleet. The Orca left a few days ago, and the Grampus and Ballæna will sail during the coming week. This will finish the Pacific steam whaling fleet and the four whalers will remain in the icy quarters for two years. The rest of the fleet, which have been in the north for

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

Fire Marshal Towe and a Detective Are Kept Busy.

Fire Marshal Towe and Detective Handley are making an investigation into the cause of the fire at 131 Twenty-sixth street on Thursday night. They are satisfied it was of incendiary origin.

The house was owned by C. Hellwig, the tanner, and was occupied by Ernest O. Brundage and family. It was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Brundage on Wednesday afternoon left their three children with Mrs. Daly, a neighbor, as they were going on a visit to Stockton. There was no one in the house at the time the fire broke out and it was at first thought that thieves had broken into the house and had set it on fire to destroy all traces of their visit.

This theory was exploded when it was discovered that kerosene had been liberally scattered all over the house. Several trunks found in the rooms above were empty and so were all the bureau drawers and other receptacles.

Mr. and Mrs. Brundage returned from Stockton yesterday morning and called at the Fire Marshal's office. They both asserted that the place must have been entered by thieves and set on fire by them.

This is the third incendiary fire within a week.

"HOW HAPPY WE WILL BE!"

HOW THE CHINESE REGARD THEIR FINAL RETURN TO CHINA.

THEY WILL NOT DEPART UNTIL THEY HAVE EARNED PLENTY OF MONEY.

Collector Wise is constantly discovering new ways in which the Chinese attempt to beat the McCreary act. Every Chinese firm in the country have entered into new articles of copartnership, by which it is possible to increase the number of partners at any time in order to fill an emergency. In this way some of the Chinese mercantile houses now produce lists of from fifteen to twenty partners whenever called upon. The Chinese in question who desires to land in California can always find his name in one of these lists, and in consequence the Collector finds it very hard work to prove that the applicant for readmission is not a merchant.

A few months ago a supposed member of the firm of Quong Ming Kee of San Diego returned from China. He swore he was a merchant, and a number of his alleged partners bore out his statement. The firm furnished the Collector with the articles of copartnership, but as it was written in Chinese characters it was not much use as evidence until a translation was made. It is a literary curiosity, and as such Collector Wise has had it framed, and in future it will adorn the walls of the Custom-house. The translation is as follows:

AGREEMENT OF COPARTNERSHIP LIST.

The rules of our firm are as follows: Whereas, the store of Quong Ming Kee is situated in a brick building on Sixth street, in the city of San Diego, State of California. The firm started the Japanese fancy goods business on the 29th day of May, 1888. The rent of this store is $50 per month. The total capital of our firm is $7000, to be divided into seven shares, each share $1000. The partners of the firm are Jung Loui, Quan Ming, Quan Leung, Quan Tung, Hong Kee, Aug Yee and Luck Goon.

First—The agreement for this firm of the four extra members is Quan Ming, Jung Loui, Quan Tung and Quan Leung, each one of their wages $40 per month, and the employer will pay their board besides. In the future this business might be prosperous; then the employer will have to hire more men to attend to the store.

Second—All extra members of this firm are not allowed to draw any money from the firm outside of their wages. If the firm's treasury has plenty of cash the extra members have to temporarily deposit in same bank. If any one is found to disobey this rule of the firm the employer will have to call a meeting to select some honest man to take his place.

Third—If any member of this firm intends to visit China and wants to draw his interest in the firm he will have to wait until the firm has been organized two years. Also, if a member wishes to draw out his share of the profits he will have to wait two years. This is done so as to prevent crippling our financial condition. In the future if any member wishes to sell out his share of the business he will have to consult all of the partners and ascertain if they wish to buy from him. If none of them wish to, he will have the privilege of allowing an outsider to bid, and if the partners are not willing to take his share at the same bid as that of the outsider, he is at liberty to sell to the latter. If one of the members of the firm is willing to pay the same, he will have to sell to the member of the firm.

Fourth—Since this store has started and should not have enough capital to run the business, and any member should have any extra money to put in the firm to help the business along, the store will pay $3 a month interest for each $100, no matter how long their money is in use. But as soon as the treasury has sufficient cash the money will be repaid.

This is done to help the business along to success until, all partners getting rich, then, oh! how happy we will be, and all return to China.

Date, May 29, 1888. The firm of Quan Ming Kee. The partners of Jung Loui, Quan Ming, Quan Leung, Quan Ting, Aug Yee, Hong Kee and Luck Goon.

The members of the firm swore that the applicant for readmission had become a member of the firm under the first clause in the agreement, which provides that in event of the business being prosperous more help may be employed. The Collector could not see it in that light, and Wing Yuen will go back to China on the next steamer. In the meantime Collector Wise will insist on the articles of copartnership in the case of every Chinese claiming to be a merchant and will have them translated before passing upon the merits of the claim for readmission.

BURGLARS ON NOB HILL.

Walter Stone's Residence on Sacramento Street Entered.

The residents of Nob Hill were startled early yesterday morning by the cries of "Stop, thief!" and the apparition of a man in nightrobe chasing a fully dressed sprinter.

The sparsely clad pursuer was Walter Stone, a collector for the Examiner, who resides at 1028 Sacramento street. About 4 o'clock he had been awakened by the screams of his wife, who had been aroused by the crash of falling glass. Looking around in the dim light, he saw a man crouching in the corner of the room, and made a dash at him. The man dropped some bundles and fled, with the result that the neighborhood was afforded the spectacle of an unequal chase. The fugitive gained ground, and was finally lost to sight in the mazy purlieus of Chinatown.

Investigation showed that entrance to the house had been obtained through a lower window opened by means of a knife-blade. The would-be burglar had collected several bundles of goods, and would probably have made his escape with them had not a careless movement on his part knocked a glass from a bureau, awakening Mrs. Stone.

Music at the Park.

Following is the programme for to-day's concert at Golden Gate Park:

March, "Leicht zu Fuss" ..... Latan
Overture, "Nachtlager in Granada" ..... Kreutzer
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine" ..... Keler Bela
Introduction and chorus, "Friedensboten" a. d. op. "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Fantasia, "Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Prayer, "Verlassunsnicht" ..... Kucken
Waltz, "Vienna Blood" ..... Strauss
"Traumerei" ..... Schumann
Three Parade Marche .....

A new telegraphic invention will convey 2000 words a minute over the wires.

COIN FOR THE BOYS IN BLUE.

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WILL RECEIVE THEIR WAGES THIS WEEK.

MONEY FOR THE BIG STRIKE.

LARGE SALARIES FOR THE OFFICERS AND SMALL PER DIEMS FOR THE LINE.

The National Guardsmen who sweltered in the heat during the memorable Sacramento campaign of last July and held their own while the strikers held the depot are to be remunerated for their work and loss of time.

Colonel F. S. Chadbourne, paymaster-general of the National Guard of California, received word yesterday that checks to the amount of $142,000 would be forthcoming on Monday or Tuesday at the latest. The checks are payable in Sacramento, but will be cashed by the Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited) of this city.

Colonel Chadbourne said yesterday that he would pay out the money with as much expedition as possible. His programme is to muster the regiments in their armories and pay the men off in this fashion. It is safe to predict that there will be a full roll-call at each muster. The First Regiment will assemble in its Armory Hall on Tuesday night, the Second Artillery on Wednesday night and the Third Infantry on Thursday night. Paymaster-General Chadbourne will appear in his full regimentals, and the soldier boys will be expected to wear their uniforms.

The boys who did the most work got the least pay, and the men who did the hardest thinking received the highest salary. The wages range from $2 a day to $20 83, the latter being the salary of Major-General Dimond. The colonels receive $9 70 per day; lieutenant-colonels, $8 33; majors, $6 94; surgeons, $6 94; captains, $5; first lieutenants, $4 14; second lieutenants, $3 90; captain and adjutant, $5 55 and buglers and privates $2 a day.

Major-General Dimond and the division staff will receive a total of $2692 71, of which amount the general is entitled to $748 92. Colonel Castle has coming to him $349 20, Colonel Laine $242 50 and Colonel Smedberg, retired, $135 80. Brigadier-General Dickinson has $366 48 coming to him, while Lieutenant-Colonels William Edwards and George W. Terrill are each to get $187 09. Major C. T. Stanley, whose valorous acts consisted of notary deeds, will receive $155 12. The total amount coming to Dickinson's staff is $1988 07. Colonel W. P. Sullivan and staff are to receive $1725 12, of which amount the colonel will get $223 10. The totals of the regimental payments are as follows:

First Infantry—Field and staff, $1725 12; Colonel Sullivan, $223 10; Company A, $2435 92; B, $2745 92; C, $2800 60; D, $2780 82; E, $2404 02; F, $2641 12; G, $2186 70; H, $382.

Second Artillery — Field and staff, $2863 82, of which Colonel McDonald gets $233 28, and Lieutenant-Colonel Garry $233 44; Battery B, $1911 64; C, $2306 88; D, $2131 70; E, $2796 08; F, $2276 98; G, $2610 10; H, $2262 32.

Third Infantry—Field and staff, $1521 07; Colonel Barry, $213 04; Company A, $1517 24; B, $2013 54; C, $1974 40; D, $2406 88; E, $1583 09; F, $2192 82; G, $1844.

Fifth Infantry—Field and staff, $1777 37; Colonel Fairbanks, $194 44; Company A, $2046 47; B, $2391 26; C, $2087 40; D, $2693 40; E, $2573 40; F, $2082 43; G, $1509 04.

Naval Battalion—Lieutenant-Commander Stahle, $593 48; Battalion B, $3075 84; C, $3364 28; D, $2945 84.

First Troop of Cavalry, $2817 31; Light Battery A, $2638 02, and the Signal Corps, $1480 70.

The gatherings at the armories will be, for the most part, happy ones, but the pay of many of the lads who left good positions to protect the property of the Southern Pacific will but illy requite them for the idle months spent during the winter.

THE HIGH SCHOOL NOW.

Second Saturday Basket-Ball Tournament at the Y. M. C. A.

The second of the Saturday-night basket-ball tournaments took place at the Young Men's Christian Association last night, a large number of spectators, both of members and non-members, being present.

The game was between the Boys' High School and the junior members of the association, and the play was lively in the extreme, though in neither of the rounds was it very scientific. There were a number of basket-ball players among the onlookers who spurred the combatants on with advice and criticism, but, particularly in the first twenty minutes' half, both the High School boys and the juniors were too excited to play well. There were three fouls on each side, but no score. In the second twenty minutes' half the High School boys scored one goal, but the juniors made nothing, so the former marched out of the gymnasium victorious.

The following players took part: High School boys—C. McConnell, G. Lachman, V. Law, F. Drake, S. Opphenheimer, L. Oppenheimer, L. Kline; Juniors—Ernest Duden, James Kellar, Tom Tamura, B. Sawyer, Ted Cobby, Ed Bishop, W. Davidson.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Two Victims Report Their Cases to the Police.

Mrs. Bell, 423 Minna street, reported to the police yesterday that a counterfeit $5 gold piece was passed upon her on Friday night. A man about 45 years of age, with dark mustache, white hairs in the center, and dressed in a light-colored sack suit, rented a room and gave her the counterfeit coin, for which she handed him $3 50 change, after deducting $1 50 for the rent. The coin is a good imitation, but could easily be detected, owing to its lightness.

Dominick Pizani, a flower peddler at Grant avenue and Market street, sold a 10-cent bouquet to a man on Friday. The man tendered a $10 Confederate bill and Pizani gave him $9 90 change. He reported the swindle at police headquarters yesterday. He described his customer as about 5 feet 11 inches tall, sandy complexion, red mustache, and dressed in a black frock coat, black hat and old shoes.

SIMPSON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Louis Mysonheimer, an Eastern Evangelist, Takes Part in the Services.

The revival meetings which have been in progress for the past two weeks at Simpson Memorial M. E. Church, corner of Hayes and Buchanan streets, are steadily growing in interest and power, and are to continue for an indefinite period. Louis Mysonheimer, a noted evangelist of St. Louis, and E. A. Arne of Los Angeles, so well known as a successful singing evangelist, will assist Dr. A. C. Hirst, the pastor of the church, in the conduct of the meetings, and both of these gentlemen will be present and participate at all the services to-day. Already quite a large number of people have testified to the blessings and benefits received at these meetings, and several have been converted.

Deaths of the Past Week.

The weekly report of the Health Officer shows that the number of deaths in the city during the week ending yesterday noon was 113. The principal causes of death were: Consumption 25, pneumonia 19, heart disease 7, Bright's disease 5, bronchitis 6, cancer 4.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL VALUES

IN

SILKS

AND

BLACK DRESS GOODS!

The EXTREMELY LOW PRICES that characterize every article comprising our UNEQUALED NEW SPRING STOCK are strongly emphasized THIS WEEK in our Silk and Black Dress Goods Departments where, in connection with numberless other attractions in NEW AND ELEGANT FABRICS, we offer the following

UNMATCHABLY CHOICE BARGAINS!

SILK DEPARTMENT.

At 12½ Cents.

100 pieces ALL-SILK SHANTUNG PONGEE will be placed on sale at 12½c a yard.

At 45 Cents.

35 pieces FANCY STRIPED SUMMER SILK, in all the newest combinations, good value for 75c, will be placed on sale at 45c a yard.

At 55 Cents.

20 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SURAH SILK, soft, heavy quality, extra good value for 75c, will be placed on sale at 55c a yard,

At 95 Cents.

750 yards FANCY FIGURED AND STRIPED SILK VELVET, former price $2, $2 50 and $3, will be placed on sale at 95c a yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

At 25 Cents.

40 pieces FINE ALL-WOOL FRENCH SURAH SERGE will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

At 50 Cents.

40 pieces ALL PURE WOOL FIGURED NOVELTIES, in different designs, will be placed on sale at 50c a yard.

At 50 Cents.

40 pieces ALL-WOOL FRENCH CREPONS will be placed on sale at 50c a yard.

At 75 Cents.

25 pieces 54-INCH FINE ALL-WOOL ENGLISH SERGE will be placed on sale at 75c a yard.

At $1.00.

25 pieces 47-INCH LUPIN'S EXTRA HEAVY ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE will be placed on sale at $1 a yard.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING,

Market Street, corner of Jones,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW

WEEKLY CALL?

IT HAS DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,
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YOUNG MEN!

The Specific A No. 1.

Cures positively, without fail, all cases of GONORRHŒA and GLEET, no matter of how long standing. Prevents stricture. It being an internal remedy. Cures when everything else has failed. Sold by Druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the A. Schoenheit Medicine Co., San Jose, Cal.

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No-Percentage Pharmacy, 953 Market St.

Damiana Bitters

The Great Mexican Remedy. Gives health and strength to the Sexual Organs.

Depot, 323 Market St., S. F.

CRESCENDO AGAIN HAD A GALLOP.

The Spring Stake, Worth $900 to the Winner, Was but a Walk for Him.

LEDA FILLY BROKE A LEG.

Jack Richelieu Downed Rear Guard in a Very Exciting Drive.

What has become of all of San Francisco's high-rollers at the racetrack? Have they given the game up in disgust? Glancing around among the throng that crowded the betting-ring at the track yesterday it was noticeable that all, or nearly all, of the big wagers that were recorded were made by Eastern turf followers. They are the life of the game, and when they begin to take their departure, along about the first of the month, it will be like a play without the star.

As usual Riley Grannan's stand was the center of attraction, a large crowd with admiring eyes surrounding it from the opening of the betting. And, by the way, it was one of the most expensive days the young plunger has experienced since he has been booking at the meeting. After going astray on the first two runs he got over-generous in the third run, the spring stakes for two-year-olds. with but three starters, and laid $55 to $100 a place against imp. Santa Bella. Abe Levy came along to get a little of it, and it finally ended through a little jollying in him betting Grannan $5000 against $5500 the filly would be placed. Pittsburg Phil, always on the qui vive for something like that, also gave Riley a good bet.

The crackerjack Crescendo was an odds on favorite, so Riley had the Leda filly running for him. Crescendo won in a walk, running the five furlongs in 1:01½ with 123 pounds up, stamping him as the best two-year-old we have seen in many a long day. The Leda filly stumbled in the stretch below the eighth pole, snapped her leg at the ankle and had to be destroyed, the imported English miss, of course, finishing second. It was a tough "snap" on Grannan, for the race, I was told, cost him $12,000.

The opening race proved disastrous for favorite players, Comrade, a 30 to 1 chance, winning by three parts of a length from Road Runner, a 10 to 1 shot. Centurion, another outsider, was third. The red hot favorite, Seraphin, second at the half, finished in the ruck.

I am fully convinced that had a boy that earns a much smaller salary than Harry Griffin, who rode Captain Rees in the seven-furlong race, going to the post favorite, put up the ride he did, he would have a good chance to ride in streetcars for a month or so without reducing to make weight. It was an excellent exhibition of how it is possible for a horse to be pocketed with but five horses in the run. After Realization, an outsider in the race, had made the running well into the stretch, Carr got Jack Richelieu's head in front and was sailing smoothly when Rear Guard came at him on the outside, and it took all his cleverness to stall off Bookmaker Rose's acrobatic performer, winning by a short nose. Realization was third.

Some people I have met would rather bet money on a footrace, while you meet others that like to play steeplechases. Both are very remunerative occupations. Nothing but Montalvo would do yesterday. The big bay opened at 2 to 1, but one or two other rare good things being sent out from the paddock, plenty of 3 to 1 could be had against him at post time. Woodford, Haymarket and Mendocino were the most backed of the other starters.

Bellringer, who I am told never did anything right in his life, led over the first five jumps, with the husky Montalvo at his head. The Lark, a 15 to 1 shot, then took up the running and won with a pound or two in reserve, from April. Woodford, the post favorite, ran third.

A good many found fault with Griffin's ride on Mary S in the mile-and-a-quarter handicap, but I think his mount was beginning to tire as they entered the stretch. It was a very even betting affair, outside of Mowitza, the outsider. Claudius, Trix, Oakland and Mary S were all well supported at short figures, Oakland having a slight call at post time. The light-weighted Mowitza cut out the running, followed by Mary S, until the stretch was reached, when the lightweight fell back. Mary S now took up the running and looked a certain winner, until Chorn shot through on the inside with Oakland, winning by a length. Claudius was a good third.

That Royal Flush is himself again was amply illustrated in the last race, when he ran the five and a half furlongs in 1:07½ with ease, starting a 4 to 5 favorite. It looked to me as though Grannan had "bird money," the way he laid against the son of Three Cheers, trusting in Tigress to beat him, playing the latter around the ring as well. It was a gallop for the chunky chestnut, who won by three lengths from Empress of Norfolk. Tigress was a close third.

I rather think the books had a fairly good day of it, for Johnny Coleman of the Stuyvesant Club, who looked and spoke as though he had an attack of the grip early in the betting, resumed his old smile as he reached for the coin on the last race.

MULHOLLAND.

SUMMARY.

San Francisco, March 16, 1895.

604. FIRST RACE—About six furlongs; selling; purse $300

Ind.	Horses, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
260	Comrade, 106 (N. Hill)	3	11	12	1¾
580	Road Runner, 107 (F. Carr)	5	5½	42	21
598	Centurion, 97 (Chevalier)	10	8h	5h	3h
561	Seraphin, 102 (Chorn)	4	2h	2h	42
590	Arno, 97 (W. Flynn)	1	9h	81	5h
590	Roma, 102 (Griffin)	2	31	3½	64
584	Emma Mc, 95 (Sloan)	8	71	71	74
503	The Drummer, 105 (L. Lloyd)	7	4½	6h	81
572	Raphael, 101 (Russell)	11	105	103	93
590	Pricne, 100 (Hinrichs)	9	112	11h	10h
580	Joe Frank, 97 (D. Henry)	12	12	12	113
598	El Tirano, 88 (R. Isom)	6	6h	92	12

Good start; won driving. Time, 1:12½. Winner, ch. h., by Tyrant-Blithesome.

Betting: Comrade 30 to 1, Road Runner 10 to 1, Centurion 7 to 1, Roma 11 to 5, Seraphin 7 to 1, Emma Mack 30 to 1, Prince 6 to 1, The Drummer 300 to 1, El Tirano 40 to 1, Raphael 40 to 1, Arno 25 to 1, Joe Frank 400 to 1.

605. SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $300.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
596	Jack Richelieu, 107 (F. Carr)	2	2h	2½	1ns
582	Rear Guard, 99 (Sloan)	5	5	5	2¾
592	Realization, 104 (R. Isom)	3	12	1½	3½
(596)	Captain Rees, 100 (Griffin)	4	4½	42	41
(594)	Contribution, 104 (Chorn)	1	32	31	5

Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:27. Winner, br. h., by imp. Great Tom-Envenom.

Betting: Jack Richelieu 2 to 1, Rear Guard 20 to 1, Realization 12 to 1, Captain Rees 7 to 5, Contribution 4½ to 1.

606. THIRD RACE—Five furlongs; two-year-olds; foals of 1893; spring stakes; value $1200.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
(591)	Crescendo, 123 (F. Carr)	1	13	12	12
591	Imp. Santa Bella, 118 (Griffin)	3	21	22	2
591	Leda filly, 110 (Chorn)	2	3	fell	

Good start. Won pulling up. Time, 1:01½. Winner, ch. c., by Flambeau-imp. Janet N.

Betting: Crescendo 7 to 20, imp. Santa Bella 8 to 1, Leda filly 9 to 2.

607. FOURTH RACE—"Short course"; about a mile and a half; steeplechase; handicap; purse $400.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	5thj	8thj	Fin.
587	The Lark, 124 (J. Flynn)	4	31	13	11
587	April, 137 (Cairns)	2	54	21	25
576	Mero, 125 (Seaman)	7	73	43	31
576	Woodford, 137 (McInerney)	6	42	32	410
584	Haymarket, 137 (Stanford)	1	8	56	56
584	Mendocino, 134 (W. Clancy)	8	68	65	64
579	Montalvo, 130 (Cochrane)	5	22	8	715
587	Bellringer, 135 (Spence)	3	1h	71	8

Good start. Won handily. Time, 3:20. Winner, b. g., by Wildidle-Monday.

Betting: The Lark 15 to 1, April 8 to 1, Woodford 13 to 5, Mero 20 to 1, Mendocino 5 to 1, Bellringer 20 to 1, Haymarket 5 to 1, Montalvo 3 to 1.

608. FIFTH RACE—One and a quarter miles; handicap; purse $500.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
577	Oakland, 108 (Chorn)	4	4½	43	11
588	Mary S, 102 (Griffin)	2	22	1h	2½
577	Claudius, 92 (Sloan)	5	5	31	35
584	Mowitza, 82 (Riley)	1	12	21	48
(575)	Trix, 95 (R. Isom)	3	33	5	5

Good start. Won cleverly. Time, 2:08¾. Winner, b. g., by John A-Alameda.

Betting: Oakland 2 to 1, Mary S 6 to 1, Claudius 11 to 5, Trix 5 to 2, Mowitza 50 to 1.

609. SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling; purse $300.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
574	Royal Flush, 111 (Griffin)	1	2h	2½	13
547	Emp's of Norfolk, 102 (Chorn)	3	4h	42	2n
575	Tigress, 100 (Chevalier)	5	32	3½	31
586	Robin Hood I, 108 (R. Isom)	2	12	11	41
583	San Lucas, 95 (Sloan)	4	5h	53	55
594	Carmel, 104 (N. Hill)	6	6	6	6

Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:07¼. Winner, ch. h., by Three Cheers-Rosette.

Betting: Royal Flush 4 to 5, Empress of Norfolk 4 to 1, Tigress 7 to 2, San Lucas 25 to 1, Robin Hood I 12 to 1, Carmel 20 to 1.

Around the Ring.

Will Wallace tried to make Grannan think Captain Rees a good thing, and played it himself.

Jerry Chorn will shortly leave for the Memphis meeting.

Naglee Burke has made arrangements with W. O'B. Macdonough to breed imp. Janet N, the dam of Crescendo, Bellicoso and Wandering Nun, to the great Ormonde.

Grannan did not book on the steeplechase, but played Haymarket around the ring.

Had Rear Guard won, Charley Quinn would have had nothing but money. He bet Grannan $200 against $5000 on Bookmaker Rose's horse.

Fred Cowan thought 11 to 5 a fair price against Roma.

"Curly" Shields bet $1000 on Captain Rees, and was very much disappointed in Griffin's ride.

George Wheelock got down off his block in the opening run to play Roma for the place.

Will Wallace backed Urno for the "plotz." Away first, Flynn fell away out of it, and then came on and finished fourth.

The delicate operation of trepanning was yesterday performed on jockey Bob Kinnie by Drs. Rogers and Cox, and in the afternoon he was removed in an ambulance to the Waldeck Sanitarium. He was still in a comatose condition, with but a slight chance of recovery. The jockey's two little sisters, who are attending school at San Mateo at the little fellow's expense, visited the track before he was removed, and seemed heart-broken with grief as they looked on his inanimate form.

WITH NOUNS AND FIGURES.

The Examination of Aspirants for Teachers' Certificates Begins.

Thursday Will Be Set Apart for a Programme of Special Studies.

Twenty-two young men and women and one middle-aged man struggled with questions in arithmetic, grammar and spelling yesterday in the normal school building on Powell street, near Clay. The occasion was the semi-annual examination of those who aspire to be teachers in the School Department, and wanted to secure high school, grammar, primary or special certificates.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the aspirants for pedagogic honors were on hand, and took their seats in the large classroom on the second floor. Those in charge of affairs were Deputy Superintendent Madison Babcock; Miss M. E. Callahan, principal of the Clement Grammar School; Miss N. E. Wood, principal of the Hearst School; James F. Hamilton, principal of the Lincoln School; Frank Morton, principal of the Boys' High School.

The first study taken up was written arithmetic with ninety credits; next was grammar, eighty credits, and in the afternoon spelling and defining, eighty credits. The "pupils" were given every opportunity as regards time in which to do their work. Mr. Babcock is a firm believer in allowing time in examination work, as he thinks the results are more satisfactory.

Each one of the aspirants was also obliged to answer seven general questions in which they gave their names, residence, what grade of certificate they desired, where they were educated, what certificates they at present held, references in regard to teaching and moral character, and finally, what experience in teaching they had had.

Seated at one of the desks in the rear of the classroom was a young colored man who had been a student at the State University. He gave his name as Glasgow Cyrus Davis. He wanted a certificate which would enable him to earn his living by teaching.

At the other end of the room was the middle-aged "pupil." His name is Walter Westington, and he was seeking a grammar grade certificate. His experience as a teacher has been a varied one, judging from his written statement. He taught for ten years at the Tavistock public school in England and one year at the Oxford University. He held a first-class certificate from the English educational department and a second class certificate from the Archbishop of Canterbury and York. As a teacher he has had twenty years' experience.

The spelling and defining lessons were the easiest of the day, and came as a sort of benediction after the hard wrestle with arithmetical problems and grammatical constructions. The hardest among the words were idiosyncrasy, sulphurous, silicious and prescience.

The studies for primary certificate aspirants are composition, geography, theory of education, penmanship, history, physiology, drawing, oral music and oral arithmetic.

The examination will last until next Friday and an average of three studies a day will be maintained. On Monday composition, geography and the theory of education will be on the programme.

Tuesday teachers who now hold primary certificates and are desirous of getting grammar grade certificates will have a chance to display their ability and right to be advanced.

There will be a special examination on Thursday consisting of manual training, French, music and cooking. In one of the lower classrooms of the school is a kitchen, and this will be used for the cooking lessons.

A general average percentage of 85 is required to pass the examination, but those who fall below 60 per cent in arithmetic, grammar and spelling will be dropped out of the race.

Deputy Superintendent Babcock says that all the aspirants are energetic and painstaking in their labors. Under the rule adopted of not hurrying the "pupils" they are enabled to do much better work. During the coming week there will be several additions to the ranks of the aspirants consisting of those who are seeking for special certificates and those who want the present primary certificates which they hold raised to grammar grade.

Handball To-Day.

The following handball games will take place at the San Francisco Ball Court today:

First game—J. McEvely and F. Malone to play M. O. Neil and W. Harrington.

Second game—P. Ryan and J. Rodgers to play M. McNeil and G. McDonald.

Third game—W. Darius and J. Brown to play C. Butterfield and G. Ward.

Fourth game—R. Shields and H. Moffett to play J. Skelly and P. Barrett.

Fifth game—R. Shea and Jean Vogelsang to play P. Barrett and H. Moffett.

Sixth game—J. Jones, the Australian champion, to play J. Harlow and R. Linehan the best 3 out of 5 21 aces.

The United States contains 13,000 medical students.

RECORDS BROKEN BY THE SCHOOLS.

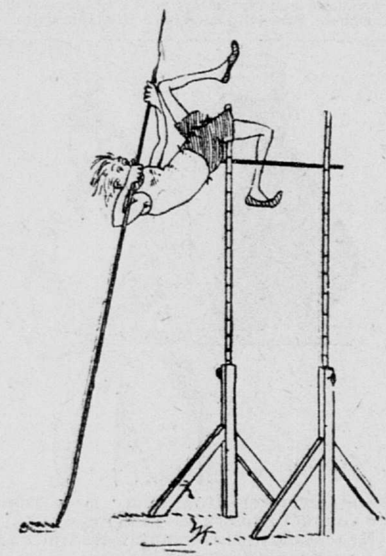
Academic Athletic League's Field Day at the Olympic Grounds.

NEW ATHLETES DEVELOPED.

Oakland High School Again Carries Off the Championship.

The Oakland High School came literally within an ace of losing the championship of the schools of the Academic Athletic League, which it has held for the past sixteen years, yesterday at the semi-annual field day of the league at the Olympic Club grounds. The Berkeley High School scored 51 points in the events of the day and the Oakland High School made but one more. The schools represented were the San Francisco Boys' High School, Oakland High School, Alameda High School, Alameda University Academy, Berkeley High School and Berkeley Gymnasium.

In point of records it was the most successful field day the league has had, for nearly all its records were broken, and a



Woolsey Climbs for a Record.

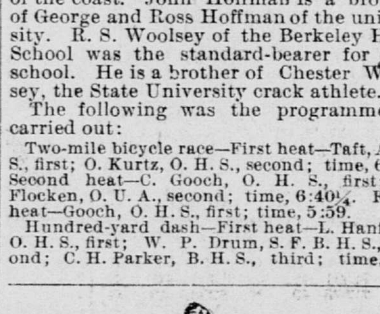
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

number of promising athletes were developed. W. E. Dawson, F. McConnell, John Hoffman and L. Hanford of the Oakland High School did work that promises that they will take front rank among the cracks of the coast. John Hoffman is a brother of George and Ross Hoffman of the university. R. S. Woolsey of the Berkeley High School was the standard-bearer for that school. He is a brother of Chester Woolsey, the State University crack athlete.

The following was the programme as carried out:

Two-mile bicycle race—First heat—Taft, A. H. S., first; O. Kurtz, O. H. S., second; time, 6:35. Second heat—C. Gooch, O. H. S., first; B. Flocken, O. U. A., second; time, 6:40¼. Final heat—Gooch, O. H. S., first; time, 5:59.

Hundred-yard dash—First heat—L. Hanford, O. H. S., first; W. P. Drum, S. F. B. H. S., second; C. H. Parker, B. H. S., third; time, 11



Dawson's Style of Hurdling.

[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

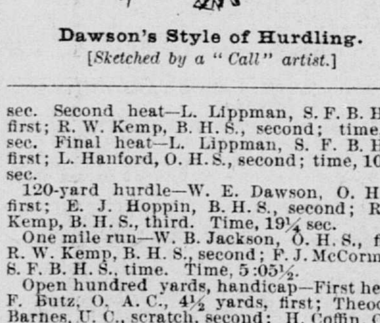
sec. Second heat—L. Lippman, S. F. B. H. S., first; R. W. Kemp, B. H. S., second; time, 11 sec. Final heat—L. Lippman, S. F. B. H. S., first; L. Hanford, O. H. S., second; time, 10 4-5 sec.

120-yard hurdle—W. E. Dawson, O. H. S., first; E. J. Hoppin, B. H. S., second; R. W. Kemp, B. H. S., third. Time, 19¼ sec.

One mile run—W. B. Jackson, O. H. S., first; R. W. Kemp, B. H. S., second; F. J. McCormick, S. F. B. H. S., time. Time, 5:05½.

Open hundred yards, handicap—First heat—F. Butz, O. A. C., 4½ yards, first; Theodore Barnes, U. C., scratch, second; H. Coffin, O. A. C., 4½ yards, third; time, 10 2-5 sec. Second heat—Gill, O. A. C., scratch, first; Hoffman, O. A. C., 3 yards, second; time, 10 2-5 sec. Final heat—Barnes, U. C., 1½ yards, first; Gill, O. A. C., scratch, second; Butz, O. A. C., 3½ yards, third; Hoffman, O. A. C, 3 yards, fourth; time, 10 2-5 sec.

Half-mile run—Fred Russ, O. H. S., first; W. H.



Flocklen Rounding the Curve.

[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

Parkhurst, B. H. S., second; W. Smith, S. F. B. H. S., third; W. Chadbourn, B. G., fourth. Time, 2:20 3-5.

220-yard hurdle—First heat—R. L. Woolsey, B. H. S., first; J. Polhemus, S. F. B. H. S., second; R. S. Guppy, O. H. S., third; time, 31 sec. Second heat—E. J. Hoppin, B. H. S., first; W. E. Dawson, O. H. S., second; time, :31 4-5. Final heat—W. E. Dawson, O. H. S., first; R. L. Woolsey, B. H. S., second; E. J. Hoppin, B. H. S., third; time, :31¾.

220-yard dash—First heat—Lee Hanford, O. H. S., first; F. Russ, O. H. S., second; R. L. Woolsey, B. H. S., third; time, 25 2-5. Second heat—W. P. Drum, S. F. B. H. S., first; J. B. Morse, B. G., disqualified for fouling; time, 25 2-5. Final heat—L. Hanford, O. H. S., first; W. P. Drum, S. F. B. H. S., second; F. Russ, O. H. S., third; time, 25 1-5.

Relay race—O. H. S., first; B. H. S., second,

Lloyd's Winning Shot-Put.

[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

and S. F. B. H. S., third. O. H. S. runners were Littlefield, Smith, Russ, Dawson, Jones and Cheek. Time, 3:36.

Pole-vault for height—R. S. Woolsey, B. H. S., first, 9 ft. 2 in.; T. McConnell, O. H. S., 9 ft. 2 in.; J. Huffman, O. H. S., 9 ft. 2 in; R. B. Lloyd, B. H. S., and S. T. Pope, S. F. B. H. S.

Putting 16-pound shot—R. B. Lloyd, B. H. S., first, 32 feet 4½ inches; E. J. Hoppin, B. H. S., second, 31 feet 7 inches; R. S. Woolsey, B. H. S., 30 feet ½ inch; T. McConnell, O. H. S., and M. Graham, S. F. B. H. S.

Running high jump—T. McConnell, O. H. S., first, 5 feet 3 inches; R. S. Woolsey, B. H. S., 5 feet 2 inches: J. Hoffman, O. H. S., 5 feet 1 inch; R. B. Lloyd, B. H. S.: J. Polhemus, S. F. B. H. S., and C. H. Parker, B. H. S.

Running broad jump—R. B. Lloyd, B. H. S., first, 18 feet 6½ inches; T. McConnell, O. H. S., second; R. W. Kemp, B. H. S.; R. S. Guppy, O. H. S., and S. F. Pope, S. F. B. H. S.

Throwing 12-pound hammer—R. B. Lynch, B. H. S., first, 100 feet 4 inches; R. B. Lloyd, B. H. S., second; E. J. Hoppin, B. H. S., third; S. T. Pope, S. F. B. H. S., and M. Graham, S. F. B. H. S.

The following were the officers of the day: Referee, Professor Edwards, U. C. Field judges—S. W. Noyes, B. H. S.; Percy Hall, O. H. S., and Remmel, A. H. S. Judges at the finish—M. Anthony, U. C.; J. B. Hughes, A. U. A., and J. O. Scoggins, U. C. Timers—P. MacIntyre, O. C.; Parkhurst, U. C., and Jean Trefethen, U. C. Measurers—J. J. Rosborough, O. H. S.; J. S. Drew, U. C., and H. Baxter, U. A. Starter, R. J. Hancock, O. A. C. Clerk of course, W. E. Lloyd, U. C. Announcer, E. J. Brown, U. C. Scorer, O. M. Ingalsby, S. F. B. H. S. Field marshal, E. Sherman, U. C.

HE IS A VERY BAD SHOT.

Walter Helliwell Goes Gunning on the Falls of Halladale.

Narrow Escape of the Captain. Amuck on a British Ship.

The British ship Falls of Halladale, lying at Main-street wharf, was the scene of a lively fusillade on Friday night, when Walter Helliwell, steward of the vessel, attempted to murder the first mate and came near sending the carpenter and captain to kingdom come.

Helliwell, who had been ashore during the day, boarded the ship about 8 o'clock in the evening and went to the mate's room. First Officer David Longwell and second mate William Kerr were sitting in the room, and Helliwell opened the door suddenly and shoved a lantern and a pistol in between their heads.

Quick as thought Kerr grasped the barrel of the weapon, but the next moment the steward pulled the trigger and a bullet just grazed the head of the first mate and buried itself in a wooden partition. Kerr hastily closed the door in Helliwell's face and the two men threw themselves against the portal as a barricade. Helliwell went out on deck and peppered the mate through a deadlight, but fortunately his aim was bad. The human barricade scattered and the light was extinguished. Kerr heard the steward ascend the poop deck, and slipped out in the darkness. A shot rang out and a bullet flattened itself on the deck. Kerr made a jump for the side and went down to the wharf hand over hand on the after mooring.

Captain Peters and Carpenter Wilson Morney rushed forward as Helliwell reached the poop, and inquired into the cause of the shooting. The steward warned them to go back, threatening them with death. The captain whispered to the carpenter to go below for a gun, but the latter reminded him that he had the key of the room. Helliwell overheard the remark, and commanded the captain to put the key on one of the ventilators. Peters complied, and then tried to reason with the frenzied steward. The captain stutters in his speech, and, as he did not talk quickly enough to suit him, the madman deliberately took a shot at him, the bullet passing close to his head.

The carpenter followed the second mate to the dock, and never stopped running until he found Officers Matt Maher and Robert Whittle, who immediately started for the vessel.

When the policemen arrived at Main street Helliwell had possession of the ship. He was in the cabin and had in his possession a rifle with which to take a shot through the captain's door under the impression that Morney was in the room looking for a gun. A dark companion-way twenty feet in length stretched between the officers and their man and it seemed like courting death to attempt to enter the cabin. From where Helliwell stood he commanded a view of the entire ship and he could not be seen.

When the officers called upon the steward to surrender he asked them to show their authority. Maher leaned forward with a lantern in his hand and gave the desperate man a side view of his star. This not being sufficient evidence Maher removed the star and placed it in the lantern's rays.

"Come on!" cried Helliwell.

The policemen proceeded in single file, Whittle going ahead with the lantern and Maher following close behind with his revolver resting on his companion's shoulder. Helliwell had the barrel of his rifle in one hand and the stock in the other. The officers closed in on him and handcuffed him without trouble. The man was not drunk, for he went down the ship's ladder as "straight as a string." When the officers and their charge reached the wharf the mate emerged from his room.

"I'll have that dog's life yet," muttered the steward.

"Who is that?" asked Maher.

"That brute and bully, the first mate."

MONGOLS AS ATHLETES.

Not the Miserable, Puny Fellows That One Would Imagine.

One of the surprises encountered by the traveler when he is first cast among Mongolians is their physical development. Americans are wont to judge their bodily structure by the specimens in the laundry shops of Sam Lee or Wi Ping; and the loose clothing of the Chinaman conceals his brawny arms and legs when he has them. Seeing Thibetans in the Himalayas—stocky chunks of men with an abnormal muscular development—had not brushed away my idea that the Chinaman was rather a slim, unmuscular Oriental, something like the willowy Hindu; but when I landed in Singapore and first saw numbers of coolies stripped to their work, I was thunderstruck at their massive proportions. The Chinese are commonly said to be a diseased race, a people permeated with blood poisons; but one does not see it in the average specimen, and one does see at every street corner men with limbs and torsos like a Sandow, men who would be marked down for football players in any American college. Not but what disease is always an accompaniment of so crowded a population; not that its manifestations fail to impress you; but the Chinaman, far from being a taper-fingered mortal, is a tough, sturdy, fine fellow, with thews and sinews like an athlete, and plenty of ambition and courage—within his racial lines. Nor have I found any exception to the rule. The Mongol from the borders of India, where, going east, you first strike his homely coarseness, to the confines of Japan, where you say goodby to his lovely cherry blossoms and his smiling bows, is everywhere, in physique, the same strong, enduring man. The Chinaman is filthy in mind, body and estate; the Japanese is equally clean, but in mere physical quality they are very much alike. That the Mongol's nervous structure is less fine than the Aryan's is evidenced by the fact that the average Chinaman will endure unblenched the pain of a surgical operation which would seriously compromise the reactionary power of most white men, and this, if anything, adds to his value as a mere human animal.—The Forum.

Male servants are taxed in Great Britain.

STANFORD IS VICTOR.

Reliance Team Meets With Defeat on the Diamond.

IT WAS A SNAPPY GAME.

The Oaklanders Unable to Hit the Pitcher for the University.

SPORTS ON THE NEW FIELD.

Interesting Events at Which the College Athletes Kept Up Their Good Name.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 16.—The game between the Reliance nine of Oakland and the University team, which took place this afternoon, was a good exhibition of skill, and resulted in favor of the college boys by a score of 22 to 4.

The students turned out in force to cheer on their representatives and to rattle the Oaklanders. The Stanford team was under the weather, as the clever outfielder, Calhoun, was unable to play, while Dyer, the second baseman, and Sheehan, the center-field "star," were in bad condition. The Reliance team put up strong, clean ball, but were rather weak at certain stages of the game.

Promptly at 2:30 the rival nines commenced preliminary practice, in which the Reliance players showed up well. Notwithstanding the chill in the atmosphere the large crowd of students remained until the last ball crossed the plate.

The game was a pyrotechnical display from beginning to end. The college boys kept the Oaklanders chasing and the two and three bag hits stunned the Reliance nine. Three times did the visitors change their pitcher, and each change seemed for the worst. The Reliance playing was loose at times and Walton's catching was far from its usual perfect sort.

The Stanford team played a fine game. Just once did they seem even a little bit unsteady. McLaine pitched a remarkable game and was caught well by Russell. Altogether the Stanford students feel highly elated over the result. The players were as follows:

Stanford.	Position.	Reliance.
McLaine	Pitcher	Oliver
Russell	Catcher	Walton
Young	First base	Robinson
Dyer	Second base	Campbell
Pincus	Short stop	Nightly
White	Third base	Dean
Calhoun	Right field	Ewing
Sheehan	Center field	Ireland
Thompson	Left field	Knowles

FIELD-DAY WINNERS.

Events at the Dedication of the New Track and Field.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 16.—Stanford athletes held their field day yesterday and dedicated the new track and field. There were ten events, all heavily handicapped, that excited great interest on account of the long list of entries. The events were hotly contested, and though no records were broken, some creditable time was made.

The college record here for the 220-yard dash was broken by Bernard, '96, who made the run in 23 3-5 seconds.

The pole vault was won by Condit with a foot handicap; he cleared 9 feet cleanly, but got no higher. Dole and Culver stopped at 9 feet 8 inches.

Copeland made the half-mile in 2:03½—as low as he ever made it.

The shot-puts and hammer-throws were poor.

Following is the order of events, with the winner and time made:

Two-mile bicycle race—Roper, '96, won, with 200-yard han dicap. Time, 5:48¼.

Running final heat, 50-yard dash—Baldwin won, with three yards handicap. Time, 6 sec.

Running, 100-yard dash—Best time made in first heat, in 10½ sec., by Toombs, with seven yards handicap. Final heat won by Toombs in 10 3-5 sec.

Running, 120-yard hurdles—Won by Culver, '97, scratch. Time, 17 4-5 sec.

Running, 220-yard dash—Bernard, scratch, first, Knowles second, Colliver third. Time, 23 3-5 sec.

Broad jump—Johnson first, Culver second, Dole third. Distance, 21 feet 7 inches.

High jump—Reynolds first, Toombs second. Height cleared, 5 feet 5⅝ inches.

Sixteen-pound shot-put—Won by Field, '96, with a 3-foot handicap. Distance, 37 feet 7 inches.

Sixteen-pound hammer-throw—Watson won; distance, 92 feet 1 inch. Hazard, '96, second; distance, 86 feet.

The events drew out an immense crowd of students, and altogether the affair was a success.

The tennis tournament to decide who shall stand in the single against Berkeley was won by Picher. The doubles will be decided next week.

SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT.

He Proposes to Challenge the Winner of the O'Donnell-Kilrain Bout.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—John L. Sullivan will challenge the winner of the Kilrain-O'Donnell fight here Monday night. John has not proclaimed this publicly, but made the declaration in a recent conversation with Captain Bill Daly and Dan Murphy and arranged with the former to care for his end of the affair. As Captain Daly will not attend the fight, Sullivan personally at the ring side will announce his challenge.

Many of his friends look askance upon his proposition. In fact, while perhaps they will not regard a challenge to Kilrain, one who has Sullivan's interests at heart told an Associated Press reporter to-night that a determined effort would be made to prevent the "big fellow" from meeting O'Donnell should he win his contest with Kilrain.

Boys' Bicycle Race at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, March 16.—The five-mile road race of the High School boys was run over the East San Jose course this morning.

The starters were J. C. Belloli Jr. and W. Dyer scratch men, R. E. Walters 45 sec., N. B. Kooser 1 min., and F. Cusick and Will Black 2 min.

Black won the race in 17:10. Cusick's time was 17:10 3-5. Kooser dropped out, so did Dyer. Belloli's time was 15:49 and Walters 16:22.

T. Delmas was referee, Allan Jones and C. N. Ravlin starters.

Black gets the medal, but it must be won three times.

LATONIA TRACK SOLD.

Stockholders Transfer Their Holdings to a Prominent Syndicate.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Colonel W. E. Applegate, as trustee of a syndicate of seven men, several of whom live in Louisville, concluded this afternoon with Ed S. Hopper, trustee for the stockholders of the Latonia (Ky.) Jockey Club, a transfer of the controlling interest in the stock of the Latonia track, whereby Colonel Applegate's syndicate becomes the virtual owner of the Latonia track. The stock of Latonia was some $150,000. Colonel Applegate will not name the price paid by the syndicate, but it is believed it will make the total value represented by the stock at $225,000. Mr. Hopper, the Latonia secretary, is a stockholder in the new concern.

A mounted patrol judge will be introduced at Latonia, and there will be telephone communication from the patrol judge and the starter to the judges' stand.

It is surmised that a state of good fellowship, almost equal to a consolidation, will be established between the Latonia, Oakley, Louisville and Lexington tracks, since Colonel Applegate has pecuniary interests in the two last named.

Young Griffo Hissed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Young Griffo and Billy McCarthy fought a four-round bout to-night at the Southwark Athletic Club. The fight was a very tame affair, not more than a dozen clean blows being struck in the four rounds. Griffo was fat as a mule and did not appear to care whether he fought or not. The bout grew so tiresome before the end of the third round that the crowd hissed the fighters.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The track was fair to-day. Summaries:

Five furlongs, Minerva won, Flush second, Dr. Work third. Time, 1:02½.

Five furlongs, Wild Huntress won, The Monk second, Miss Knott third. Time, 1:04.

Mile, Folly won, Francis Pope second, Ixion third. Time, 1:45.

Six furlongs, handicap, Metropole won, Miss Gallop second, Long Brook third. Time, 1:16½.

Seven furlongs, Faker won, Manoa second, Oxford third. Time, 1:30½.

Two Traveling Bettors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16.—Ed Finley and F. A. Peasley, who are walking from Omaha to New York City on a wager, arrived about noon to-day. The distance to be covered is 1350 miles, all of which must be walked except fifty miles, which they are allowed to ride. They are now four days ahead of schedule time, having left Omaha nine weeks ago.

A Bookmaker Dies in the Grand Stand.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Harvey Davies, a combination bookmaker, was stricken with apoplexy while sitting in the grand stand at the races to-day after the first race, and died in a few minutes.

Lord Mayor a Baseballist.

LONDON, March 16.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph Penals, has accepted the honorary presidency of the London Baseball Association.

THEIR FIRST $100.

Great Millionaires Tell How They Began Their Fortunes.

So many citizens of this country have succeeded within a generation or less in piling up vast fortunes that it seems as if the task could not be a very difficult one. It will be interesting to hear from some of them how they set about it.

"When I was 15 years old," said Collis P. Huntington to the writer, "I went from my home in Connecticut to New York and bought a small bill of goods, one of our neighbors being security for my credit. My first deal was a success, and thus I won my first $100. But starting business in San Francisco in 1849 I lost heavily until my funds were so low that in order to get to Sacramento I earned my passage money thither on a schooner by helping to load her at $1 an hour. In Sacramento I started in business in a tent with a limited stock of general merchandise, and there I secured the first $100 that I may be said to have kept to the present time."

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago pork-packer, whose fortune is estimated at $20,000,000, said: "I got the first $100 of the fortune I now possess by digging and washing gold. I started for California in 1849 and drove a team of six mules across the plains. There I dug and washed away until I was pretty well wearied, and then I got some washings that I sold for $100, the first time I ever possessed so large a sum."

Andrew Carnegie explained that his first $100 was saved from salary paid to him by Thomas Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, sometimes called the Silver King, said that he found his first money in the ground, but he earned it. He went to California in 1849 and worked as a miner in placers and tunnels and there made a small beginning of his fortune.

The late Senator Stanford often told how he earned his first $100. It was as a lawyer's fee. He was practicing in Okankee County, Wash., and defended a man accused of murdering a peddler. The most damaging fact against him was that a ring belonging to the murdered man was found on the prisoner's hand.

Addressing the jury in the most solemn manner Stanford said: "Before God I swear that I know this man is innocent."

His attention was then attracted to a spectator who was in a state of great emotion. Going to him he said: "This is the guilty man." The man confessed and explained that the peddler's ring was pulled off in the death struggle. Stanford received from his client $100, which he always afterward preserved.—New York World.

ALL IN ONE.

He Gave an Unanswerable Argument for Married Happiness.

The married man was talking to the bachelor.

"Why don't you marry?" inquired the benedict.

"I don't want to be a married man, I suppose," replied the bachelor.

"What kind of a man do you want to be?"

"Not any kind for any length of time. For instance, I'd like to be a boy part of the time; then a lover sighing out his heart; then a husband and a father for a month or so; then an old man for another month, and so on, changing about as the mood might take me. That sort of thing beats these everlasting youth snaps all to pieces."

"Then marry," said the benedict with supreme confidence.

"That would knock my plan all to pieces."

"On the contrary, my dear fellow," said the married man, settling down to his work, "it would make you all of these. When you wanted to be a boy you could join your children in their pleasures and plans, in their sports and sorrows; when you wanted to be a lover you would always find your wife ready to listen to the same sweet words you told her in the June nights long ago; when you wanted to be a married man you could take off your coat and put up stoves and get out and do the marketing and study up new ways of how not to forget what your wife told you to get when downtown; when you wanted to be an old man you could sit down in your office and wonder where you were going to get money enough to keep things going and think over the grave cares and responsibilities of a man in your position. There it is, old fellow," concluded the married man, "and you have selected it yourself. Now marry."

And the bachelor didn't.—Detroit Free Press.

The whole colony of coral insects is connected by means of a series of delicate tubes which constitute a circulatory system. There is not, therefore, the least danger of any one of a colony starving to death as long as some are fed.

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can well testify to their skill.

Will you be a wise man too, and consult them and save yourself years of suffering? It costs nothing for a consultation. The

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does not believe in the custom of publishing names and photographs of patients successfully treated. They have however, hundreds of patients so grateful for their perfect cure that they willingly permit reference made to them. Can anything be more convincing?

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525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES—710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 717 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock; and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 o'clock.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL Church, Post st., between Buchanan and Webster—Rev. W. D. Williams, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-schools at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; Professor Lloyd's Bible class at 12:30 P. M.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Thursday evening, stereopticon lecture by Rev. Dr. Harrison, "California, Her History and Her Prospects," one hundred views, admission 10 cents. Morning sermon, "Giving Ourselves." Evening lecture, "Half Hours With the Churches of San Francisco." This evening, "The Roman Catholic Church." Everybody invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Post and Mason sts.—Rev. C. O. Brown, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Theme, "The Commercial Value of a Good Record." Sunday-school at 12:45. Mrs. Cooper's Bible class in auditorium. General Howard's Bible class in pastor's office. All are cordially invited.

TRINITY CHURCH, COR. BUSH AND Gough sts.—Rev. George Edward Walk, rector—The third Sunday in Lent. Holy communion at 8 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Bible class at 10 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Weekday Lenten services in the chapel. The following music will be rendered: Morning—"Venite" (Crotch); "Benedicite" (Best); "Benedictus" (Dykes); "Kyrie" (Garrett); offertory, "In His Hands Are All the Corners of the Earth," duet, (Mendelssohn). Evening—Psalter, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; "Cantate and Deus" (Bennett); offertory, "God Is a Spirit" (Bennett). H. J. Stewart, organist and musical director.

SIMPSON MEMORIAL METHODIST Episcopal Church, corner Hayes and Buchanan streets.—Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., LL.D., pastor; residence, 313 Broderick st. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. John Coyle, D.D., and at 7:30 P. M. by the Rev. Louis Mysonheimer, the noted evangelist of St. Louis. Special revival meetings every evening this week except Saturday. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M.; C. B. Perkins, superintendent. Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Seats free; ushers in attendance. The public cordially invited to all the services of this church.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third — Morning service at 11 o'clock, preaching by pastor, Rev. J. George Gibson; subject, "It Pleased the Lord to Bruise Him." Music: "Gloria" in G (Danks); anthem, "Sing Unto the Lord" (Emerson); solo, "Ave Maria" in F (Millard); violin obligato, Mrs. King. Sunday-school, 12:30 P. M. Young People's meeting, 6:30 P. M., subject, "Winning Others." Evening service 7:30, preaching by pastor. Subject, "The Two Journeys," being first of five sermons on parable of Prodigal Son. Music: Tenor solo, "O Lilies, Sweet Lilies" (Lowry), Dr. Gibson; anthem, "O Lord, Our Governor."

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. Geary and Franklin sts.—Rev. Dr. Stebbins, minister; Rev. W. G. Eliot Jr., associate minister and Superintendent of Sunday-school. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. The morning service is at 11 o'clock. The evening service is at 7:30. Subject of evening sermon, "The Personal Influence of Christ." All are cordially invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CAPP and Twentieth sts.—Pastor's residence, Hotel St. Nicholas. Rev. Lila Frost Sprague will conduct Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M., and Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Rev. Leslie W. Sprague will preach at 11 A. M. on "Our Church: Whence, Wherefore, Whither?" Second anniversary sermon. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones will preach on "The Maximum Christ." Everybody invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, EDDY ST., near Jones—Rev. M. P. Boynton, assistant pastor. Services Sunday, March 17, 1895. preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. Subject, "A Trinity of Obligation," and at 7:30 P. M., "Victim or Victor." Sunday-school, 12:30 M. Y. P. S. of C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Young Men's meeting, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school teachers' meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:15. Christian Culture class every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All these services are open to the public. Strangers are welcome.

FIRST NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), O'Farrell st., bet. Webster and Fillmore—Rev. F. L. Higgins, minister. Sunday-school 12:30 P. M. Sermon 11 A. M. Lecture 7:45 P. M. Subject, "Swedenborg's Service to Physchology." The fifth lecture on Swedenborg and what he has done for the world. All are invited. Seats free.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Geary and Powell streets—Rev. John Hemphill, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening the ninth in the course of historical lectures on "The Heroes and Pioneers of Protestant History"; topic, "William III." Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Y. P. S. of C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Strangers in hotels and friends of the congregation cordially invited.

FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church, Geary, near Gough—Rev. J. S. Simon, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ the Cause of Division."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — FREE public lecture Sunday evening at 7:45 at 320 Post st. To-night, "Proofs of Reincarnation," by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson. This afternoon at 3 o'clock, Sailors' Union at foot of Mission st., "Theosophy and Brotherhood," by Mr. Abbott Clark.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

AT DR. RIN-ES' SPIRITUAL MEETing, 909½ Market st., Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M. Circle and platform tests. Mmes. Young, Seely, Bird, Riesenweber, Fannon, Professor Clark. Professor Young's orchestra. Circle, 1065 Market, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

DR. ROBBINS GIVES TESTS AND LECtures to-night on "How to Make Life a Success," assisted by Mrs. Jenkinson, the new test medium. Circle tickets free. Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st., 8 P. M. 10c.

DR. YORK, THE NOTED ORATOR, AT Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., this evening, on "What we live for." Admission free.

AT WASHINGTON HALL, 35 EDDY st., MRS. MAGGIE WAITE will positively hold her last test seance to-night at 8. Skeptics invited. Admission 10 cents.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEETING; METropolitan Temple, SUNDAY, March 17, 3 P. M. Address by Rev. Ray Palmer of Stockton: "Is the Papacy Prepared to Pilot the People to the Patriot's Paradise?"

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE—CALIFORnia Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M.: The officers and members of the above-named lodge are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, ISAAC STANWOOD LOCKE, in King Solomon's Hall, Masonic Temple, THIS DAY (SUNDAY), March 17, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Master Masons and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. By order of the Master.
FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

MISSION LODGE NO. 169, F. AND A. M.—Officers and members are hereby notified too attend the funeral of our deceased brother, JAMES P. CHRISTIESON (late a member and P. M. of Marin Lodge No. 191), from Masonic Temple, TO-DAY (Sunday), at 10 A. M. By order of the W. M.
C. D. BUNKER, Secretary.

FIDELITY LODGE NO. 222, I. O. O. F.—Initiation MONDAY EVENING, March 18, also installation of permanent Secretary. All brothers in good standing invited to attend.
J. H. LANE, N. G.
W. S. MATTHEWS, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—Open meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 18. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM NICOL, President.
W. C. COOK, Secretary.

HESPERIAN PARLOR NO. 137, N. S. G. W.—Officers and members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. B. BRADBURY, from his late residence, 618½ Shotwell st., on SUNDAY, March 17, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order. GEO. E. BOYLE, President.
G. H. MOWER, Recording Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1895—Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Officers and members of the above division, with their families and friends, and also friends of the order, are cordially invited to attend the literary exercises, banquet and a ball given by the above division in honor of St. Patrick's day at their hall, 1159 Mission st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 18. THOMAS B. O'BRIEN, the famous Irish orator, will deliver the oration. An Irish band is engaged, headed by Professor McCarthy, to render the latest Irish airs. A hearty cead mille failtha is extended to all friends of the order to join us on this festive occasion. By order of P. LYONS, President.
JOSEPH MCMAHON, Secretary.

A. O. H. DIVISION NO. 11 WILL hold a meeting at St. Rose's school hall on SUNDAY, March 17, 1895, at 2 P. M. sharp. All those desiring information as to the A. O. H., and who wish to join the new division, are earnestly requested to attend.
J. J. DONEGAN, President.
R. E. BONHAM, Rec. Sec.

GOLDEN GATE HALL, SUTTER ST., between Mason and Taylor—Society of Progressive Spiritualists. Sunday, at 11 o'clock, subject, "Jesus, Founder of Christianity"; evening, at 8 o'clock, by special request, answers to questions from the audience. Speaker, Walter Howell. Miss Rosina Rosin, the favorite contralto soloist, will render selections at each service. Admittance free. All are cordially invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Western Sugar Refining Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, at 12 M., for the election of a board of directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
ROBERT OXNARD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING—THE REGULAR annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sierra Lake Ice Company will be held at the office of the company, room 27, fifth floor, Mills building, San Francisco, Cal., on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer-books will close on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. A. GROW, Secretary.

MEETING NOTICES—Continued.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING — THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendocino Lumber Company will be held at the office of the company, 40 California street, room 1, on MONDAY March 18, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, the amending and altering of the by-laws and the transaction of such and all other business that may properly be considered at the annual meeting.
E. C. WILLIAMS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARA FOLTZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, rooms 14 and 15, 9th floor, Mills building. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

ROOMS WHITENED, $1 UP; PAPERed $3 50 up. 309 Sixth, George Hartman.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SAN FRANCISCO real estate. W. J. GUNN, 410 Montgomery.

JOHN F. LYONS, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds. Passports procured. Office 607 Montgomery st.; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner st.

BAD TENANTS EJECTED FOR $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgy st., room 6, Tel. 5580.

J. B. McINTYRE, BOOKBINDER AND Printer. 422 Commercial st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

LADIES, FOR A1 SERVANTS CALL ON C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st., telephone 485.

LADIES—YOU CAN GET RELIABLE HELP at MRS. FENTON'S, 104½ Stockton st.

AT THE SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUreau first-class Swedish and German girls are awaiting situations. 332 Geary st.; telephone 983.

SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR ALL kinds of good respectable girls. 11½ Antonio st., off Jones, near Ellis.

MARTIN & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS, 749 Market st., main telephone No. 1849; furnish all kinds of reliable female help.

EDUCATED MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman wishes position as managing housekeeper for widower who has children; country preferred; can give piano lessons; references given; moderate salary. Address J. E., box 128, Call Branch Office.

RELIABLE LADIES' NURSE WANTS ENgagements; confinement or invalid; $1 per day. Call or address Nurse, 519 Minna st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BY RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO COOKING OR housework; city or country; excellent cook; city reference. Address Cook, box 163, Call Branch Office.

RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation to do second work and waiting. Call or address 907½ Mission st.

LADY WANTS POSITION AS PIANIST, SINger, teacher of elocution or governess; has taught in best families of New York, Chicago and South. R., box 105, Call Branch Office.

2 COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRLS WISH SITuations to do general housework. Call 420 Minna st.

STYLISH DRESSMAKER, FIT GUARANteed, $1 50 a day; cuts by Taylor system; city or Oakland; children's clothes also. Address D. M., box 105, Call Branch Office.

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS WASHING, ironing and housecleaning by the day. Call 106 Shipley st., near Fifth.

NEAT GIRL, GOOD COOK AND HOUSEkeeper, desires position as housekeeper to respectable gentleman. Call Sunday and Monday, bet. 10 and 2, 1002 Powell st.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WOULD like a few more engagements by the day; terms $1 50. Address 823 Dolores st.

DRESSMAKER, GOOD CUTTER AND FITter, wishes few more engagements by the day; terms $1. Call 251 Tehama st.

SITUATION FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in city by competent and reliable woman; reference; is a good plain cook; American cooking; small family preferred; wages $20 to $25. Address W. S., box 105, Call Branch.

SITUATION WANTED BY NEAT GIRL TO do chamberwork in hotel. Call 627½ Ivy ave.

SITUATION WANTED BY PROTESTANT girl in private family; good cook; city references. Address 1654 Market st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE TO take care of child over 1 year old; hotel preferred. Call or address MAGGIE SMITH, 2515 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE A POSITION to assist upstairs work and sewing. 502 Fell.

YOUNG STRONG WOMAN WANTS WORK by the day washing or housecleaning. Address M., box 94, Call Branch Office.

YOUNG WIDOW (SPANISH) WANTS GENtlemen's mending or housekeeping for widower. Call between 12 and 5 P. M. at 105 Stockton st., room 33.

FIRST-CLASS FITTER AND TRIMMER wants few more engagements by the day, week or month; terms $1 25. Address 326 Polk st.

YOUNG GIRL (DANISH), JUST ARRIVED, wishes a situation at light housework. Please call 521½ Bryant st.

COMPETENT WOMAN, FINE AMERICAN cook and housekeeper, will work city or country; no objection to washing; wages $12 to $15. Call or address 129 Third st., room 1.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A POSITION TO CARE for children or serve in a store; city or country. JONES, 759 Mission st.

GIRL AGED 17, PROTESTANT, WISHES SITuation to do chamberwork. L. S., box 68, San Mateo.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO DO LIGHT housework in a respectable family; wages $12 per month. Call or address 820 Folsom st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG AMERican girl to assist with light housework; city or country; wages $1 50 a week; private family only; no children. Address C. W., box 117, Call Branch.

LADY OF 20 WILL GIVE SERVICES FOR good home and small salary. Address L. G., box 110, Call Branch Office.

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO cook for a lunch-house; will sleep home. Please address 306 Grant ave.

YOUNG WIDOW WISHES POSITION AS housekeeper or typewriter. 620 Market st., room 7, opp. Palace Hotel.

DRESSMAKER; FIRST-CLASS FITTER; stylish draper and designer; thorough dressmaker; by the day. 104 Grove st.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG GERMAN widow as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; good cook; references. Call or address 174 Jessie st., room 43.

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTS POSITION TO do general housework in American family; city preferred. Address C. O., box 152, Call Branch.

STRONG GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUAtion in German family to do general housework. Call or address 943 Howard st.

EXPERIENCED NURSEGIRL WOULD LIKE situation to take care of child. Call or address F. N., 41 Perry st.

DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE POSITION IN family by the month; understands cutting and fitting, or as seamstress and maid; city or country. Address 105 Nineteenth st.

RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN WITH 7-year-old boy wishes situation as working housekeeper, city or country. Address G. W., box 147, Call Branch Office.

REFINED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE situation as housekeeper. Call or address 1126 Market st., room 18, second floor.

WOMAN WANTS TO WORK BY THE DAY or week, housecleaning and window-cleaning; $1 a day. Address W. W., box 144, Call Branch.

COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUation in American family for upstairs work, waiting and mending; is neat and reliable; city or country. Address N. R., box 163, Call Branch.

BY GOOD WAITRESS; RESTAURANT OR hotel. 221 Mason st., room 5.

WIDOW WANTS GENTLEMEN'S MENDING to do; no triflers. Call 437 Natoma st.

GOVERNESS, SECRETARY OR COMPANION position wanted by experienced young lady with sound English education, music, foreign languages; excellent testimonials and references. Address D. F., box 141, Call Branch Office.

RELIABLE COLORED GIRL WANTS SITUAtion in the country as ladies' maid or a housekeeper in a summer resort. Call or address 14½ Sherwood place, off Third st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SERVANT, MALE or female, city or country, apply MME LEOPOLD'S Employment Office, 957 Market st.; open evenings.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED; PATTERNS CUT to order, 25c. McDowell Academy, 213 Powell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

BUTLER WISHES SITUATION; CITY OR country; best of references. Address O. L. F., 817 Bush st.

MODELER, WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING glue and plaster molds, wants position. Address M., box 105, Call Branch.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN FOR general work; salary no object. Address S. S., box 105, Call Branch.

FARMER AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS on ranch or farm; man to do general farming, wife good cook. Call or address 268 Minna st.

STRONG BOY, AGE 16, WOULD LIKE TO learn trade; small wages to start; horseshoeing or blacksmithing preferred. Address B. H., box 131, Call Branch.

BOY OF 18, WELL EDUCATED, GOOD PENman, wants position in some office; wages small; good references. T. R., 126 Juniper st.

BY MIDDLE-AGED PERSON TO DO GENeral housework; city or country. Call 68 Clipper st., nr. Church and Dolores.

JANITOR, WITH LONG EXPERIENCE, wants position; capable; no liquor or tobacco; handy with tools; excellent reference; would take work as porter in wholesale house; understand handling heavy freight; unusually strong. Call or address 1817 Hyde st.

ALL-ROUND HANDY MAN; GOOD FARMER handy with carpenter tools; has wife good cook; wants to go on small fruit or chicken ranch; low wages; wife will cook for owner of ranch; or would rent the same completely furnished. Address Handy, box 155, Call Branch Office.

SCANDINAVIAN, 26 YEARS OLD, WISHES situation; thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, cows, garden and general work; good references. Address J. N., box 40, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED AS PORTER OR watchman in store, public or private house by a reliable man. Address Porter, 155, Call Branch.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN; understands care of horses, carriages, garden and general work; good references. Address P. C., box 26, Call Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED man to take care of horses, milk cows and do gardening at low wages; best of references. M. A., box 155, Call Branch Office.

YOUNG GERMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS kitchen work, wishes situation as pantryman, dishwasher or vegetable man. Address E. K., box 155, Call Branch Office.

MIDDLE-ACED MARRIED MAN WISHES place as watchman, janitor or assistant janitor, or will do light work of any kind. Address 315 Langton st.

GERMAN, 39, WANTS TO WORK IN MINES to learn gold mining, prospecting, etc. Address H. WODRICH, 740 Grove st.

AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITuation on ranch or work in hotel, city or country; wife to cook, man to wash dishes and assist; best reference. H., box 101, Call Branch.

FLORIST GARDENER (SINGLE) WANTS situation: 10 years' experience; first-class reference. Address F. R., box 156, Call Branch Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGLISH gardener; can milk and is handy with tools. Address S. M., box 20, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY GERMAN AND wife, without children, on a ranch; man understands all kinds of ranch work and wife a good cook. Address JOHN KATHGELEER, Napa, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED BY TWO YOUNG men, highly recommended, as coachmen, gardeners and useful men around gentleman's place; speak English and German; city or country. Address M. J., New Atlantic Hotel, 207-209 Montgomery ave.

GARDENER—BY A COMPETENT MAN, CITY or country, with first-class city reference. Address J. S., box 3, Call Office.

RELIABLE GERMAN WANTS A SITUAtion: handy at any kind of general work about a place; understands handling horses; can milk cows. Address C. and J., 317 Eleventh st., Oakland.

COMPETENT HOUSE PAINTER WITH tools wants work; will work for low wages. W. C., 3021 Pine st.

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES; SALARY $40; expert double-entry bookkeeper wants situation; can speak German; good references. Address H. O., box 140, Call Branch Office.

Suitor—May I take this buttonhole as a token of your friendship?
Fashionable Miss—Good gracious, no, sir! Why, that's my new bonnet! Buttonhole, indeed!

SITUATION WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMily by a German-American coachman; can milk; understands gardening and any kind of work in and about the house; temperate and industrious; city references. Address C. F. & ST., 1300 Turk st., cor. Webster, San Francisco, Cal.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS FOR INSTITUtion, $25; first-class waitress for country, $25; French nurse for 1 child, $25; 10 housework girls, $25, $20 and $15. Apply MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

GERMAN GIRL, YOUNG AND NEAT, BEST references, wants housework in American or German family. For particulars address MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

WANTED—FRENCH WAITRESS, $25; GERman cook, $30; German coook for country, $25; 2 French second-girls, $20; French nurse, $20; American cook, $30. LEON ANDRE, 315 Stockton.

SHIRT-IRONER ON ST. CLAIR MACHINE, $25; 4 ironers, country laundry, $25 and found; waitress, hotel, north; waitress, summer resort; 3 waitresses, water resort; German chambermaid, $18; second girl, $15; French second girl, $20; Scandinavian and German girls for housework, $20 and $25; young girls, $10 to $15. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

20 WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR DIFFERENT places at MURRAY & READY'S, 634 Clay.

GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR light housework. Call 1411 Valencia st.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 14 FOR ALAMEDA to assist a family of 3. 1040 Golden Gate ave.

FIRST-CLASS VESTMAKER WHO CAN make button-holes. 373 Natoma.

FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON CUSTOM vests. Apply 411½ Kearny st., upstairs.

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT GENERAL housework; small family. 2722 Pine st. Call Monday forenoon.

GIRL TO ASSIST WITH LIGHT HOUSEwork. 1521c Howard st.

GOOD OPERATOR ON COOKS' COATS AND aprons. 636 Clay st., room 5.

NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork; reference. 841 Castro st.

GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR light housework; wages $10 per month. 206 Fillmore st.

YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILD. CALL TOday Ladies' Bureau, 131 Post st., room 20.

GERMAN GIRL OR WOMAN FOR LIGHT housework and children. 17 Ridley st.

FINISHERS AND APPRENTICES; STEADY work; good wages. 541 Market st.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
At the McDowell Dressmaking Academy. A grand opportunity to get a useful education most reasonably. Everything we teach is practical. If you contemplate learning dressmaking, cutting and fitting, by all means visit our academy and see for yourself that we have the largest school, greatest number of teachers—in fact, by far the best facilities for teaching dressmaking of any establishment on the coast. We are teaching the McDowell Garment-drafting Machine, the only improvement on the tailors' square, and the standard system of dresscutting throughout the world. We received the highest award at the World's Fair, and only system receiving a gold medal at the Midwinter Fair. Dressmakers furnished to families, $1 50 per day. Perfect fitting patterns cut to order, 25c. Positions guaranteed to pupils free. Now is the time to get ready for business. Easy payments, unlimited lessons. All callers receive fashion book free. McDOWELL DRESSMAKING ACADEMY, 213 Powell st., San Francisco.

$325. GENTEEL BUSINESS, SUITABLE for 1 or 2 ladies; clearing about $150 monthly; no cash for rent. SPECK, 30 Montgmy.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housekeeping; good home; $5 per month. 2403 Clay st., near Webster.

NEAT GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and cooking. 326½ Devisadero.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Mill Valley. Inquire 2506 Pine st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and to help with children; wages $20 per month. Call at 1721 Alameda ave., Alameda, for 2 days.

GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; NO CHILDREN; $12. H. H., box 122, Call Branch.

WANTED — FEW MORE LADIES FOR A private gymnastic club; also for German lesson; references exchanged. MISS A. S., box 127, Call Branch.

GIRL 10 OR 12 YEARS OLD, ORPHAN OR half orphan preferred; Protestant family. Call or address A. M., 2832 Pine st., city.

APPRENTICE GIRL FOR BUTTONHOLE machine. KONIGSTEIN, 126 Eighth st.

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGE LADY TO take care of baby: 2 in family; good home in East Oakland. Apply 40 Clara st., city.

LADY TO LEARN MUSIC AND TEACHING; tuition 1 year for services. Call 1 to 2 o'clock, California Conservatory, 1704 Sacramento st.

GIRLS WANTED — PATTERNS CUT TO order, 25c, at McDowell Academy, 213 Powell.

FREE—TEST AT LAWRENCE DRESSCUTting School. 1231 Market st.

MALE HELP WANTED.

10 LABORERS AND 5 OFFBEARERS FOR a brickyard; 2 bricksetters and burners for a country brickyard; sailor for a gentleman's yacht; 8 farmers, $20; 5 laborers to dig ditches; milker. MURRAY & READY, 634 Clay st.

COOK AND WIFE, COUNTRY HOTEL, $50 and found; 3 hotel waiters, $30; 3 cooks, $40 and $50; 2 dishwashers, $15 and $20. MURRAY & READY, 634 Clay st.

20 WOODCHOPPERS, SHINGLE BOLTS, RED pine and hardwood, $1 50 per cord; company work; 1 year's work; call early. MURRAY & READY, 634 Clay st.

20 ROCKMEN, $1 75 A DAY; 20 LABORERS, $1 50 a day, for the country; vegetable gardener, $30; woodchoppers, $1 40 a cord; band sawyer, $95; edgerman, $50 to $60. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

COOK AND WIFE FOR LOGGING CAMP, $75; second cook, restaurant, $60; butler, private family, $40. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

WASHER FOR LAUNDRY AT A SUMMER resort, $25 and found; ironer, country laundry, $30. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

EXPERIENCED EGG CANDLER, $50. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS FOR CENTRAL America, to go Monday, part fare advanced; 2 boilermakers and 1 millwright for Central America; 3 men to cultivate orchard, $15; young man to assist in store and deliver goods, $20; farmer handy with tools, $20; contractor for ditching, and others. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 628 Sacramento.

HELP WANTED—Continued.

MARTIN & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS, 749 Market st., main telephone No. 1849, furnish all kinds of reliable male help.

WANTED—PRINTER AND BLOCKER FOR photo-engraving establishment. National, 606 Montgomery st.

SEAMEN AND GREEN HANDS FOR THE South Sea Islands and Japan Coast; pleasant voyage. 103 Montgomery ave.

COAT-MAKERS; STEADY WORK; GOOD wages. 541 Market st.

BOY TO LEARN VEST PRESSING. 541 Market st.

FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN. COLUMBIAN Woolen Mills, 211 Montgomery st.

WANTED MEN AT METROPOLITAN HALL next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to learn the way into the fabulous gold fields of Alaska; mines and mining illustrated by 150 pictures, covering 400 square feet of canvas. Admission 25 cents.

WANTED—MAN FOR PLACE IN OUTSKIRTS of city for room and board; no work; good for a lifetime. Address G. L., box 117, Call Branch.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, WOOD AND COAL yard; rare chance for a man with small capital, Address G., box 2, Call Office, Oakland.

TO MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR Electric Telephone; best seller on earth; sent all complete ready to set up; lines of any distance; a practical Electric Telephone; our agents making $5 to $10 a day easy; everybody buys; big money without work; prices low; any one can make $75 per month. Address W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk 11, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL ADvertising fans and novelties on commission direct from manufacturer: can make $50 per week. Richmond Lithographing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY COUNTY TO act as private detectives under instructions; experience not necessary; particulars free. National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A POSITION IN U. S. POSToffice, Railway Mail, Customs, departmental or Indian Service prepare for Civil Service examination; full particulars, dates and places where held, etc., free. Address U. S. Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE ORders among large business houses in city. 723 Sixteenth st., cor. Hardy.

ALL KINDS HOUSE-CLEANING AND CARpet laying done in first-class order by SIMS & LEWIS, 619 Bush st.

SEAMEN AND GREEN HANDS; SCANDInavians preferred. 322 Pacific st.

MACHINIST WANTED TO GET PATENT with advertiser; good thing. A., box 86, Call Branch.

WANTED—3 LIVE, ENERGETIC CITY agents by large insurance company; must be well acquainted and of long residence; good remuneration to right party. Address L. A., box 123, Call Branch Office.

WEAVERS WANTED BY THE CALIFORNIA Wire Works. Apply at works, 332 Bay st.

BOY 14 TO 16, TO HELP IN SMALL MILK business, $6 a month and found. Minnesota st., between Butte and Napa.

WANTED—MEN WHO DO NOT RECEIVE their wages to place accounts with us; law and commercial collection; no charge unless successful. KNOX COLLECTION AGENCY, 110 Sutter.

WANTED — ENERGETIC AND WELL-ACquainted gentleman to handle a fine proposition. CADENASSO & CO., 512 Montgomery st.

BARBERS FOR EMPLOYMENT CALL H. SCHEUNERT, employment secretary Barbers' Association, 12 Seventh st.

BARBERS—2-CHAIR 25c SHOP, COUNTRY, for sale. 1807 Haight st.

WALDO HOUSE, 733 MARKET, BET. THIRD and Fourth—Single rooms, per night, 15c to 75c; per week, $1 to $4; cleanest house on Market street.

2 EGGS, MUSH AND MILK OR SOUP, POTAtoes, bread and butter, coffee, all 10c. 44 4th.

FREE BEER: BEST IN CITY; 2 SCHOONERS for 5 cents at 228 Pacific st.

WANTED—SEAMEN AND GREEN HANDS. Apply 313 Pacific, Regular Shipping Agency.

SHAVING, WITH BAY RUM, 10c; HAIR CUTting 15c; a towel for every customer: 8 chairs; no waiting. JOE'S, 32 Third street.

MEN'S SHOES HALF-SOLED, 40c; HEELS, 25c; done in 15 minutes. 635 Kearny st.

ATTENTION—CLEAN SINGLE ROOMS, 15c A night, 75c week. R. R. House, 533 Commercial.

NOTICE—REMOVED FROM 706 TO 726½ Howard st., opp. Howard-st. Theater; best place in city for new and second-hand shoes.

TO TAILORS — COATMAKERS WANTED Apply from 9 till 11 to CHARLES LYONS London Tailor, 1212-1218 Market st.

WANTED—MEN TO GET BOTTLE SHARP steam beer, 5c; bottle wine, 5c. 609 Clay st.

RE-ELECTED EMPLOYMENT SEC. BARbers' Protective Union. C. TROELL, 657 Clay.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS TO ATTEND THE San Francisco Cutting School. 222 Post st., rooms 21 and 22.

500 PAIRS OF GOOD SHOES, 25c TO $1. 564 Mission st.; also 631½ Sacramento st.

SHOES HALF-SOLED IN 10 MINUTES; done while you wait; at less than half the usual price; all repairing done at half price. 564 Mission st., between First st. and Second st.

WAKE THE DEAD — WENZEL'S ALARM clock; no electricity. 607 Montgomery st.

FREE COFFEE AND ROLLS. 704 SANSOME; single rooms, 15c, 20c, $1 week with breakfast.

LINDELL HOUSE, 6TH AND HOWARD—single furnished rooms, 75c week, 15c night.

100 MEN TO TAKE LODGING AT 10c, 15c and 20c a night, including coffee and rolls. 624 Washington st., near Kearny.

321 ELLIS, ROSEDALE—PRICES REDUCED; single furnished rooms, $1 week; 25c night.

TRY ACME HOUSE, 957 MARKET ST., BElow Sixth, for a room; 25c night; $1 week.

BEST IN CITY—SINGLE ROOMS, 15, 20 AND 25 cents per night; $1, $1 25, $1 50 per week. Pacific House, Commercial and Leidesdorff sts.

WANTED—LABORERS AND MECHANICS to know that Ed Rolkin, Reno House proprietor, has opened Soto House, 32 Fourth st.: 100 rooms; 25c to $1 per night; $1 25 to $4 per week.

WANTED—SINGLE ROOMS, 15c A DAY; $1 week; rooms for two, 25c a day, $1 50 a week; reading room; daily papers. 36 Clay st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—$3 TO $5 A DAY CAN BE MADE selling the No Burn Fryingpan; easiest article to sell out. PURINTON & CO., Des Moines Ia.

FURNITURE WANTED.

FURNITURE, COUNTERS, SHOWCASES, restaurants bought, sold. ANDERSON, 1121 Mkt

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, AUCTIONEER; buys, sells and rents furnished houses. Office opposite Palace Hotel, 2d floor Crocker building.

A LARGE QUANTITY SECOND-HAND FURniture wanted; 20 per cent paid more than elsewhere. MALONE, 110 Fourth st.; new store.

ROOMS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; vicinity of Panhandle preferred; state price. Address 705 Dolores st.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICELY furnished room in private family. Address G., box 126, Call Branch.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SMALL ENGINE, BOILER, MANgle, washer and extractor. Address DOUGLAS, Watsonville, Cal.

ANDREWS OR CALIFORNIA FOLDINGbed second-hand. F. B., box 116, Call Branch.

$350. WILL SOME PARTY LOAN THIS amount on good personal security at low rate of interest at once? G., this office.

LETTER AND LEGAL SIZE MIMEOGRAPH, second-hand. Address 222 Post st., room 7.

WANTED—LADIES' PNEUMATIC SAFETY, for cash. Safety, box 138, Call Branch Office.

D. HAHN, 308 SIXTH ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for second-hand ladies', gents' clothing.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT, PROFESSOR WALTER, is in the city; he can be consulted on business, marriages, divorces and all family affairs; the future plainly revealed; lovers united; trouble healed; names of friends and enemies, also the one you will marry; truth guaranteed. Office 303 Jones st., near Eddy; hours 9 A. M., 9 P. M., Sundays 9 to 5.

MME. MOREAU, BEST MEDIUM, CLAIRVOYant; speaks German. 25c up. 131 Fourth st.

MME. DR. THOMAS, SCIENTIFIC REVEALer by eggs and cards (in English or German) tells entire life, past, present, future; consultations on all affairs, nothing excepted; names given; good advice; sure help; restores lost love by sympathy; mistake impossible; fee $1; letter $2. 30 Kearny.

COUNTESS DE LONDON, THE WONDERful medium and claivoyant. 526 Post st., side entrance, ladies only.

537 THIRD—BASEMENT; EXPERIENCED clairvoyant; ladies only; fee 25 cents.

MME. PORTER, CARD-READER — LADIES 50c, gents $1; palmistry and clairvoyant sittings $1 50. 506 O'Farrell st., near Jones.

MRS. J. J. WHITNEY, CLAIRVOYANT, TEST medium and life-reader. 218 Stockton.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTRALSEER—PROF. HOLMES, 523 GEARY st.; horoscopes, questions, stocks, advice.

SPIRITUALISM.

DR. SCHLESINGER, MEDIUM. 534 PAGE st. Seances Monday evenings. Haight-st. car.

TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE 160 ACRES REDWOOD timber land in Sonoma County, accessible to a shipping point, for San Francisco, Oakland or Alameda property. HEYMAN & MAYER, 27 Steuart st., San Francisco.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, HOUSEhold goods, etc. J. M. PIERCE, 735 Market st.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE; ADVANCES MADE 421-423 Market st. CHAS. L. TAYLOR.

HOUSES TO LET.

639 HAIGHT—9 ROOMS, BATH, LAUNDRY, cement cellar, $50; 2320 California, 7 rooms, bath, $40; 564 Howard, 12 rooms and bath, $40; 519 Third, 10 rooms and bath, $35; 28 Hill, 8 rooms and bath, $30; 2418 Mission, 8 rooms and bath, $30; 721 Shotwell, cottage, 7 rooms, bath, $22 50; 134 Fifteenth, 6 rooms, bath, $20; 2324 Folsom, 6 rooms, bath, stable, $20; 18 Twenty-sixth, near Valencia, cottage, 4 rooms, $14. W. H. CRIM & CO., 118 Montgomery st.

CALIFORNIA, BET. STEINER AND PIERCE —In perfect order, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, conservatory; large yard; elegant basement, suitable for billiard-room, etc.; sun in every room; rent low to desirable tenant.

2917 CALIFORNIA—VERY FINE HOUSE of 8 rooms; bath; hot-air furnace; fine yard.

NEWLY PAINTED AND IN FIRST-CLASS condition; 9 rooms, bath and laundry on Twelfth st., half block from Howard and Mission; fast car lines; rent only $37 50; fine location and should be seen. DEMPSTER, 36 Glen Park ave., off Twelfth st.

$18. HOUSE; 6 ROOMS; BATH. 28 Washington ave., bet. Ninth and Tenth sts. and Mission and Howard.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH; $14. Inquire 820½ Jessie, off Ninth.

HOUSE; 8 ROOMS; BATH; LARGE STABLE. 106 Caroline st., near Tenth.

$18. FINE SUNNY HOUSE; 6 ROOMS; modern improvements. 524 Eighteenth.

LOWER FLOOR, 3 ROOMS; BASEMENT; yard; bay-window. Hampton place, off Folsom, bet. Second and Third; key at 19.

1128 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., EAST OAKland, near Thirty-second ave. station—Modern house 6 sunny rooms, bath; flower garden; 3 lines of cars; rent $16; key at 1126.

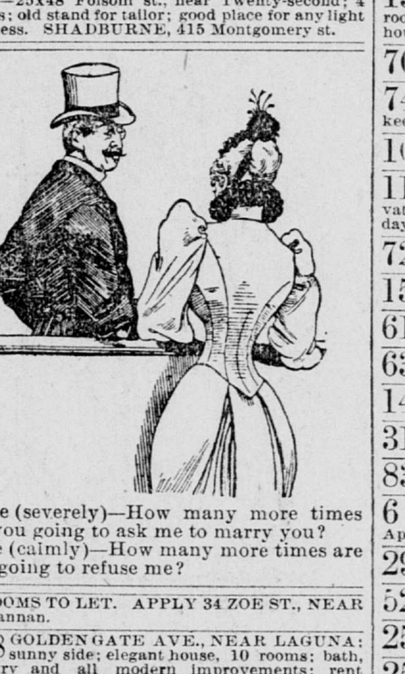
318 MINNA—SUNNY HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS, $50. O'FARRELL & CO., 11 Montgomery.

HOUSE; 6 ROOMS; BATH, WASHHOUSE, yard; $25. 1622 Laguna st., near Sutter.

HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, AND STABLE FOR 2 horses; 129 Langton st. Apply 1228 Folsom.

HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS; LARGE YARD AND chicken-house; rent $9. 125 Eureka st., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

$25. 205 DAY ST., W. OF DOLORES; 94x114; house 14 rooms, etc.; suitable for chickens, wood and coal yard, nursery or laundry and loding-house; water included.
$15—25x48 Folsom st., near Twenty-second; 4 rooms; old stand for tailor; good place for any light business. SHADBURNE, 415 Montgomery st.



She (severely)—How many more times are you going to ask me to marry you?
He (calmly)—How many more times are you going to refuse me?

4 ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 34 ZOE ST., NEAR Brannan.

718 GOLDEN GATE AVE., NEAR LAGUNA; sunny side; elegant house, 10 rooms; bath, laundry and all modern improvements; rent reasonable to good tenant. Apply MADISON & BURKE.

LOWER FLOOR; 3 ROOMS; BASEMENT; yard; bay-window. Hampton place, off Folsom, bet. Second and Third; key at 19.

$10. HOUSE 6 ROOMS. 917 TREAT AVE., near Twenty-second st.

$14. FRAME HOUSE; 2 STORIES AND basement; 4 rooms; 8 Selina place, north side California st., below Stockton; water free; quiet neighborhood; key at office. Apply to G. H. BUCKINGHAM, 413 Montgomery st.

HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, OFFICES, ALL kinds of property to rent; furniture insured. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

4 TENEMENTS, 3 AND 4 ROOMS EACH; rent $9, $10, $11. 812 Jessie st., near Ninth.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS AND bath; good location in San Rafael. JAMES TUNSTEAD.

1917 GEARY — PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, bath, sewing-room, kitchen; every convenience; $25.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE; 1896 (SUNNY side of) Broadway, bet. Octavia and Gough sts.; 8 rooms and bath; fine marine view; nice garden.

NICELY FURNISHED BAY-WINDOW house; rent is taken out in board by landlord. 428 Twenty-third st.

PARK PANHANDLE, 400 LOTT, CORNER OF Fell—Choice sunny, furnished flat.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 6 ROOMS AND bath; piano, garden, etc. 1517 Golden Gate ave.

COTTAGES TO LET.

$18. FINE BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE; 4 rms; bath; basement. 33 13th, nr. Howard.

$13. BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE 5 ROOMS; basement; yard. 132 Dolores st., near Fifteenth.

5 ROOMS, BATH; LARGE YARD AND BASEment. 814 Dolores st.

COTTAGE 4 ROOMS, BASEMENT; YARD; stable. 819 Dolores st., near Twenty-first.

$17. FOUR ROOMS; MODERN IMPROVEments; stable. Apply 2642 Bryant ave., near 25th.

COTTAGE—$8 A MONTH; 3 ROOMS. 38 Victor st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, off Bryant.

FLATS TO LET.

2518 MISSION—UPPER 6 SUNNY ROOMS and bath, $25; 2518 Sutter, lower 6 rooms, bath, $25; 207 Second, upper 7 rooms, $22 50; 617 Capp, lower 6 rooms, bath, $20; 631½ Guerrero, upper 5 rooms, bath, $20; 339 Eddy, flat 4 rooms, $20; 1118 Florida, upper 5 rooms, bath, $18; 60 Tehama, lower 4 rooms, $14. W. H. CRIM & CO., 118 Montgomery st.

6 ELEGANT NEW LOWER FLATS ON NE. cor. of Golden Gate ave. and Lyon st.; rent $12 to $14; see them at once; 4 rooms and bath. SHAINWALD, BUCKBEE & CO., 220 Montgomery st.

2226 GEARY — NICE FLAT 5 ROOMS, bath; water free; $22 50.

3 SUNNY CORNER ROOMS AND BATH, $15. NE. cor. Polk and Jackson sts.

$20. SUNNY CORNER FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; all modern improvements; key on premises. 2201 Geary st., cor. Devisadero.

EXTRA CONVENIENT SUNNY FLATS; 6 and 7 rooms, baths; modern improvements; newly renovated. 1314-1316 Fell st., bet. Broderick and Baker.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUNNY UPPER FLAT; 7 rooms and bath. 2411 Howard st.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT; $17. 550 Church st., bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

FLAT OF 5 ROOMS. 8 WALTER ST., BET. Fourteenth and Ridley, Noe and Sanchez.

NEW UPPER CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND bath, 618 Webster; 5 rooms and bath, 513½ Oak st.; $15.

710 OCTAVIA, NEAR McALLISTER—ELEgant new middle flat; 7 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; rent reasonable.

TO LET—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS AT 607 McALlister st.

ELEGANT SUNNY FLAT 7 ROOMS, BATH; beautifully papred, frescoed; $28 50. 713 Grove.

$13. FLAT 4 NICE ROOMS AND YARD. 444½ Clementina st., near Sixth.

816 GREENWICH — SUNNY FLAT OF 5 rooms; bath.

5 ROOMS, BATH AND LAUNDRY, RECONstructed, papered, painted inside and out; electric bell, large yards, with front and rear entrances; on Twelfth street, bet. Mission and Howard; fast car line; rent $25.
Also, 4 rooms and bath, second floor, on Glen Park avenue; rent $15. DEMPSTER, 36 Glen Park avenue, off Twelfth street.

CORNER GREEN AND LEAVENWORTH sts.; sunny 6-roomed modern flat; marine view.

$13. FLAT; 5 ROOMS AND BATH. 489 Sanchez st., corner Eighteenth.

$20. NEW FLAT, 5 ROOMS, WITH STABLE. 19 Sharon st., bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth, Church and Sanchez.

$16. WATER FREE; UPPER FLAT, 5 large sunny rooms; yard; cellar. 1224 Folsom st.

SUNNY FLAT; 5 ROOMS, BATH AND YARD 18 Perry st.

FINE FLAT; 5 ROOMS; BATH. 40 ELGIN park, near Valencia and Ridley.

1021 HAIGHT, ABOVE BRODERICK—SUNny 6-room flat; best neighborhood; fine view.

311 ELM AVE., NEAR GOLDEN GATE AVE. and Laguna; lower flat; 5 rooms; rent only $14. Apply MADISON & BURKE.

1513 ELLIS—FLAT; 5 ROOMS; BATH; ALL latest improvements; 25.

929 NINETEENTH — BEAUTIFUL SUNNY 6-room flat; bath, etc.; only $16.

$10. COTTAGE OF 4 SUNNY ROOMS. 132 Rose ave., bet. Gough and Octavia st.

NEWLY PAPERED SUNNY FLAT OF 3 rooms; $12; water free. 356 Third st.

409 O'FARRELL—2 SUNNY FLATS, 3 AND 4 room; bath; laundry; central; rent cheap.

616 GROVE, NEAR LAGUNA—6 ROOMS, bath; sunny side; $22.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.

111 TENTH—3 LARGE SUNNY FURNISHED front rooms; housekeeping; board if desired.

449 JESSIE—FURNISHED LIGHT HOUSEkeeping rms; also double and single; cheap.

1138 HOWARD — SUNNY FURNISHED hkpg; other rooms; bath; laundry; cheap.

969A HOWARD — NICELY FURNISHED single and suites; light hkpg; reasonable.

1216 FOLSOM—2 LARGE SUNNY UNFURnished rooms; bath; very cheap.

561 MISSION, NR. SECOND—SUNNY BED room and kitchen; furnished for housekeeping; $10.

371 MINNA—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room; water; stove; closets; private family.

419 MINNA — 2 SUNNY FURNISHED housekeeping; first floor.

762 HOWARD—SUNNY FRONT AND BACK housekeeping rooms; reasonable.

438 TEHAMA—2 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS; well furnished; every convenience.

69 NATOMA—2 OR 3 LARGE SUNNY ROOMS furnished for housekeeping; $10.

730 GOLDEN GATE AVE. — PLEASANT room; for 2; board or light housekeeping; cheap.

3041 SIXTEENTH, NEAR VALENCIA—2 sunny furnished rooms for housekeeping; $10; 3 unfurnished.

420 SIXTH—2 OR 3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; no children; bath; $12 and $15.

602 BUCHANAN, COR. FELL—BAY-WINdow dining-room and kitchen; furnished; cheap.

639 ELLIS, COR. LARKIN—FINE FURnished alcove bay-window and kitchen.

10 TWELFTH, NEAR MARKET—DOUBLE parlors and sunny connecting rooms; furnished.

114 EIGHTH ST.—SUNNY UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms; also single rooms.

133 SEVENTH ST.—FURNISHED CORNER room, sunny, with kitchen; cheap.

263 THIRD—SUNNY FRONT SUITE FURnished for housekeeping; single, $1 25 week.

645 NATOMA—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; housekeeping; $6 50.

1330 WASHINGTON, NR. JONES—MARINE view; 3 modern, newly furnished, sunny rooms; entire upper floor; unequaled for light housekeeping; gas, range, bath, etc.; $27 50.

702 POST—2 CONNECTING ROOMS WITH kitchen; also 2 hall bedrooms.

740 HOWARD—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, double and single; also housekeeping.

109 SILVER, NEAR THIRD—3 SUNNY UNfurnished front rooms.

114 ELEVENTH — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; complete for housekeeping; private; bath; gas, grate, etc., in all rooms; sun all day; rooms single and en suite; reasonable.

720 ELLIS—SUITE SUNNY HOUSEKEEPing rooms; kitchen complete; running water.

1516 POLK—3 PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; closets; low rent.

615 EDDY—SUNNY UNFURNISHED BASEment; 3 rooms; large yard; references; cheap.

635 ELLIS—NICELY FURNISHED SUNNY rooms for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

144 FIFTH—LARGE SUNNY FRONT BAY-window, also light housekeeping.

317 THIRD — LARGE SUNNY FRONT rooms $6, $10, $12 month; $1 50 to $3 wk.

834 MISSION — FRONT SUNNY SINGLE, double and housekeeping rooms.

6 ROOMS, LINDEN AVE., FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; modern improvements; rent $17. Apply 9 Hayes st.

29 HARRIET — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping.

525 HOWARD—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

2531 CALIFORNIA—3 ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for housekeeping; $20.

2523 POST—3 ROOMS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping.

706 ELLIS—FLAT 4 NEWLY FURNISHED sunny rooms and bath.

952¼ HOWARD—NEAT, CHEERFUL, SUNny; nicely furnished; terms moderate.

946 HOWARD—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms; also single; reasonable.

16 SOUTH PARK—SUNNY FURNISHED housekpg. cor suite; $12; other rooms cheap.

34 EDDY—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS; housekpg.; rent reasonable; central location.

ROOMS TO LET.

218 TURK—"THE MEREDITH," NEW FAMily hotel; elegantly furnished, central, cheerful, sunny and select; mantel mirrors, closets, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; baths on each floor; first-class home cooking and attendance; reasonable prices; unfurnished suites can now be secured on five years' lease. Apply to MR. KRAPS.

247 OAK—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FRONT room suitable for two; $8.

635A MINNA, BET. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH —Furnished bay-window and front room, and others; new house; $4 up.

601 TURK—SUNNY FRONT ROOM SUITable for 2 gents; rent reasonable.

631 GEARY—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOM; rent reasonable; good location.

411 LEAVENWORTH — SUNNY ALCOVE suite; also unfurnished parlors, suitable for physician; house newly decorated; hot and cold running water.

515 EDDY—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms; rent reasonable.

903 JONES—A NICELY FURNISHED SUNny room in a pleasant home.

734 MONTGOMERY — SUITE OF BACK rooms; $7.

702½ BUSH—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping, $15; front room, $12.

920 POST—SUNNY FRONT ROOM; NEATLY furnished; bath; reasonable.

944 MISSION, NR. SIXTH—LARGE SUNNY front room for 2 gents or housekeeping; $10.

315 TWELFTH, NR. FOLSOM—SUNNY FURnished double and single rooms; reasonable.

136 FIFTH—PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS.

615A MASON, NR. SUTTER—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; in suite or single.

1325 SACRAMENTO—3 ROOMS; SEPARate entrance; rent $10; water free.

1107 FOLSOM — NICELY FURNISHED sunny front room, for 1 or 2; private.

737 MARKET — THE ESMOND; QUIET home-like sunny bay-window suites or single; $2 up; furniture and carpets new.

22½ LOUISA—NICE SINGLE FRONT ROOM; $4 a month.

271 STEVENSON—SINGLE ROOM; $1 PER week.

118 EDDY—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; front suite; other rooms; $6 up.

823 MISSION—SUNNY ROOMS; SUITABLE for several gentlemen or light housekeeping.

12 LEWIS, BET. TAYLOR AND JONES, OFF Post—4 rooms; yard front and back; $15.

802 CLAY—FURNISHED ROOM; $7; LIGHT housekeeping; gas; bath; also unfurnished.

446 BRANNAN—CLEAN ROOMS FROM $3 up; board $3 50 week; 6 meal-tickets for $1.

439 SEVENTEENTH—SUNNY FURNISHED room; gas and bath; $6.

818 FIFTEENTH, N. OF MARKET—3 CONnecting furnished housekeeping rooms.

223 STEVENSON — NICELY FURNISHED single and double rooms; cheap.

420 SIXTH—NEATLY FURNISHED SUNNY rooms; $4 and $5.

1013½ FOLSOM—LARGE FRONT FURNISHed room; terms reasonable.

72 BRADY, BET. TWELFTH AND THIRteenth, off Market—3 unfurnished rms; cheap.

450 MINNA—NICE SUNNY FRONT ROOM with closet; $5.

420 FELL, BET. OCTAVIA AND LAGUNA—5 unfurnished rooms with water; cheap.

48 OAK—SUNNY FRONT ROOM AND LARGE kitchen; unfurnished; $10.

530 EDDY — SUNNY UNFURNISHED front room and kitchen; $10.

15½ MOSS—SMALL SUNNY HALL BEDroom; use of bath.

650A JESSIE—3 NICE ROOMS FURNISHED and bathroom; rent $15.

741 MINNA—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR for 2 gentlemen or man and wife; $11.

1231 TURK, COR. WEBSTER — LARGE front room, private family; gentlemen only; bath.

623 HOWARD — SUNNY FRONT FURnished double and single rooms; reasonable.

430 SEVENTEENTH, NR. VALENCIA—hallroom; furnished; private family; cheap.

804 LARKIN — SUNNY FRONT ROOM, neatly furnished; $6 50.

565 STEVENSON — 2 UNFURNISHED rooms cheap.

630 BUSH—1 OR 2 NICELY FURNISHED sunny room; fronting Powell st.

1804 MARKET — PLEASANT BAY-WINdow room; nicely furnished; fronting Oak st.; $6.

116 FULTON—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; also housekeeping room.

1013½ LARKIN—LARGE AND SMALL SUNny rooms, stoves, grates; housekeeping.

825 LARKIN—SUNNY FURNISHED FRONT room, gas, bath, grate, large closet, foldingbed; light housekeeping if desired.

25 THIRTEENTH — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms; $6.

622 ELLIS—2 FURNISHED ROOMS; $7 AND $4; good location.

1009 POST — FRONT PARLOR, NICELY furnished; good location; $10.

908 JONES — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large sunny room; choice location; rent reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET—Continued.

810 LEAVENWORTH, NEAR SUTTER—ELegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite.

110½ McALLISTER—SUNNY FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman; private family.

704 HOWARD, CORNER THIRD—FINELY furnished front rooms; double and single; transient.

52 SECOND—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE, double, $1 to $4 week, 20c to 50c a night.

112 FOURTH — NEATLY FURNISHED rooms; come see them; terms moderate.

504 POWELL—PLEASANT, NICELY FURnished room; use of bath; $8.

917 LARKIN ST.—SUNNY BAY-WINDOW room; nicely furnished; grate.

1436 PINE—SUNNY NEATLY FURNISHed rooms; single or en suite; $8 and $10.

121 POWELL—NEWLY FURNISHED RMS en suite; suitable for office; reasonable.

220 THIRD — SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, double and single; cheap; brick building; yard; transient.

772½ HARRISON, NEAR FOURTH—FINELY furnished sunny rooms; bath; $4 up.

121 SIXTH—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY; double and single front sunny rooms.

759 MISSION—2 SUNNY ROOMS WITH THE use of kitchen.

316 THIRD — LARGE FRONT BAY-WINdow, airy and pleasant; $9.

711 SUTTER—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; RENT reasonable.

3 EVERETT — LEASANT, CLEAN, SUNNY bay-window suites; also single or light housekeeping rooms; rent cheap; reference exchanged.

18 LEWIS, OFF TAYLOR, NEAR POST—UNfurnished, 2 rooms, $10; 3, $12.

20 METCALFE PLACE, OFF GEARY ST., bet. Mason and Taylor—Nice furnished sunny front rooms; only for gents.

313 ELLIS—2 ELEGANT PARLORS SUITable for doctors; reasonable; other rooms.

415 JONES—WELL FURNISHED SUNNY rooms; single or en suite; reasonable.

523 TURK—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS; single or suite; newly furnished.

28 BIRCH AVE., NEAR CITY HALL—FURnished and unfurnished rooms.

8 RAUSCH, NEAR HOWARD — 5 SUNNY rooms; rent cheap.

1019 LARKIN — NICELY FURNISHED rooms; housekeeping or single; rent reasonable.

900 VAN NESS AVE.—WELL FURNISHED sunny parlors; also single room; bay-window.

522 POLK—SUNNY FRONT HOUSEKEEPing rooms, also single rooms; reasonable.

227 SIXTH — FURNISHED ROOMS AND office-rooms.

1804 HOWARD — 3 SUNNY ROOMS; $9.

112¾ TURK — 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS with furnished kitchen; reasonable.

916 HOWARD — SUNNY, COZY FRONT rms; double, single; nicely furnished; baths.

761½ HOWARD ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny bay-window; other double, single rooms; reasonable.

1000 VAN NESS—ELEGANT NEWLY FURnished sunny parlor suite 3 rooms; reasonable.

502 WASHINGTON ST.—SUNNY UNFURnished housekeeping rooms; price to suit the times.

217 GEARY—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for business; key 217½, rear.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, 127 KEARNY—PLEASant sunny rooms, en suite and single; first class in every respect; terms reasonable.

142 SEVENTH — TWO LARGE LIGHT rooms, suitable for doctor on dentist.

55 SECOND — FURNISHED SINGLE AND suites; sunny; respectable; gas.

THE SHERMAN APARTMENT-HOUSE; 128 new sunny rooms; strictly respectable; half price of best hotels with equal accommodations; very central. 28 Eighth st., near Market.

501 JESSIE, COR. SIXTH — ELEGANTLY furnished parlor and housekeeping rooms.

YOSEMITE HOUSE, 1045 MARKET, BET. Sixth and Seventh—Single and suites; per night, 35c to $1; week, $1 50 to $5; families.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

738 ELLIS—SUNNY WELL FURNISHED suite and board; large grounds.

593 ELLIS—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND PARlors with board in refined family; references.

621 BUSH — SUITE 2 FRONT ROOMS; single rooms; good board; $16.

1055B HOWARD—GERMAN LADY WOULD give good home, board and room reasonable.

PRIVATE BOARDING, 925 HYDE ST., COR. Pine—Sunny suite and single rooms, with board. MRS. T. W. BROTHERTON.

517 MASON, ONE DOOR FROM SUTTER—Room and board; American cook; ref'nces.

THE BERESFORD, COR. STOCKTON AND Bush sts.; established 13 years; quiet and select family hotel; all modern conveniences and luxuries; table highest class; sunny suites $70 to $100 per month; sunny single rooms $35 to $50 per month; transient $1 50, $2 and $2 50 per day; the only first-class downtown family hotel. WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN Proprietor.

CHILDREN BOARDED.

WANTED—1 OR 2 CHILDREN; ALL HOME comforts. MRS. ROBERTS, 1303 Ninth st., Alameda.

WIDOW WITH NICE HOME WISHES FEW children or a working lady to board. Address M. F., box 131, Call Branch.

STORES TO LET.

STORE TO LET. 39 SECOND ST., NEAR Market.

STORE, WITH 3 ROOMS. APPLY 132 Twenty-fourth st., near Florida.

STORE, 4 ROOMS AND STABLE. 1023 Twenty-fourth st., near Valencia; rent $15.

STORE 10x25; FINE WINDOW; HANDY FOR millinery or any other business. 318 Leavenworth st., near Ellis.

478 TEHAMA — STORE; 4 ROOMS; $14; suitable for tailor or dressmaker.

207 POLK, NEAR GROVE — HANDSOME store, 4 living rooms, in good order; rent $32 50.

STORE—2 SHOW-WINDOWS; 3 LIVINGrooms; very cheap. 1802 Howard st.

STABLES TO LET.

$12. STABLE, YARD, BASEMENT, 3 rooms. 532 Shotwell st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth.

STABLE FOR 2 HORSES, LOFT, BUGGYroom. Apply 1031 McAllister st.

STABLE OF TWO OR SIX STALLS TO LET, 231 Ash ave.

LOST.

LOST, SATURDAY, MARCH 9—IRISH SETter; answers name Frank. Return 310 Haight st.; receive reward.

LOST—PAIR OF BEADS WITH MEDALS, near St. Ignatius Church. Return to church.

LOST—BLUE GORDON SETTER PUP, FIVE months old. Return to coalyard, M. SHEEDY, 13 Taylor st., receive reward.

LOST—A PASSBOOK WITH THE HIBERNIA Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, in the name of JOHN GALVIN, No. 194,559. The finder will please return to bank.

LOST—MARCH 14, EAST AND HOWARD sts., by poor person, purse with some money. Reward will be given by returning to Call Branch Office, 339 Hayes st.

LOST—PASSBOOK WITH THE HIBERNIA Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco in the name of JOSEPH NUHN, No. 171,408. Finder will please return to the bank.

LOST—PASSBOOK WITH THE HIBERNIA Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco in the name of JOAO DE BRUM, No. 158,374. Finder will please return to bank.

LOST—PASSBOOK WITH THE HIBERNIA Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco in the name of H. C. WHIPPLE, No. 181-1493. Finder will please return to bank.

LOST—PLUSH LAP ROBE AND CUSHION from buggy Sunday night on Mission road; $5 if returned to 344 Brannan st.

LOST—A PASSBOOK WITH THE HIBERnia Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, in the name of JOSEPH GANNON, No. 179,600. The finder will please return to bank.

FOUND.

FOUND, MARCH 10—A SPITZ DOG. OWNER can have same by calling at 25 Hawthorne st., proving property and paying expenses.

MONEY TO LOAN.

1ST AND 2D MORTGAGES, ESTATES, pianos, alimony; any sum. MURPHY, 628 Market.

1ST, 2D OR CHATTEL MORTGAGE, PIANOS, estates, insurance, etc. SPECK'S, 30 Montgy.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OR COLlaterals. JAS. E. DAMON, 303 Montgomery.

MUNICIPAL LOAN OFFICE, CROCKER building, room 57; telephone Main 5122.

6% MONEY ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY. SHADBOURNE JR. & CO., 313 Montgy st.

ANY SUM OF MONEY ADVANCED ON your furniture, pianos or real estate; low rates; call and state your proposition or write: open evenings. J. NOONAN, 1021 Mission st.

ON ANY SECURITY, AT LOW RATES; DEALing confidential. 43 Crocker building.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY AND OTHER valuables at the Security Loan Bank, 1106 Market st., nr. Mason; private entrance 7 Turk.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ADVICE FREE, DIVORCE LAWS A SPECIALty; collections, damages, wills, deeds, etc. G. W. HOWE, Att'y-at-law, 850 Market st., cor. Stockton.

W. W. DAVIDSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 420 California st., rms. 14-15; advice free.

JOHN R. AITKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, RS. 16 and 17, 402 Montgomery st., cor. California.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

G. H. UMBSEN & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, RENT COLLECTORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
14 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Call and obtain one of our "Real Estate Records," which contains a list of properties for sale in all parts of the city.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$5000. MISSION WARM BELT; 2 NICE bay-window flats of 5 and 6 rooms and bath each; brick foundations, etc.; lot 31:6x117, to an alley; Fair Oaks st.

$21,000. CHEAP; BUSINESS CORNER; only a short distance from Market st.; lot 18x62:6; a 5-story building would make this one of the finest investments in the city.

$3600. NICE BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE of 5 rooms and bath; brick foundations, etc.; Eleventh st.; lot 23:4x70.

$4500. CLINTON PARK, NR. MARKET st.; two flats of 5 and 6 rooms and bath each; rents $37 50; lot 25x75.

$6600. UNION-ST. INVESTMENT; SUBstantial 2-story building, in store and flat; rents $31; lot 19:6x60.

$15,000. TAYLOR ST.; INVESTMENT; nr. Market st.; 2 flats of 7 and 6 rooms and bath each; rents $90; good location for hotel; lot 25x80.

$14,500. FULTON-ST. INVESTMENT; nr. City Hall; 3 flats of 7, 6 and 5 rooms and bath each; cottage of 6 rooms; rents $33; bay-windows, etc.; lot 25:6x120; two frontages.

$5250. COZY HOME IN THE WESTERN Addition; nice bay-window cottage of 6 rooms and bath; brick foundations, etc.; rents $30; water extra; lot 26:6x102; Baker st.

$15,000. JONES ST.; 3 BAY-WINDOW flats of 5, 4 and 4 rooms and bath each; rents $85; lot 22:11x80.

$2500. COOK ST.; 2 NEW BAY-WINDOW flats of 4 and 5 rooms and bath each; brick foundations, etc.; rents $33; lot 25x120.

$5250. PIERCE ST.; 2 FINE FLATS OF 5 and 6 rooms and bath each; bay-windows, brick foundations, etc.; rents $42 50; lot 25x87:6.

$8000. ELLIS ST.; 4 FLATS OF 4 ROOMS and bath each; brick foundations, stone walks, etc.; rents $72 per month; lot 30x75.

$11,000. WEBSTER ST.; 4 ELEGANT new flats; brick foundations, stone walks, etc.; street accepted; rents $86; lot 33x82:6.

$4850. HILL ST., NEAR VALENCIA; 2-story bay-window house of 9 rooms and bath; mortgage of $2700 can remain; lot 25x114.

$4500. LANGTON ST.; 2 HOUSES OF 7 and 6 rooms each; rents $50; lot 25x80; street accepted.

$6000. OAK ST.; 2 NEW BAY-WINDOW flats of 6 and 5 rooms and bath each; brick foundation, stone walks, etc.; rent $45; lot 25x137:6.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

$1100—Noe st.; 28:6x104.
$1150—Stanyan st.; 25x155:8; irregular.
$3600—Baker st., near Park entrance; 25x96:10½.
$5250—Corner on Page; 35x100; unobstructed view; nice location.
G. H. UMBSEN & CO., 14 Montgomery st.

O'FARRELL & CO.,
11 MONTGOMERY STREET.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
COLLECTS RENTS. RENTS HOUSES.
EFFECTS INSURANCE.

$47,500. MARKET-STREET PROPERTY, well improved; income $2742 per annum, which can be increased some; large lot, 75x100.

$47,500. BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ONE of the best business streets in the Western Addition; 125 feet front by 100 feet; stores, flats and houses; flats and houses should be raised and stores put below and the income would be greatly increased; pays now about 8 per cent.

$10,250. POST ST., NEAR TAYLOR; 2 modern bay-window flats and a 2-story house on the rear street; this is one of the cheapest downtown offerings in the city.

50-VARA RESIDENCE LOT; POSITIVELY one of the cheapest offerings in the Western Addition, for these reasons: 50-vara lots are getting very scarce; it is on a NE. corner; it is surrounded by very many palatial residences; two car lines pass the door; it is worthy of your consideration, as the owner is anxious to sell and it might be had at a reasonable price; it is the NE. cor. of Jackson and Devisadero sts.

$15,000. PACIFIC-AVE. RESIDENCE site, 47:6x100, near Franklin st.; this is one of the cheapest lots offered for sale on Pacific ave.; it is on the N. side of the street and commands an unobstructed marine view.

$8700. 2 BAY-WINDOW FLATS ON A NW. corner in the Western Addition; 6 and 7 rooms and bath each; always rented; lot 27x87:6; don't fail to see this.

$7500. BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIdence on Belvedere st. of 9 rooms and bath; lot 25x121; this is positively one of the cheapest residences offered for sale in this city and is well worthy of a thorough investigation if you are seeking a home.

$2300. VERY CHEAP COTTAGE; CONtains 5 rooms and bath; lot 20x100; on Treat ave.; put at this low figure in order to effect an immediate sale.

BELOW COST TO EFFECT AN IMMEDIATE sale; that beautiful residence, 740 Castro st.; go look at it and make us an offer.

$6000. MODERN EASTLAKE RESIdence on the sunny side of Turk st., consisting of 8 rooms, bath, laundry, etc.; sanitary plumbing; the entire block is handsomely built up, making an exceptional neighborhood; lot 27:6x137:6.

$450. BUILDING LOTS HALF A BLOCK from the Mission-st. cars.; take the Mission-st. electric cars and ride to the terminus and you will there see the block and find our representative; these are positively cheap, and to verify the above statements call at the office and see the number that we have sold.

O'FARRELL & CO., Real Estate Agents,
11 Montgomery st.

$1000 FOR 200x247 IN VISITACION Valley Homestead; close to the county line; not a better place in the city for a chicken or milk ranch; will take part cash; balance $15 a month.
$400—Lots on Columbia place, nr. Ripley place.
$500—Lots on Ripley place, near Columbia place; street made; sewered; great bargain.
$800—Cor. Columbia place and Ripley st.; street made; sewered.
$1650—Cor. Mission road and Crook st., opp. the end of Mission-st. carline; a splendid place for a saloon; terms.
$1100—Lot on Mission road, near Five-mile House; easy terms.
$200—Level lot on Hale st., near the corner of Silver ave. and San Bruno road.
$250—Lots on Potrero ave., near Burrows st.
$300—Lots in Gift Map 1, Nos. 375 and 377.
$1000—Lot on San Jose ave., near 30th st.; bargain.
$900—Chicken ranch; South San Francisco; cor. D st. and 9th ave.; 5 lots.
$150—Lot 1511; Gift Map 3; Bernal Heights.
$200—Lots 1508 and 1509; Gift Map 3; Bernal Heights.
$300—Corner lot on Russia ave. and Edinburg st.; Excelsior Homestead.
$200—Lot on Russia ave., 25 feet from Edinburg st.; Excelsior Homestead.
$1100—Almost new cottage of 4 rooms; garden, well, barn, chicken-houses, etc.; on China ave.; 300 feet from the electric car and Mission road; will take $100 cash, balance $20 per month, 6 per cent interest.
$100—Lots on 23d ave., bet. O and P sts.
$850—Lots on 1st ave., bet. Golden Gate and McAllister st.
$2250—West side of Lott st., 150 feet from the park; must be sold; a great bargain.
For further particulars inquire of owner.
S. DUCAS, 11 Montgomery st.

$6000.

Pair new flats in Western Addition, near Oak-st. cars; rented for $660 a year; entirely new and modern throughout; lot 27:6 feet frontage; a splendid investment; call at the office for further particulars.

BOVEE, TOY & CO.,
19 Montgomery st.

$28,000. POST-ST. INVESTMENT. C. H. REYNOLDS & CO., 333 Montgomery st.

$1000. DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK 6TH ave. lots; near Kentucky st.

$6000. LEAVENWORTH ST.; HOUSE and lot near Washington st.

$350. HOLLY PARK GIFT MAP LOTS; near schoolhouse and Cortland ave.

$600. POINT LOBOS AVE. LOTS; DESIRable; on Sutro carline.

$20,000. DEVISADERO ST. INCOME property. C. H. REYNOLDS & CO.

NOBBY FLATS.

LOCATION CHOICE.
MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

$4300—Two handsome flats consisting of 5 and 6 rooms, bath and high basement; when complete will be elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement, bric-a-brac, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, gas fixtures, cement sidewalk; income $42 50 per month; size of lot 25x110; terms $800 cash, balance monthly; 20th st., bet. Castro and Diamond. Apply to TOBIN & McNALLY, 630 Market st.

BARGAIN—$950; NEAT COTTAGE 4 ROOMS; Spring Valley water; stable and wagon shed. Inquire 234 Richland ave., Holly Park.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 5 ROOMS AND BATH; lot 30x84. 708 24th st., bet. Valencia and San Jose ave.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD RICHMOND lot. J. J. McEWEN, 118 Montgomery st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON & BURKE, REAL ESTATE Agents; established 1858; 626 Market st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE WILL SELL FOR A low price; 5th st., cor. Harrison; 80x62:6, with 4 stores and 4 flats; rents $200 per month; both streets accepted. MADISON & BURKE.

$10,700. SAN JOSE AV., COR. TWENTY-sixth; pays 10 per cent steadily; lot 65x70. MADISON & BURKE.

$6150. GREEN ST., NEAR GOUGH—9 rooms and bath; lot 26x137:6; elegant marine view. MADISON & BURKE.

$6000. PINE, NEAR POWELL; NICE house 9 rooms and bath; rents $42; lot 20x68:9. MADISON & BURKE.

$6500. STOCKTON ST., COR. LOMBARD; 21:3x81:6; rents $45. MADISON & BURKE.

$7000. GUERRERO, NR. ARMY; 3 FLATS; rents $54; lot 25x100. MADISON & BURKE.

$5000. 4 FLATS; STEVENSON ST., NEAR Ridley; rents $48; lot 26x77:6. street accepted. MADISON & BURKE.

$7000. 20TH ST., NEAR GUERRERO; 50x114; two houses. MADISON & BURKE.

$7000. SACRAMENTO, NR. PIERCE; 8 rooms and bath; lot 26x103. MADISON & BURKE.

$4000. GOOD HOUSE; 9 ROOMS AND bath; Guy place, near First and Folsom; 25x75. MADISON & BURKE.

$3500. MASON ST., NR. SACRAMENTO; house and lot 20x60. MADISON & BURKE.

$2100. HOUSE AND LOT; CLIPPER ST., near Castro; 5 rooms; lot 26:6x114. MADISON & BURKE.

$1500. VIRGINIA AVE., NR. MISSION st.; house of 4 rooms; lot 25x56:6. MADISON & BURKE.

$2000. WALL PLACE, NR. JACKSON and Hyde sts.; 23x60; 7 rooms. MADISON & BURKE.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

$13,000—Pine, near Taylor; 59:6x155.
Elegant location for flats; Green st., near Larkin; 25x100; $2600.
$5000—Mission st., near 30th; 26x178 to San Jose ave.
$4500—24th, NE. cor. Vicksburg; 50x114.
$4000—65x117:6; SE. cor. Sanchez and 23d.
$2400—Castro, cor. Elizabeth; 26:6x105.
$2300—Pine, near Central; 31x87:6.
$2100—Clayton, near Frederick; 25x125.
$1350—Jessie, nr. Herman; 25x77:6; part cash.
$1750—Belvedere, near Frederick; 25x120.
$900—8th ave., near Point Lobos; 25x120.
$750—Diamond, near 22d; 25x114; easy terms.
$450—N. side Bismarck, bet. Mission and San Jose roads; lot 40x100; electric-cars pass within 200 feet; a pick-up.
MADISON & BURKE, 626 Market st.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, HOUSE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
638 MARKET STREET.

IMPROVED.

$12,000—Hayes st., near Octavia; front and rear improvements; lot 25x120 to Linden ave.

$9500—Elegant home; Ashbury st., near Frederick; 2-story house of 9 rooms and bath; lot 50x106:3; if you are looking for a choice home that can be bought at a sacrifice, see this place.

$9500—Haight-st. corner residence; sold to close an estate; 2-story; 9 rooms, bath and basement; lot 25x110.

$6000—Corner residence on Pine st.; 2-story; 7 rooms and bath; choice location.

$6000—Pacific ave., near Polk st.; should be raised and store put in; would pay well.

$5500—Nice cottage; Broderick st., near Sutter; contains 8 rooms and bath; an elegant home; lot 27:6x137:6.

$4100—Florida st., near 22d; 2 new flats of 5 and 4 rooms and bath; lot 26x100.

UNIMPROVED.

$150 each—Bargain; 2 lots; 32d ave., near J st., south of Golden Gate Park; 25x120 each.

$2350—Clayton st., near Page; very cheap lot; 25x106:3.

$950—17th st., near Clara ave.; lot 25x87:6; ready for building.

$250—Cheap lot, a few steps from Mission-st electric cars; opposite 28th st.

$2750 each—Cheapest lots in the district; Fulton st., near Fillmore; 2 lots, each 27:6x137:6.

$600—Stop and think; only $600 for 6 lots in South San Francisco; will double in value as soon as the electric road now being built is running.

$100—Lot south of the Park, near boulevard; size 25x100.

$1200—Cheap Richmond corner; Lake st. and 13th ave.; both streets graded and sewered; size 40x72.

$2000 each—Make an offer; 2 lots, each 25x125; Dolores st., near Liberty.

$350—Lot in Gift Map, close to Mission-st. electric road and Cortland ave.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,
638 Market st.

JOHN PFORR, 329 MONTGOMERY ST., OPP. Safe Deposit, offers for sale:
$20,000—Splendid piece business property; lot 44x137:6 with good improvements; steadily rented.
$3900—Rent $39; 2-story and basement house; store and 5 rooms below and a 7-room flat above; also house in the rear; lot 25x75; Ritch st., near Brannan.
$13,000—Ninth st., nr. Mission; good 2-story double flat; bay-window house, 6 and 7 rooms and baths; lot 25x70.
$5200—Brannan st., nr. 3d; good brick 2-story and basement store and 5-room dwelling; lot 25x80; rent $40.
Several pieces of Market street property from $50,000 up.
$3100—7th st.; store and 6 rooms, and stable for 8 horses; rent $35.
DWELLING-HOUSE PROPERTY.
$2800—Southwest corner Rhode Island and Humboldt sts; cottage of 7 rooms and bath; lot 25x100; $2000 can remain on mortgage.
$3100—Beautiful cottage on 19th st., nr. Castro; 5 rooms and bath; lot 25x75 feet; a bargain.
$7500—Splendid 2-story bay-window double flats of 6 and 7 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 25x110, with L of 25x74 on 17th, near Diamond.
UNIMPROVED.
$500 each—2 lots on 12th ave., near the park; 25x120 each; make offer.
$1500—Fine corner, 53x100, of 23d ave. and A st.
$3750—Lot 75x100 feet; cor. 19th and Eureka streets.

$17,000. OFFER WANTED; WEST SIDE Main st. near Mission; 25:10x137:6, with L 20x47:6 feet. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

$650. 120x100; COR. CAMBRIDGE AND Silliman sts.; University Homestead Association; one block south from Silver ave. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

$3150. MORTGAGE $1500; 7 PER CENT; rents $300 per annum; tenant pays water; cost $6250; good 2-story brick and basement; lot 20x77:6 feet; N. S. Washington st. bet. Stockton and Powell; abstract of title at my office. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California nr. Montg'mry.

$975. 50x100; N. E. COR. BRAZIL AVE. and Edinburgh st.; Excelsior Homestead Association; neat 1-story house, 4 rooms; out-houses, etc; good well of water; examine Sunday. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

$800. 46:8x225; E. SIDE OF 26TH AVE., 125 feet S. of A st., outside lands, Richmond district. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California.

$10,000. NE. COR. WALLER AND LOTT sts.; 180 feet front on Lott st.; 100 feet front on Waller; also fronts on park road; park road sewered. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

$800 WILL BUY 10 CHOICE LOTS; 25x90 feet each; 2 corners; east side Orizaba st., from Lobos to Minerva, block O, Railroad Homestead Association. Ocean View; only $80 each; abstract of title will be furnished purchaser to date. CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

CITY BARGAINS, CITY BARGAINS.

$6500. A 9-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE; nearly new; freshly painted and tinted; street work all done; choice location in the Western Addition; $3000 or $4000 can remain at 7 per cent; a profit of $500 to $1000 can be made on this within the current year.

$12,000. A MAGNIFICENT CORNER IN the Western Addition; 60x100; something very choice; will soon sell for $15,000. Apply to THOMAS McMAHON, 628 Market st.

FOR SALE—NEW CORNER RESIDENCE; 15 sunny rooms; substantial, elegant and modern; cor. Page and Lyon sts. Owner, on premises.

$2900. HARRISON ST., NEAR 20TH—LOT 25x100; 4 flats; a sacrifice.
$2800—San Carlos ave.; 2 flats; lot 25x80.
$2850—Shipley-st. flats; rent $32; lot 25x75.
$3250—Morris ave., near 6th; 9 rooms and bath.
$11,500—6 new bay-window flats; lot 39x132.
GEORGE W. ARMBRUSTER, 230 Montgomery st., room 9.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE LOTS READY to build on, $500 to $1000; $25 cash, $10 per month. DUNN & CO., 112 Montgomery st.

$350 WORTH DOUBLE; 27x100; BEMIS, near Castro; block from electric cars; ready to build. J. R. ROCHE, San Rafael.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOVEE, TOY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
19 MONTGOMERY STREET.

$2000. MUST BE SOLD; MAKE AN offer; easy terms if desired; cottage of 4 rooms and bath in the Mission.

$17,500. RENTS $1632 A YEAR; PROMInent business corner on Howard, near 3d; lot 42x80; stores and flats.

$9000. PINE ST., NEAR MASON; RENTS $840 a year; large house in good repair; very central.

$28,500. RENTS $2160 A YEAR; KEARny-st. business property; store, etc.

$6500. CHEAP BUILDING LOTS; 50x100; Haight st., near Devisadero; street work all done.

$8000. NEAR MINNA AND 9TH STS.; 3 new flats; rent $60; modern, etc.

$8000. HOWARD ST., NR. 19TH; LARGE lot, 30x140; 2 flats, etc.

$6000. SECOND ST., NEAR HOWARD; store and tenements; rents $40.

$3000. RENTS $48 A MONTH; GREAT bargain; pays over 20 per cent; 2 frontages; brick and frame houses.

$7000. POWELL ST., NR. BROADWAY; 2-story and basement; brick house; rents $50.

$14,500. OAK ST., NEAR MARKET; LOT 27:6x120 to rear street; substantial improvements.

$3400. COTTAGE; 6 ROOMS AND BATH; near Fillmore st.; 3 blocks from Haight-st. cars; lot 25x110.

$15,000. RENTS $100; BUSINESS CORner on 18th st., near Castro; stores and tenements.

$6250. RENTS $68 PER MONTH; PAYS near 11 per cent net; house 12 rooms and 2 baths; lot 30x100; downtown.

$5500. GREEN ST., NEAR LAGUNA; nearly new bay-window house; 8 rooms and bath.

$27,000. GEARY-ST. BUSINESS CORner; rents $220 a month; stores, flats, etc.

$6800. COMPELLED TO SELL; BARGAIN in 3 flats on prominent street in Western Addition; cable line; rents $72 50 per month; worth investigating.

$6000. DOWNTOWN BUSINESS CORNER, near Howard and 6th sts.; rents $624 a year; corner store, flats, house of 3 rooms and stable.

$10,500. DEVISADERO ST., NEAR Haight; 4 flats; rents $1050 a year; mortgage $6500 can remain.

$7000. RENTS $720 A YEAR; 2 FLATS; Ellis st.; lot 25x137:6.

$16,500. RENTS $1608 A YEAR; 3 NEW Bush-st. flats; mortgage $7500; will trade for equity.

WITHIN A BLOCK OF MARKET ST.
For sale or exchange—Large lot, 37:6x100, with 4 fine modern flats, bay-windows, electric bells, etc.; rents $76 per month; will exchange for unimproved property. ROBERT J. MERCER & SON, 410 Pine st.

Lady of the house—Listen, Charlotte. I am going to give a supper and a dance. Now, you will have to show what you can do, so as to keep up the credit of my establishment.

Cook—With pleasure, ma'am; but I can only dance the waltz and the polka. You will have to excuse me from the quadrilles.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

SPECIAL TERMS AS PER CATALOGUE.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, AT 12, NOON.
SHAINWALD, BUCKBEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
218-220 Montgomery st., Mills Building.

CITY HALL LOTS.

S. line of Park ave., 123:1½ E. of Larkin; 25x100; gives rear front to Market st., opposite new City Hall and close to the coming retail center; the junction of Market, Larkin and Hayes sts.

THREE ENTIRE BLOCKS.

Close to junction of San Miguel road with road from Golden Gate Park, leading through the Almshouse Tract; these blocks are not in the drifting sand; we can show you any one of them; each block fenced and ready to subdivide, if desired.

Block bounded by 28th, Duncan, Fowler sts. and Stanford Heights ave.; contains 54 lots, 25x114.

Block bounded by 30th, Clarke, Twin Peaks and Lincoln sts.; contains 46 lots; 25x114 each.

Block bounded by Kent, 33d, Stanyan sts. and Stanford Heights ave.; contains 46 lots; 25x114 each.

For sale in blocks.

PRECITA AVENUE.

5 lots; Precita and California aves., opposite Howard st.; lots all ready to build on; terms half cash; balance in one or two years; interest 7 per cent per annum.

TWENTY-SIXTH AND YORK STREETS.

8 sightly lots, fronting Twenty-sixth, York and Hampshire sts.; terms one-half cash, balance in one or two years; interest 7 per cent per annum.

BY ORDER OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Three handsome new modern flats of 6 and 7 rooms and bath each; rents $60; any reasonable terms can be arranged on this property; from one-tenth to one-quarter cash, and the balance in monthly or semi-annual payments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum; or all cash if the purchaser desires; Nos. 1204, 1206 and 1208 Grove st., between Scott and Devisadero; lot 25x124 and 128:3 feet; only half a block from electric line on Devisadero street.

MODERN MISSION FLATS.

Two very handsome modern flats of 5 and 6 rooms and bath; in best residence section of the Mission; Liberty st., south line, between Guerrero and Dolores; Nos. 111 and 111½; rents $36; a mortgage of $2000 to $2500 can remain on this property, if desired.

Also two lots adjoining the above; each lot 25x114 feet.

LIBERTY-ST. COTTAGE.

No. 204 Liberty st., 105 feet west from Dolores; 25x114 feet; cottage of four rooms and fine basement 7½ feet high; small barn and shed in rear for horse and wagon; granite curb, stone gutterway, sewer, water and gas; street work all done; taxes for the years 1894-95 all paid.

DOLORES-ST. CORNER.

Lot northwest corner Dolores and Liberty sts.; 52x105, as a whole or in two lots; granite curb and stone gutterway all around the property; sewer in both streets; cesspool in crossing; patent sidewalk on the corner; Spring Valley water and gas; Dolores st. is 120 feet wide; view of bay and city unsurpassed; beautiful residence locality; lies in the warm belt and is the Nob Hill of the Mission; one block from the Guerrero electric line, which connects with the park and ferries, and two blocks from the Valencia-st. cable road; mortgage of $1000 can remain.

FRANCISCO ST.

No. 82 Francisco st.; lot 40x80 feet; close to seawall and north water front; present rents $16; two tenants; sure to increase in value; in northern manufacturing and warehouse district.

FOR SALE BY M. B. LEVY,
432 California st., near Montgomery.

$12,000. JONES ST., NEAR SUTTER; 2 houses; always rented.

$12,500. 3 MODERN HOUSES (NEW) on Oak st.; location very prospective; lot 50x110.

$3500. BUILDING LOT, 27:6x137:6; ON Bush st., near Laguna; all street work made; very cheap; good location for flats or stores.

$5000. TWO-STORY BAY-WINDOW RESidence of 8 rooms, bath, etc., on O'Farrell and Steiner.

$4500. BUILDING LOT ON DEVISADERO st., bet. Fell and Oak; 27:6x106; good location for stores and flats.

$6500. FULTON ST., NEAR BUCHANAN; 4 flats; good rent.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH, KEARNY, Market and other streets not advertised.

CHEAP LOTS AT LAKEVIEW — $750; 130:6x144; a speculation. Apply to THOMAS McMAHON, 628 Market st.

$75 EACH—2 LOTS, EACH 25x100; CITY Land Association, easterly line of Arch st., 200 feet south of Garfield.

CHEAP LOTS IN GIFT MAP NO. 2.
140 feet on Cortland ave.; graded, sewered and macadamized, with frontage of 125 feet on each Heath and Lee streets; only $1650; half cash, balance on time. Apply to THOMAS McMAHON, 628 Market st.

BARGAIN—IMPROVED PROPERTY NEAR Mission st. and Cortland ave.; $650. V., box 167, Call Branch Office.

$1700. HOUSE, 5 ROOMS; BARN, ETC., in Berkeley; lot 100x100, with creek.
$5250—House, 7 rooms; fine corner; 120x135, with orchard.
$1000—Fine corner; 40x100; macadamized; $100 down, $100 yearly.
CHAS. A. BAILEY, 46 Market st., or Berkeley station, Berkeley.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. H. LISSAK. O. F. VON RHEIN.

O. F. VON RHEIN & CO., REAL ESTATE Agents, Auctioneers and House Brokers, 513 California street.

Valuable corner; 75x75; Sixth st., cor. Shipley; all improved; renting for $120.
Pine, near Mason; 25x62:6; 3-story bay-window residence, 10 rooms and bath; must be sold.
$18,000—Mason, near Broadway; 40x68:9; 8 flats; rents $150.
$15,000—Twenty-first st., near Howard; 50x95; 6 flats.
$15,000—2d, near Folsom; 35x80; 3-story and basement lodging-house of 60 rooms; rents $100.
$13,500—Cor. Waller and Shrader; 34:7x80; new building; 3 stores and 3 flats; rents $121.
$12,500—Folsom and Erie; 30x143; store and stable in rear, with 2 flats above, 15 rooms and bath; rents $85.
$12,500—Union and Jones; 62:6x120 to rear street; 2-story house, 7 rooms.
$9000—Haight and Devisadero; 25x110; 2-story bay-window house; 9 rooms and bath; fine residence; make offer.
$9000—Fulton, near Broderick; 25x137:6; private residence, 13 rooms and bath; rent $65.
$8000—Beaver, near Noe; 75x115; residence, 9 rooms, bath; stable; garden, etc.; rent $40.
$7500—Ridley and Elgin Park; 25x75; 3 bay-window flats; 17 rooms and baths; rents $71 50.
$8000—Mission, near 19th; 30x90; house, 10 rooms and bath.
$8000—Ashbury, near 17th; 100x95; 4 flats, 7 rooms each; rents $80.
$8000—Montgomery, near Pacific; 22:9x68:9; 2-story house; lower story 2 stores, upper story 2 flats, 4 rooms each; rents $59.
$7500—Oak, near Laguna; 27:6x120 to rear street; 2-story bay-window residence, 7 rooms and bath; rent $35.
$6700—Stockton, near Chestnut; 25:3x87:6; new 2-story bay-window flats; 11 rooms and 2 baths; rents $44 50.
$5200—Broderick and Clay; 27:6x100; private residence. 6 rooms and bath.
$6000—Bartlett, near 22d; 25:6x125; 2 flats, 11 rooms and 2 baths; rents $42 50.
$6000—Howard, near 5th; 22:6x80; front and rear house; r nts $20.
$5800—Corner Pacific and Himmelman place; 20x62:6; 3-story house on Pacific; 2-story house on Himmelman place, 16 rooms; rents $56.
$5600—Union, near Leavenworth; 25x112:6; 2-story residence, 6 rooms and bath; rents $32 50.
$5600—Filbert, near Jones; 27:6x137:6; 2-story bay-window flats, 11 rooms and bath; rents $40.
$5500—Filbert, near Hyde; 22x137:6; house 6 rooms and bath.
$5000—Henry, near Market; 25x115; 2 flats; rent $37; offer wanted.
$5000—22d, near Valencia; 25x114; 4 flats; rents $44.
$5000—Sacramento, near Jones; 23x87:6; two-story house.
$4500—19th, nr. Noe; 42x145; cottage, 7 rooms and bath; rent $18.
$4500—Guerrero, near Alvarado; 22:6x75; 2 flats. 9 rooms and baths; rent $33; easy terms.
$4500—Union, near Kearny; 20x87:6; 2 flats, with shop in rear; 9 rooms and bath; rent $36.
$3700—Willows, bet. Valencia and Mission, to rear street; 26x100; 2-story bay-window house, 2 flats, 9 rooms; rents $30.
$3500—Bluxome, near 4th; 25x110; front and rear house, 14 rooms; rents $36.
$3500—Sacramento, near Jones; 23x60; cottage, 5 rooms.
$3100—7th, near Brannan; 25x80; 2-story house; store with 2 rooms and 3 rooms above.
$3000—Shipley, near 5th; 25x75; front and rear houses, each for 4 families.
$3000—Lyon, near Pine; 27:6x93:9; cottage, 4 rooms and bath.
$3000—Brannan, near 3d; 20x80; front and rear house; rents $28.
$2250—Francisco, near Mason; 22:11x60; 2-story-house of 7 rooms; rents $18.
$2200—Louisa, near 4th; 20x69:6; 2 flats, 7 rooms; rents $24.
$2200—Leavenworth, near Broadway; 20x68; double cottages, 2 rooms each; rents $10.
$2000—Tehama, near Norwich; Bernal Heights; house, store and 6 rooms.
$1700—26th, near Noe; 25x114; cottage of 5 rooms.
$1800—28th, near Dolores; 25x114; cottage of 5 rooms.
$1600—Salmon, near Pacific; 20x60 to rear street; 3-story house; 3 flats, 6 rooms; rents $19.

UNIMPROVED.

Valencia-st. lots in sizes to suit (Woodward Gardens).
$2600—Lots 1 and 2, block A, Sutro Tract, Stanyan st.
$2500—17th and Clara ave.; 109x63.
$2000—California, near Maple; 27:6x132:7.
$1700—21st ave. and California st., Richmond; 57:6x100.
$1600—Florida, near 17th; 25x100; 2 lots.
$1400—Silver ave. and Crout st.; 100x107; lot 24, block 1, Cottage Homestead.
$1200—Cor. B and 25th ave.; 60x188.
$1000—Holly Park; 25x100; Crescent ave., near Holly st.; 3 lots.
$1000—Francisco, near Dupont; 22:10x68:6.
$900 each—2 lots; Cobb Tract, Chapultepec, near Cortland ave.; 25x70.

JONES, ALLEN & CO.,
630 Market st.

$125. BEAUTIFUL LOTS NR. FRUITVALE ave., Oakland; good prospect for these lots; electric roads building to them now; installments or cheaper for cash. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

250 HOME LOTS—25x100; NEAR SILVER ave. and Mission electric road; installments. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

$425. VERY CHEAP—NEAR 34TH ST.; 25x107; level and Spring Valley water; few feet from electric cars. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

$1250. BRYANT—30x110; NICE LEVEL lot. JONES, ALLEN & CO., 630 Market st.

$1200. NICE LEVEL LOT—150x100; Excelsior Homestead, near China ave.; electric cars stop at China ave. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

$1600. COTTAGE 6 ROOMS AND BATH, near 34th st.; 100 feet from electric cars; $200 cash, balance installments; nearly new. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

$1800. A SACRIFICE; 50x100; ON FIRST ave.; street sewered. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

COTTAGE 6 ROOMS AND BATH; OAK, NR. Steiner; fine location; 27:6x112:6. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

ELEGANT PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY on Mission st., near Fourth; must be sold; 40 feet front. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

THREE 50-VARAS, ADJOINING EXTENSIVE improvements being made by James G. Fair at North Beach; fine factory site; will sell very cheap for cash. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

WANTED—CHEAP BLOCK FOR CASH south of the park. JONES, ALLEN & CO.

AL HORIGER. LOUIS A. SOUC.

L. A. SOUC & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS.

HOUSES RENTED. RENTS COLLECTED.

465 AND 467 VALENCIA ST., NEAR 16TH.

$13,000—40x122:6; corner Mission and 22d; this is a splendid business corner; large store; 4 rooms; stable.
$8000—25x90; Valencia, nr. 20th; modern bay-window house, 10 rooms, bath, laundry, fine basement; all in A1 order; this property is good value at $10,000.
$5500—25x90; 17th st., nr. Valencia; bay-window cottage; 6 rooms; bath; large basement; furnished throughout; in perfect order; must be sold.
$5000—26x132; Mission st., near 30th; 2 frontages; store and 4 rooms on Mission, cottage and 4 rooms on San Jose ave.
$3500—25x114; 22d st., near Guerrero; 2-story house. 8 rooms and bath; large basement; in good order; street bituminized; this is a snap and must be sold.
$3000—25x80; Stevenson, nr. 18th; 2 flats, 5 rooms each; cottage, 4 rooms, in rear; rents for $38.
$3850—26x114; Alabama, nr. 21st; bay-window flats; 4 and 5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; splendid buy.
Don't forget, we make a specialty of Mission property.
Our list comprises some of the best property in the Mission. Lots of all sizes in any of the homesteads; also good business corners in any part of the Mission. Call and get a list and prices.
If you want your vacant houses rented place them with us.
L. A. SOUC & CO., 465 and 467 Valencia st., near Sixteenth.

FOR SALE BY
W. H. CRIM & CO., 118 Montgomery st.

IMPROVED.

Ellis st. cor., near Market; 100x110.
Prominent corner on Post st.; 70x60.
$35,000—Two corners on Third st.; 137:6x76.
California st., near Fillmore; 34x137; 3 houses.
$5500—Cor. Geary and Wood; store and flat; 25x125.
$6000—Pierce st., near California; 8 rooms, bath; 32x87:6.
$5250—Shotwell st., near 22d; 9 rooms, 2 baths; arranged for 1 or 2 families; 32x122.
$10,000—Valencia st., near 23d; 3 flats; 25x125.
$6600—Broadway, near Gough; modern house, 6 rooms and bath; 25x133.

UNIMPROVED.

Market, Noe and 16th sts.; 105x156; on grade.
$1250—23d st., near Castro; 25x114.
$1100—Henry, near Castro; 25x115.
$900—Diamond, near 23d; 25x114.
California ave., 15x100, and L 50x120.
$2200—Cor. Saginaw and Capital; 200x125.

SOL GETZ & BROTHER,
REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
Room A, first floor, Crocker building,
Corner Market and Montgomery streets.

Headquarters for Park lots.

Railroads assure San Francisco's prosperity.

Bargains in lots. Call on us, the owners.

$100. $150, $200 TO $500 FOR PARK LOTS near ocean, park or Strawberry Hill; only $25 down and $5 monthly. SOL GETZ & BRO., room A, Crocker building.

$400. $500, $600 TO $1100 FOR GRADED lots, ready to build on; north and south of the park, near the electric-cars; on very easy terms. SOL GETZ & BRO., room A, Crocker building.

$100 TO $350 FOR BUILDING LOTS near Mission st. and electric-cars; only $10 down and $5 monthly. SOL GETZ & BRO., room A, Crocker building.

Call for maps and diagrams.
SOL GETZ & BRO., Owners,
Room A, first floor, Crocker building,
Cor. Market and Montgomery.

$2950. 3 NICE FLATS; MISSION; LOT 25x80 feet; rents $32 a month; worth $4000; terms half cash. SPECK'S, 30 Montg. st.

$900 CASH, $750 ON TIME, BUYS LOT 25x120 feet on car line; vicinity Pine st.; ready to build. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SHAINWALD, BUCKBEE & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
218-220 MONTGOMERY ST., MILLS BUILDING.
HOUSES RENTED.

$4000—Waller st., near Webster; modern cottage of 6 rooms and bath; rents $25; lot 25x137:6 feet.
$6250—Waller st., near Devisadero; 2-story modern house of 7 rooms and bath; lot 30x110 feet.
$14,000—Devisadero st., near Vallejo; beautiful marine view; residence of 9 rooms and bath; lot 36x103 feet; easy terms if desired, either monthly payments or semi-annual.
$9000—Washington st., near Broderick; very handsome modern house of 9 rooms and bath; in first-class order; beautifully decorated; lot 25x127:8¼ feet.
$3000—Cottage of 8 rooms; 26th st., close to Castro; rents $25; stable for 3 horses; lot 25x114 feet.
$1800—Four-room cottage; 26th st., near Castro; lot 25x114 feet.
$6500—2 sunny modern flats on Laguna st., near Green; 12 rooms and bath; income $55 per month; lot 25x137:6.
$6250—Handsome residence, N. side of Page st., near Scott, containing 8 large rooms and bath, salon parlors, etc.; $4000 cash, balance $58 per month; lot 25x137:6.
$6250—Reduced from $7000 on account of owner's departure; choice residence on E. side of Devisadero st., near Washington; lot 25x110; very cheap.
$6250—Why pay rent? Choice 9-room residence on Eddy st., near Broderick; only 2 years old; $1700 cash; balance $60 per month.
$3300—Five choice flats on Clara st., near Fifth; always rented; income $42 per month. This property pays over 15 per cent.
$30,000—McAllister and Fillmore sts., SE. corner; 87:6x100 feet; will be transfer point when Fillmore-st. electric road is completed.
$16,000—Post st., near Mason; very good house of 8 rooms and bath; suitable for a doctor; lot 25x87:6 feet.
$5500—Sutter st., bet. Buchanan and Webster; fine lot with new cottage on rear; flats should be built in front and would pay a good income on the investment; rents $38 now; lot 27:6x137:6.
$15,000—Reduced from $16,000; very handsome residence on NW. cor. of California st., containing 12 rooms and bath; street paved and accepted; stone sidewalk; lot 34:4½x137:6; best part of California st.
$250 cash, balance $50 monthly—New and substantial residence; 2 stories, basement and attic; 9 rooms and bath; close to Golden Gate Park; lot 25x80; price $4750.

BUILDING LOTS.

$3150—Sacramento and Cherry, NW. corner; 35:6x102:8¼; very cheap; Sacramento-st. cable passes.
$3500—Business corner; SE. cor. 19th and Folsom; 25x100; on electric line.
$2200—Price reduced from $2650; SE. cor. Castro and Alvarado sts., bet. 22d and 23d; size 26:6x105 feet.
$2900—Haight-st. lot, north side; street bituminized and accepted; stone sidewalks; 25x100 feet.
$3250—Scott and Union sts., SW. corner; 27:6x110 feet.
$2500—Scott st., bet. Green and Union; 25x110 feet; or three lots at same rate.
$3000—Washington st., N. line, nr. Lyon; 25x102:8¼; or 50 feet at same rate.
$1800—Sacramento st., N. line, near Cherry; lots 25x117; terms one-third cash.
$2250—Sacramento st., N. line, bet. Central ave. and Walnut st.; 25x102:8¼, or two lots at same rate.
$2000—Church st., near 16th; lot 25x125.
$4250—Bush and Baker sts.; 32:6x85; NE. corner; good business corner.

The above is only a partial list. We will be glad to furnish a complete list on application.
SHAINWALD, BUCKBEE & CO.,
218-220 Montgomery st., Mills building.

She could not sing the old songs—
Now that was well and good;
Nor could she sing the new ones,
But, alas! she thought she could.

$4850. ONE-FIFTH CASH; A BARGAIN; bay-window house of 8 rooms; bath; basement; brick foundation, etc.; in first-class order; sunny side of O'Farrell st.; lot has 2 frontages; see this without delay.

$5000. RICHMOND; HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, bath, etc.; lot 50x120; driveway and barn; 5th ave., near Geary st. and Sutro roads.

$1050. LOT 50x120; 18TH AVE., ONE LOT from Clement st. and Sutro electric road; lot on grade; cheap.

$775. 19TH AVE., NEAR B ST.; 50x120; part cash; view.
$725—Clement st., near 15th; splendid building lot; 25x100; very easy terms.
H. E. POEHLMAN, 415 Montgomery st.

$1850 CASH, $1800 ON TIME, BUYS store and 2 flats; lot 25x80 ft.; rents, $400 a year; always rented. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOUSE OF 2 FLATS. 6 and 7 rooms; sunny; good sewerage; street improvements complete; lot 25x115; convenient to Oak, Fillmore, Devisadero and Haight st. cars. Address B., box 44, Call Office.

BRICK BUILDING FOR BUSINESS PROPerty on Market st.
Corner Pacific ave. and Baker st., 55x137:6 ft.; price, $11,000.
E. side Stanyan st., bet. Carl and Frederick sts.; 25x100; price $2600.
50x127:6 ft. on Jackson st., overlooking the Presidio and bay; $6700.
Two modern houses, of 8 rooms each, at Park, 25x137:6 ft.; electric road passes houses; price $6500.
2-story brick house of 9 rooms, with stable, in South Park; lot 45x125 ft.; price $7500.
S.W. cor. Jones and Jefferson sts.; 137:6x137:6.
Cottage house, 1367 Dolores st.: 5 rooms and bath, basement; on each side of Dolores st.; 25x95 feet.
House of 10 rooms and bath, 417 Bryant st.; price $5000.
Apply to C. C. BEMIS, Real Estate and Land Agent, 324 Montgomery street.

DENTISTS.

ANY TOOTH FILLED OR EXTRACTED painlessly by my secret method without dangerous cocaine or gas; won 8 first prizes; prices reasonable; work warranted; all operations expertly done; remember I have removed from 6 to 20 O'Farrell st. DR. GEORGE W. LEEK.

DR. J. J. LEEK, 1 FIFTH—OPEN EVENINGS, and Sunday until noon.

DR. C. E. BLAKE'S INDESTRUCTIBLE teeth—LATEST INVENTION—Especially for bridge work; positively guaranteed never to break; any patient once seeing them will admit this is the tooth most wanted; also DR. BLAKE'S enameled platinum crowns; no display of gold.
THE HIGHEST ART IN DENTISTRY.
Prices moderate. Office 405 Sutter, nr. Stockton.

CROOME DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 759 MARket, bet. 3d and 4th, gas specialists; only reliable agent for painless extraction; artificial teeth frm $5; fillings from $1; extracting 50c, with gas $1.

DR. REA, 9 SIXTH ST.; ALL DENTAL WORK at lowest prices and warranted; open evenings

$7 A SET FOR TEETH; WARRANTED AS good as can be made; filling $1. DR. SIMMS, dentist, 930 Market st., next Baldwin Theater.

ALL WORK REASONABLE AND WARRANTed. DR. J. W. KEY, 1122 Market st.

DR. H. G. YOUNG. BRIDGES AND TEETH without plates a specialty. 1841 Polk st.

DR. LUDLUM HILL, 1443 MARKET ST., near Eleventh; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. 806 MARket st. DR. CHARLES W. DECKER.

A WEEK'S NEWS FOR 5 CENTS—THE WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, for mailing.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE — GOLDEN Eagle Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Devils Gate Mining District, Lyon County, Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 1), levied on the 8th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amount.
Morris Hoeflich	5	10,000	$1,500 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	7	20,000	3,000 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	8	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	9	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	10	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	11	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	12	500	75 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	18	20,000	3,000 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	19	7,900	1,185 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	20	995	149 25

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the eighth day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the fourth day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.
Office—Room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors the date of the sale of delinquent stock for assessment No. 1 is hereby postponed to MONDAY, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at the same time and place.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRICE REDUCED.
$8600 only—Van Ness ave., bet. Jackson and Pacific sts.; comfortable 2-story house, containing 10 rooms and bath; lot 25x100. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

POST-ST. BUSINESS CORNER.
$35,000—Pays 6 per cent and only partially improved; large corner on Post st., not far from Mason. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

CHEAP BUSINESS
AND
RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
JUST THINK OF IT—ONLY $1750 EACH.
Fine building lots on Bartlett st., bet. 21st and 22d; street paved with bituminous rock and accepted.
$2250—Fine lot on Lyon st., near Fulton; size 25x100; street paved and accepted by the city; stone sidewalk; only 2 blocks to the park.
Cheap lot on 8th ave., near D st.; street work all done; Sutro's electric road now being constructed on 8th ave.
$2250—Cheap lot on Union st., near Gough; 25x137:6.
$2500—Ellis and Broderick sts.; corner; 25x100; 3 frontages.
$2150—Fulton st., sunny side, near Lyon; 25x100.
$7000—A good location for flats; Fillmore st., near Hayes; 50x106:3.
$2700—Clay st., near Baker; 26x105.
$3600 only—A fine business location; Devisadero st., near Page; 25x100.
Apply to BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
RICHMOND LOTS.
EXTRAORDINARY TERMS.
$50 CASH, BALANCE $10 PER MONTH.
CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY.
All ready for building; buy a lot, build a house and save your rent; don't procrastinate, but get in on the ground floor; street work all done, sewers laid, also gas and water mains; lots front on California and Lake sts. and 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th aves.
Secure a lot now while prices are low.
25 LOTS SOLD ALREADY.
Take Sacramento-st. cable-cars, Geary or California st. lines.
Apply to BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

CHOICE DOWNTOWN PROPERTY.
$10,000—An offer wanted; Jones st., near O'Farrell; 2-story house of 10 rooms and bath. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT; RENT $1000 per year.
$10,000—Fell st., near Lyon, facing Golden Gate Park; handsome new flats; all latest conveniences; extra large lot. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

A FINE INVESTMENT.
$5600—Rent $600 per year; 2 nice bay-window flats on Filbert st., near Taylor; extra large lot. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

VERY CHEAP.
$3100—Nice cottage on Natoma st., near 6th; contains 5 large rooms; lot 25x75. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

A NICE INVESTMENT ON SUTTER ST.
$6000—Two-story building, store and flat of 5 rooms above; rent $45; $3500 can remain on mortgage. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.
$4500—Rent $480 per year; Broderick st., near Bush; 2-story house of 10 rooms and bath; large lot. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT HOUSE 18 ROOMS and lot; rents $38 per month; mortgage $1800 at 7 per cent; owner compelled to sell, must sell; real value over $3000; lot 25x80; good location; make an offer. Address P. R., 34 Kissling st.

DO YOU WANT A SUMMER HOME?
See those beautiful lots at Alto, Marin County; only 40 minutes from city; price $150; easy terms. JOOST & WOOLLEY, 4 New Montgomery st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$750. 320 ACRES UNIMPROVED, HEAVily timbered, within ½ mile to 2½ miles of three quartzmills and sawmill, near San Andreas.

$1500. 22 ACRES; 30 MINUTES' DRIVE to depot; 40 miles north; 3½ acres full-bearing fruit; 7½ acres vines; 7 acres timber.

ROAD HOUSE AND 19 ACRES KNOWN AS the Summit House, on Bolinas ridge, midway between San Rafael and Bolinas; 12 rooms; an extensively patronized resort; only $4000.

160 ACRES, ALAMEDA COUNTY, ONLY 2 miles from station; stock, poultry and tools; only $2000.

20-ACRE TRACTS; BEST PART OF NAPA Valley; only 2 miles from courthouse; $100 per acre.

COLONY LANDS IN TRACTS OF 4000 to 100,000 acres; near railroad and water transportation; $10 to $20 per acre.

BOVEE, TOY & CO., 19 Montgomery st.

O'FARRELL & CO., DAVID BUSH, COUNTRY department, 11 Montgomery st.

$4000—Just look at this; 164 acres, 6 miles from Antioch; 75 acres in grain, fenced into four fields; balance in pasture, fenced; plenty of water, piped to house and barn; family orchard; 5-room house; 2 barns, storehouse, granary, out buildings; 30 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 18 head of hogs, 200 chickens; all farming implements, wagons, harnesses, etc., with 1500 acres under lease at $150 rent per annum, with 100 head of cattle for half the increase; this is a good buy; terms cash. Particulars of DAVID BUSH, with O'Farrell & Co., 11 Montgomery st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CALIFORNIA lands—Office of THOMAS McMAHON, 628 Market st.
$800—10 acres above San Rafael, 1½ miles from railroad station; a snap.
$800—10 acres in Santa Clara County; splendid level land; finely located.
$1250—160 acres rolling land; 40 acres level; plenty wood and water; slightly improved; 5 miles from Morgan Hill station, Santa Clara County; good for fruit, grain, poultry and stock; a splendid hog ranch.
$2500—Improved place of 10 acres near this city; must be sold.

84 ACRES FOR HALF OF ITS WORTH; ALAmeda County; level; near city; $5000. PACIFIC EXCHANGE, 18 Post st.

10-ACRE POULTRY RANCH, IMPROVED; Contra Costa County; $3000. DUNN & CO., 112 Montgomery st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE cheap at Mill Valley, Marin County, Cal. C. J. GARDNER, 32 Twelfth st., S. F.

FOR BARGAINS IN IMPROVED AND UNimproved lands come to the garden spot of California, where the largest beet-sugar mill in the world is located, and where apples, berries, hops and sugar beets grow without irrigation, at Watsonville, Pajaro Valley, Santa Cruz County; land from $20 to $100 per acre.

$800—13½ acres; house and large orchard; only $500 cash; 6 miles out.

$1250—10½ acres; all in 2-year-old apples and prunes; 3 miles out; half cash.

$17,500—240 acres of land, 6 miles east of Watsonville; black loam soil; 55 acres in orchard, of which 15 acres are bearing; balance 2-year-olds, mostly apples, prunes and apricots; 150 acres fit for corn, hay or orchard; balance of land used for pasture; plenty wood and water; 5 springs; all fenced; good barns, chicken-house, modern house of 7 rooms; one of the best hog ranches in the State; netted owner in 1894 over $3500; everything goes with the place—horses, tools, wagons, etc. This is considered one of the best all-round general farms in Santa Cruz, and is offered at a sacrifice; only one-half cash, balance long time.
Come and investigate before buying.

$3750—20 acres of rich black loam, with family orchard bearing; house new, 4 rooms; good well water; barn; granary; chicken-house; all fenced; crop all in; 2 horses; 2 wagons; plows; harrow; cultivator and all small tools go; terms easy; 2 miles north of town.

Send for complete catalogue.
R. B. QUINN,
Real Estate Agent,
Watsonville, Cal.

$15. TO LET, NEAR LOS GATOS; HOUSE of 4 rooms furnished; stable with use of horse and buggy and 1 dozen chickens. 2308 Harrison street, S. F.

WANTED—50 HEAD OF SMALL MULES, broke; also 2 carloads of high grade cows, in exchange for clear Oakland real estate; will pay part cash. Address P. O. box 86, Oakland.

$900. 10 ACRES PRIME LAND; TEHAMA County; close to town; 6 acres assorted fruit; can have more land adjoining; the improvements cost more than the price asked; must be sold. J. B. MIHAN, 531 California st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 240 acres, fenced; 2 good houses; abundance of water, variety of fruit, some timber; or will exchange for income city property not exceeding $5000 or $6000 in value. Apply N., box 10, this office.

7, 11 AND 20 ACRE PIECES—A1 FOR CHICKen ranches; on 8 and 10 years' credit; $25, $30, $70 and $100 per acre; within 1 mile of town. D. H. TWING, Sonoma City, Cal.

J. T. PETERS, MILLS BUILDING, OFFERS in Sonoma County three of the finest tracts of fruit land in the State in subdivisions; on line of railroad; terms easy; send for maps.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY LANDS—WE HAVE a large and well selected list of choice lands and orchard homes in Santa Clara County. Our teams are ready at all times to show our properties. W. G. GRIFFITH, 17 North First st., San Jose, Cal.

MARIN COUNTY—5000 ACRES 26 MILES from San Francisco.
RANCHO DE NOVATO.
Tracts of any size desired; fruit, grain and vegetable land; no irrigation; both rail and water transportation; $40 to $75 per acre; easy terms. town of Novato; graded school, hotels and stores on the property; send for circular.
Dairy for sale with or without cows
SYNDICATE INVESTMENT COMPANY, 64 and 65, Chronicle building.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN AMERICA—THE WEEKLY CALL, sent to any address in the United States or Canada one year for $1 50, postage free.

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE.

SACRIFICE—2-STORY NEW HOUSE, FRUITvale, $500 over mortgage; also fine corner West street, with 10-room house.
Splendid improved fruit ranch, Contra Costa Co., to trade for well improved Berkeley lots; $9500.
400 acres good land Yolo County; $400 cash, balance trade. Wanted, a typewriting machine for lots. Apply to C. K. KING, 902 Broadway, Oakland.

$2600. OWNER REFUSED ONE YEAR ago $4000; 2-story, 10-room house, in 2 flats with modern conveniences; lot 45 feet frontage on one of the main streets, but a short distance from the center of the city; street work, sidewalks and sewerage all done; cement driveways, barn, carriage-shed, etc.; $1500 can remain on mortgage, or more if necessary; death in family compels sacrifice; this will only be offered at this price for one week; first come first served. J. S. MYERS, 1002 Broadway, Oakland.

$1250 NEW COTTAGE; 4 ROOMS; BATH, hall, bay-window; near electric cars; mortgage $1000; balance cash. Also $2500 new modern cottage, 6 rooms, etc., in a choice location; $150 down, balance monthly $25 payments; street work complete; near train and streetcars. HUGH M. CAMERON, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

$15 TO $25 PER FRONT FOOT—LOTS AT A bargain within 10 minutes' walk of City Hall and half a block of electric-cars; streetwork all done, including sewering, macadamizing and cement sidewalks; special inducements to parties desiring to build. Send or call for maps to A. H. BREED & CO., 460 Ninth st., Oakland.

$100 CASH, BALANCE ONLY $20 PER per month; new modern cottage of 4 rooms, bath, etc.; west side Linden st.; 8 minutes to local train; lot 30 feet front; only $1500. GRAY & NAISMITH, 463 Ninth st., Oakland.

500 ACRES NEAR OAKLAND AT $150; 2½ acres, $1400; big bargains. LODGE & POWELL, Fruitvale Station, Alameda County.

$1800. PAYS OVER 10 PER CENT; BAY-window house of 2 flats, renting for $20, on Twentieth st., near San Pablo ave. Address E. P. BLAGROVE, Golden Gate.

$3250. 9-ROOM BERKELEY HOME; just building; 2 blocks east Dwight-way station; north side Blake st.; easy payment; fine bay view. C. P. KERN & CO., 902 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Bargain—New 2-story sunny house 9 rooms, alcove room, bath, laundry; small barn; all modern improvements; lot 37x100; including complete furniture of house, built and furnished 18 months ago at a cost of $8500; from the 1st of April only for $6500.
Terms to suit; if not sold will rent house furnished at $55 a month.
Apply to 216 East Sixteenth st., East Oakland, or GRAY & NAISMITH, 463 Ninth st., Oakland.

$100 EACH—11 LOTS, 40x130 EACH, ONLY 150 feet from San Leandro road; must be sold within one week. F. C. WATSON, 463 Ninth street, Oakland.

FINE LOTS ON TELEGRAPH AVE.; $245 and $275; easy terms. WILLIAM C. BISSELL, Ashby station, Berkeley.

$350. BARGAIN; BUSINESS CORNER lot, Seventh and Peralta sts. Owner, Pharmacy, 1548 Park st., Alameda.

BARGAIN — BEAUTIFUL LOT, 100x181, IN Piedmont; will build house to suit purchaser; easy payments. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

$2000 $1300 AND $850—WE HAVE SEVeral cottages for sale at $50 cash and $15 to $20 per month; all well located; call and see them. ALDEN & GARFIELD, builders; office, 902 Broadway, Oakland.

HOMES IN OAKLAND, PIEDMONT, FRUITvale and Berkeley, or will build to suit customers and sell on easy payments. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

BARGAIN—$5500; HANDSOME COTTAGE; 6 rooms; modern; high basement; lot 55x135; best part of Oakland; $2500 cash, balance time. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR RENT—A RARE CHANCE; RESIDENCE of 12 rooms and bath; very large grounds and orchard; lots of flowers; in Berkeley. Apply to owner. A. J. SNYDER & CO., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$3700. HOUSE 7 ROOMS AND BATH IN Piedmont; good business corner; 100x125. E. E. BUNCE, 1008 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE—OFFER WANTED FOR A LARGE residence and grounds on the heights, East Oakland, near Borax Smith's palatial residence, to close an estate. BENEDICT & CO., 457 Ninth st., Oakland.

$3000. 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; HIGH basement, laundry, electric bells, gas or electric lighting; centrally located; house never been occupied; lot 35x135; streetwork all done; $800 cash, balance $30 per month; no interest; must be sold by April 1; don't fail to see this. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

$20,000. A FINE 2-STORY RESIDENCE of 14 rooms; all modern; lot 80x150; W. side Alice st., near Durant. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE—$12,000; NEW MODERN HOUSE of 12 rooms; lot 73x120; situated on Durant st., near Alice; good stable and all modern improvements. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

$15,000. A HANDSOME 2-STORY RESIdence of 12 rooms, bath and basement; good stable and all modern improvements; situated on W. side of Madison st., near Durant; a bargain; must be sold. Call or address at once W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

LOOK! $150—LOTS IN FRUITVALE ONLY $1 cash and $1 a week; buy a home and save your small earnings; the new railroad will double values in Oakland. H. B. PINNEY, 902 Broadway, Oakland.

$1200. HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, IN BERKELEY; lot 40x100; one-third cash.
$400—Lot 40x100; $50 down, $10 monthly; near proposed railroad.
CHAS. A. BAILEY, Berkeley station, Berkeley.

$1500. LOT 150x300, FRONTING ON TWO streets; house of 6 rooms; barn, well and fruit trees; one block to a main thoroughfare and electric cars; cash loan of $1000 on this property; must be sold, as owner is going away. H. M. CAMERON, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

OAKLAND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT YOUR OWN price. H. SCHELLHAAS, 408 Eleventh st.

ALAMEDA REAL ESTATE.

CORNER LOT 36:8x117, $600; INSIDE LOT, same size, $525. J. H. YOUNG, 1243 Park st., Alameda.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE IN OAKLAND for a lot in Alameda; for sale, cottage 4 rooms and bath; $1000. J. H. YOUNG, 1243 Park st., Alameda.

$300. ALAMEDA BUILDING-LOTS; $25 cash; $10 monthly; 2 blocks to railroad station; if you want bargains see us quick. MACDONALD, MOTT & CO., 1422 Park st., Alameda.

ALAMEDA — BARGAINS; BEAUTIFUL homes for sale and to rent, furnished or unfurnished; free teams at office, 1355 Park st., Sundays and all times to examine property. WILL BURNHAM & CO., 1355 Park st.; branch office, BURNHAM & MARSH CO., 428 Montgomery st.

FOR SALE—LOT 150x207, WITH IMPROVEments, consisting of house, barn and large conservatory; adjoins lot on which new City Hall is now being constructed; has great prospective value. CHAS. S. NEAL, Encinal Bank, Park st.

A WEEK'S NEWS FOR 5 CENTS—THE WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, for mailing.

BERKELEY REAL ESTATE.

M. L. WURTS, THE BERKELEY LAND AGENT, HAS

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

PEOPLE WHO BUY REAL ESTATE, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

During my business career I have often heard people, especially of small means, say, "I bought a lot some years ago, and now I can't sell it for half the money I paid for it."

Now, will the buyers listen to me, and I will tell them why they cannot get their money back. Some enterprising real estate dealer buys a farm or tract of land miles away from the city, probably costing two fares to reach the town, or else so far away from the station as to require a long walk after a hard day's work. This real estate man gets up a free lunch, takes a band of music to the place and sells lots to his victims at exorbitant prices on easy terms. This is the reason why the victim has a tale of woe to tell about never getting back his money.

Now, please look at my prices and compare them with other property in the same vicinity. That will tell the story to the shrewd man.

COME! THINK AND STUDY! THEN CALL AND SEE ME.

$250—40x116, at Lorin; sunny side of street; nice and high; 100 feet from railroad.
$450—40x130; business lot on Alcatraz ave.
$250—Forty feet frontage at Ashby station; near electric road; also near local train.
$500—44x120; Ashby station; prospective business property; right at the station.
$350—62x102; near College ave.; one-third the price of adjoining property.
$1600—On Dwight way; near University; 62x123; street work done; 3 frontages.
$700—45x120; only 4 blocks from University; street work done; beautiful view; half price.
$1250—250x132; near California and Nevada Railroad; near Dwight way; taken for debt.
$600—120x132—North Berkeley; sacrifice.
$100—25x100; near San Pablo ave.; West Berkeley.
$500—NW corner on Addison st.; street work done; double that money asked for any other piece on the street.
M. L. WURTS,
Opposite Dwight-way station, Berkeley, Cal.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—A NEW 5-ROOMED cottage with all improvements; both hot and cold water; large lot; close to station; only $1200; $100 cash, balance $15 per month. W. C. MORAN, Lorin station, Berkeley.

ON EASY TERMS: HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS; large corner lot; near university; street work all done. JOSEPH J. MASON, Dwight-way station, Berkeley.

$3500 CASH—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS IN Berkeley; all modern improvements; lot 37x100; at Berryman station. W. E. SQUIRES, Berryman station.

$2200. HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH; nicely furnished; lot 75x170. W. E. SQUIRES, Berryman station, Berkeley.

$18 MONTHLY—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE with mantel, bath, laundry, pantry; fenced; sewered; lot 40x100; $1800. F. BOEGLE, 630 Market st.; W. C. MORAN, Lorin.

Classified Advertisements Continued on Page 12.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400. LADIES, ATTENTION; FIRST-class branch bakery and confectionery; facilities for making handsome store; 3 living-rooms; a complete stock and a fine business; must be sold at once on account departure; established 4 years; best possible business location. Particulars GEO. STEWART, 632 Market.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE; PARTNER leaving for Europe. STRAND, 19 Sixth st.

PARTNER, WITH CASH, TO START RANCH, of 320 acres tan oak; U. S. patent. Address U. C., box 163, Call Branch Office.

2 SALOONS, LUNCH-HOUSE AND LODGING-house, cheap for cash. Apply 802 Fourth.

MAN WITH $3000 CASH; MUST BE GOOD business man not afraid of work; can make $500 clear profit monthly for the next year; positively no chance of loss. Address for three days A. K., box 85, this office.

$250. RESTAURANT IN FINE LOCALity; 4 furnished living-rooms; rent only $15; no agents. 3421 Mission.

PARTNER: ESTABLISHED MONEY-MAKing bag business; experience not necessary. M., box 117, Call Branch Office.

$1200. DRUGSTORE, COUNTRY; CLEARing about $100. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$350. CIGAR AND BILLIARD PARLOR; worth $1000. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery.

WILL SELL AT ALMOST ANY PRICE, within a few days, branch bakery and restaurant; account of departure. SPECK'S, 30 Mont.

$200. FRUITSTORE ON TURK ST.; OWNS building SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$500. COFFEE SALOON; WORTH $1000; near Chronicle. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$150. COFFEE SALOON; WORTH $400; must sell. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery.

$750. SALOON; BEST PLACE IN CITY; day trade; central location; biggest bargain ever offered; must be sold on account of disagreement of partners; call and see this bargain. SMITH, HUBER & CO., 1001 Market st.

$1000. FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR-store and saloon; well stocked. Inquire at Seventh and Natoma sts.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON TERMS TO suit; low rent. P., box 105, Call Branch.

$75 LADY OR GENTLEMAN; RESTAURant partner; good cook; no rent. 1001 Market st.

$250 TEAMING BUSINESS; SPLENDID double team and work of several wholesale houses on Front st.; worth from $75 to $100 per month; owner sick and obliged to sell. Particulars of J. SULLIVAN, 15B Dore st.

FOR SALE — SALOON WITH PRIVATE apartments; in good location; a bargain. Inquire wholesale liquor-store, 112 Taylor st.

BRANCH BAKERY, 3 FURNISHED ROOMS; very cheap; low rent. 219 Sixth.

$250. BAKERY AND CANDY STORE; 4 living-rooms. NICHOLS & WOOD, 917 Market.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE store; old-established, good-paying business; first-class stock; good location; trial given. NICHOLS & WOOD, 917 Market.

DELICACIES AND DAIRY PRODUCE; FINE location; living-rooms; any one wanting a good business which can be largely increased should investigate. GOLDSTEIN BROS, 10 and 12 Sutter.

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE. APPLY Call Branch Office.

CHEAP; RESTAURANT AND LODGING-house; owner must sell on account retirement to old country. Apply 26 Sacramento st.

SALOON; 22 LEIDESDORFF ST.; A GOOD INvestment; must be sold at once.

CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE FOR sale; laundry office; location good. 514 Geary

CORNER GROCERY; BAR; 4 LIVING-ROOMS; on Bryant st.; will sell at value in stock on account of other business. Apply Jackson Brewery.

$2600. HOTEL NEAR CITY; 26 ROOMS; bar all complete; large grounds; long lease; make offer. STEERS & CO., 22 Kearny.

NICELY FITTED UP SALOON; IN GOOD LOcation; can be had cheap if sold at once. Apply at DONNELLY & BRANNAN, wholesale liquor dealers, SE. cor. California and Kearny, basement.

INTERIOR AGENCY OF THIS PAPER FOR sale; price $3500; terms cash; clears $200 per month. Apply this office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON; best location in the city. Inquire at the John Weiland Brewery.

DRUGSTORE FOR SALE—THE MOST PROMinently located store in one of the best towns of 9000 inhabitants in the State. Address N. B., box 63, this office.

$300. CANDY-STORE AND ICECREAM parlors; 3 living-rooms. 264 Third st.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CANDY AND NOTION store. Apply 1511 Dupont st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON; NEAR MARKET st. Apply 2901 Baker st.

$8000. STATIONERY AND BAZAAR; well located and established on best street in S. F. Apply CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH, 327 Sansome st.

$3500. LIVERY AND BOARDING STAble; one of the best stables north of Market st.; has 40 first-class boarders, 30 A1 livery horses, the finest of carriages, buggies, harnesses, etc.; 20 good boxstalls, 100 open stalls; the place has been completely renovated; clears $400 a month; a splendid chance for a steady man, the present owner being obliged to sell. For further particulars apply SULLIVAN & DOYLE, 327 Sixth st., livestock auctioneers.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND BAR; BEST LOcation in the city; kept by present owner 11 years; good long lease; will be sold cheap account other important business. Inquire southeast corner Grove and Buchanan sts.

$1000. SALOON NEAR KEARNY; AVERage $35 to $40 a day; large stock and fine fixtures; big bargain. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

$300. WOOD, COAL AND COKE YARD for sale; very cheap; a good pay; horse and 2 wagons. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market.

$750. GROCERY AND BAR; A BIG PAYER, dirt cheap; $1000 stock in sight. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR RESTAURANTS saloons, furniture. SCHOENFELDT, 1177 Mkt.

FOR SALE—SALOON DOING GOOD BUSIness; owner must sell on account of sickness; rent $20; with 4 living-rooms. For particulars inquire 502 Market st.

$900. FINE CORNER SALOON. COR. East and Howard sts.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD-PAYING SAloon. NE. cor. Jackson and Drumm sts.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY; PARTNER WANTED; business established since 1860; capital required from $40,000 to $50,000. Address G. L., box 22, this office.

$350. SALOON; NICELY FITTED UP; 1 block from Market st.; a fine day and night trade; rent reasonable; no agents. Apply at once. S. A., box 139, Call Branch Office.

HALF INTEREST OR WHOLE OF WELL-paying sawdust business for sale; account other business; trial given. Apply 715 Folsom st.

HOME RESTAURANT; GOOD BUSINESS, for sale or exchange. Apply this office.

BAKERS', ATTENTION—FOR SALE, BAKery doing a cash trade of $20 a day; no wagons; easily run; trial given; good reason for selling. Apply 727 Larkin st.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN AMERICA—THE WEEKLY CALL, sent to any address in the United States or Canada one year for $1 50, postage free.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR SALE.

10-ROOM HOUSE; ON JONES ST.; NICELY furnished; offer wanted. DECKER, 1206 Mkt.

23 ROOMS ON STOCKTON ST............$2000
9-room house; good; worth $500......225
12 rooms; new and worth $1000......550
90 rooms; clearing $300............5500
H. C. DECKER, 1206 Market st.

30 ROOMS; CORNER; FINE FOR TRANsient; $1500. DECKER, 1206 Market st.

$150. 5 ROOMS; NEATLY FURNISHED; Sutter st. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery

30 ROOMS; NEAR BALDWIN; CLEARS $100; price $800. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$200. 17 ROOMS; MUST LEAVE CITY; A bargain. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—MODERN FURNIture of 8-room house on account of departure; house can be rented; excellent location; reasonable. B. C., box 138, Call Branch Office.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET; CHEAP. APPLY 1034 Potrero ave.

$115. SUNNY 5-ROOM FLAT; NEW FURniture; rent $25. Call between 11 and 2 P. M., 313 Sutter st.

BEDROOM SETS, $11; OAK CHAIRS, $1; carpets, 45c. SHIREK, 1310-1312 Stockton.

CUT PRICES IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS this week at McCABE'S, 948-950 Mission st.

REDUCTIONS ON LARGE STOCK, NEW AND second hand; 400 carpets, good as new; oilcloth, 25c; parlor suits, $19 up; linoleum, 45c; 7-piece chamber suits, $14 50; cornice-poles, 25c; ranges, $6; cash or installments; goods shipped free. T. H. NELSON, 126 Fourth st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, 45c; LINOLEUM, 40c; BEDROOM set, $11. SHIREK, 1310-1312 Stockton st.

CARPET CLEANING.

CITY STEAM CARPET-BEATING AND Renovating Works, 38 and 40 Eighth st. G. R. STEVENS, manager. Telephone No., south 250.

CARPETS THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND renovated same as new. S. FERGUSON & CO., 23 Tenth st. Telephone number, south 36.

WHEN YOU BECOME DISGUSTED WITH poor work send to SPAULDING'S Pioneer Carpet Beating Works, 353-7 Tehama; tel. So-40.

CONKLIN'S CARPET BEATING WORKS. 333 Golden Gate ave.; telephone east 126.

CARPETS WELL CLEANED. BARBER'S, 236 14th, nr. Mission; tel. (Mission) 100.

THE J. E. MITCHELL CARPET-CLEANING Co. (incorp.); old established carpet cleaning machines; cleaning 3c yard. 230 14th, tel. 6074.

J. McQUEEN'S CARPET BEATING AND RENovating works. 453 Stevenson; tel. 3228.

PIANOS, VIOLINS AND SHEET MUSIC.

A LIST OF BARGAINS IN PIANOS FOR this week.
Fine upright, 3 strings, rosewood case..........$150
Nice upright piano, good for practicing.........75
Fine Steinway, square..........150
Elegant mahogany upright, 3 pedals, full iron frame..........200
Hardman upright, slightly used, at a liberal reduction.
THE J. DEWING CO. warerooms 12, 13, 14, Flood building.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT; PERFECT ORDER; a sacrifice. JAMES KEEFFE, 515 Van Ness.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND 2D-HAND PIANOS; Hazelton, Brown & Simpson, Mozart, etc.; hard-times prices; installments. EATON, 735 Market st.

BLASIUS PIANOS, THE NEW FAVORITE among artists. KOHLER & CHASE.

KOHLER & CHASE, 28 AND 30 O'FARRELL st.; oldest and largest music house; high-grade pianos; low prices; call or write.

EASY TERMS; LOW PRICES. KOHLER & CHASE.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP. 1623 CHURCH street.

W. G. BADGER, WITH BENJ. CURTAZ, 20 O'Farrell, agent for Hallet and Davi pianos.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HIGH-GRADE piano slightly used? We can positively suit you both in the instrument and the price. B. CURTAZ & SON, 16 to 20 O'Farrell st.

DO YOU WANT AN ELEGANT SELF-PLAYing organ with 15 rolls of music? A splendid bargain for a cash customer. BEN. CURTAZ & SON, 16 to 20 O'Farrell st.

FEW ELEGANT UPRIGHTS, STANDARD makes, almost new, half original cost; see at once. F. W. SPENCER & CO., 721 Market st.

$75. ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT, STOOL AND cover; 5 installment. 221 Leavenworth st.

CAUTION—DO NOT BUY WHAT IS CLAIMED to be a Steinway or Weber Upright Piano from any person not an established piano dealer without being first assurred that the piano is what is seems to be. We have a complete record of all Steinway and Weber pianos sold on the Pacific Coast the past twenty years. Bring the manufacturers' number of piano to us and we will give you its history. SHERMAN, CLAY & CO, Pacific Coast representatives for Steinway and Weber Pianos, corner Kearny and Sutter sts.

KNABE, BUSH & GERTS AND HAINES pianos. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 324 Post st.

MAUVAIS, 769 MARKET—SHEET MUSIC ½ price; Decker & Son pianos.

SACRIFICING LARGE STOCK OF UPRIGHT pianos of their own make at manufacturers' prices. Hemme & Long Piano Co., 340 Post st.

BARGAINS; ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INstruments. L. L. STANTON & CO., 663 Market.

BYRON MAUZY, 308 POST ST.—SOHMER, Newby & Evans, Briggs and other pianos.

STECK, CHICKERING & SONS, VOSE AND Sterling pianos sold on $10 installments. BENJ. CURTAZ & SON, sole agents. 16-20 O'Farrell st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT; SLIGHTLY USED; grand tone; half-cost. SPENCER, 721 Market.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS, ZITHERS, OLD & NEW. H. MULLER, maker, repairer. 2 Latham place.

A WEEK'S NEWS FOR 5 CENTS—THE WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, for mailing.

HORSES.

WANTED—STRONG YOUNG HORSE FOR swill-wagon, also wagon and hogs, to start a hog ranch. Address Horse, box 117, Call Branch.

WANTED—LARGE STYLISH HORSE about 16 hands high; dark; must be a good traveler; state price. C. C. W., box 162, Call Branch Office.

LOT IN NICE LOCATION TO EXCHANGE for a fine gentleman's road horse and single seat top buggy; must trot or pace in or below 2:20. Address S., box 161, Call Branch.

HORSES PASTURED; $2 A MONTH; SEND for circular. F. A. HYDE, 630 Commercial st.

100 SETS SECOND-HAND HARNESS; ALL kinds; second-hand wagons, buggy, carts; also 20 cheap horses. Fifteenth and Valencia sts.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND-HAND PHAETON AND DELIVERY wagon; cheap. 924 Bryant st.

2 NEW CARTS; 4-SPRING WAGON; MILK wagon; must sell at once. 829 Howard st.

NEW EXPRESS-WAGON, 2D-HAND DELIVery, bus; buggies cheap. 100 Golden Gate ave.

FINE BAKERY AND LAUNDRY WAGONS, rockaway, buggies; also hack. 828 Harrison.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES RENTED, $1 50 PER month; all kinds repaired; machines sold from $5 upward. 1368 Market st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROUGH-bred brown Leghorns at hard time prices; $1 per 13. C. W. HAUFE, 810 Webster st.

JEWELS, GENUINE UNMOUNTED, TO EXchange for folding-bed and rattan lounge. CONRAD, box 117, Call Branch.

GOOD BABY CARRIAGE; SELL CHEAP. Apply 1719 Eddy st., after the 17th.

THOROUGHBRED HATCHING EGGS; MInorcas, Andalusian, Cochins, Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Spanish, Houdan, Wyandotte, Hamburg and Poland, $1 50 per 13; Leghorns and Bantams, $1 25. F. KRAUS, 1031 McAllister st.

GOOD WATCHDOG FOR SALE; 9 MONTHS old. 915 Filbert st.

BABY BUGGY AND GIRL'S TRICYCLE; cheap. 1024 Mission.

ST. BERNARD DOG (FEMALE) FOR SALE. Address D. L., box 119, Call Branch.

FOR SALE—100,000 BRICK; ALSO REDwood lumber; $6 per thousand. Greenwich and Octavia sts.

FRESH FAMILY MILCH COW FOR SALE. 13½ Linden ave.

FOR SALE—HOISTING ENGINES. THOMPSON, 40 Main st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS AND stable. Apply 47 West Mission st.

CARD TABLES AND OFFICE DESKS. 211 Post st.; basement; repairing.

BARGAIN—GOOD PNEUMATIC SAFETY for $25. 326 McAllister st.

CHEAP—FIXTURES THAT WERE ONCE IN the Savings Union branch, Market and Fell sts.; suitable for an insurance or real estate office. ASHTON & GARDINER, 411 Montgomery st.

WILSHIRE SAFE, LETTER-PRESS, SCALE, coffee-mill and money-till; cheap. 102 Clay st.

COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOWCASES bought and sold. 1121½ Market, bet. 7th and 8th

NEW RANGES CHEAPER THAN SECOND-hand. W. S. RAY Mfg Co., 12 California st.

MEDICAL.

A NEW PROCESS—NO MEDICINE, INSTRUments or worthless pills used; every woman her own physician for all female troubles; no matter from what cause; restores always in one day; if you want to be treated safe and sure call on men's physician; can be sent and used at home; all cases guaranteed. DR. POPPER, 318 Kearny st.

A SURE AND SAFE CURE FOR ALL female diseases; ladies may have the benefit of the skill and attention of a physician of long and successful practice. A home in confinement, with best care, with the privacy of a home and conveniences of a hospital. Those who are sick or discouraged should call on the doctor and state their case; they will find in her a true friend. All consultation free. A positive cure for the liquor, morphine and tobacco habit. Every case guaranteed without injury to health. MRS. DR. GWYER, 311½ Hyde st., bet. Ellis and Eddy sts.

ALL IRREGULARITIES RESTORED AT once; every case guaranteed; Cancers and Tumors expelled by Medical Electricity; refined home during confinement, with every comfort and privacy; regular physician of long and successful practice; travelers treated without delay; French pills guaranteed; safe and sure relief at any time; consultation free, confidential. MRS. DR. WYETH, Sanitarium, 916 Post st., bet. Hyde and Larkin.

ALL LADIES CONSULT FREE MRS. DR. DAVIES, 14 McAllister st., near Market; leads all competitors; only qualified, trusty specialist for safe, quick relief of irregularities, no matter what cause; treatment scientific, harmless and painless; never fails; babies adopted; home in confinement.

DR. HALL, 14 McALLISTER, SECOND FLOOR, next Hibernia Bank; diseases of women.

DAUDET'S APHRO TABLETS—THE GREAT modern remedy for the cure of neurasthenia, impotency and all disorders of the sexual organs; $1 a box, 6 boxes $5; send for circular. J. H. WIDBER, cor. Market and Third, sole agent.

IF IRREGULAR OR ANY FEMALE DISEASE see Mrs. Dr. Puetz and be content. 254½ 4th.

PRIVATE HOME IN CONFINEMENT. MRS. M. E. ROGERS, 929 Howard st.

ALL LADIES CONSULT MRS. DR. SCOTT, 110½ Turk st.; only qualified trusty specialist for sure, quick relief of irregularities; no matter what cause; painless method; never fails; home in confinement; babies adopted; also treats disease of the eye successfully.

DRS. GOODWIN, SPECIALTY DISEASES OF women; ladies near or far assured quick relief of disease; irregularities restored daily; safe cure guaranted; no instruments; home for patients; best medical attendance; low fees; free; Drs. Scudder's pills and capsules warranted. 1370 Market st.

MRS. DR. WEGNER, 419 EDDY ST.—IRREGularities cured in one day; no instruments; pills and safety capsules guaranteed; travelers attended; no delay; private home for ladies.

ALPEAU'S FRENCH PILLS.
A boon to ladies troubled with irregularities; no danger; safe and sure; $2 50, express C. O. D.; don't delay until too late. OSGOOD BROS., Oakland, Cal., agents for Alpeau et Cie.

DR. AND MRS. DR. SCHMIDT, FORMERLY of 1211½ Mission, now 1508 Market st.; monthly irregularities cured in a few hours; guaranteed; no instruments used; sure preventive.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN AMERICA—THE WEEKLY CALL, sent to any address in the United States or Canada one year for $1 50, postage free.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

IN COMPARISON THE CALIGRAPH LASTS forever. NAYLOR, 19 Montgomery. Rents, repairs, supplies, mimeographs, installments.

PERSONALS.

LINCOLN BROS., 226 SIXTH ST., ARE SELLing 2 dozen eggs, 25c; new cheese, 5c lb; fresh butter, 20c roll; cornmeal, 25c sack; picnic hams, 8½c lb; macaroni, 25c box; best sugar-cured hams, 10c lb; rice, 20 lbs, $1; prunes, 25 lbs, $1; sardines, 20 cans, $1; lard, 10-lb can, $1; sugar corn, 12 cans, $1; coffee, 5 lbs, $1; granulated sugar, 22 lbs, $1; light brown sugar, 25 lbs, $1. LINCOLN BROS., cash grocers, 226 Sixth st., between Howard and Folsom.

MISS LEE'S BATH AND MANICURE PARlor is now at 110½ Stockton st., room 1.

ATTENTION, LADIES—"EMMA" BUST DEveloper will enlarge bust 5 inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page ill. catalogue 6c, mailed. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass.

LADIES, DR. VORELL'S FRENCH FEMALE pills never fail; safe and sure; sealed $1; particulars 4c. "W" Aurum Medicine Co., 55 State st., Chicago, Ill.

RAG CARPETS WOVE TO ORDER FOR SALE; also chenille-wove rugs, silk-rag portieres; dealer in carpet twine in hank or chain at lowest rates. GEO. MATTHEW, 709 Fifth, Oakland, Cal.

HYPNOTISM, ITS USES AND ABUSES; numerous illustrations; 10c; personal magnetism as an aid to success in life, 100 pages, 10c. Address National Institute, S. C. 3, Masonic Temple, Chicago, or 321 So. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

MRS. ALICE, GENERAL MANICURE; AT 116 Sixth st., room 12.

CUT IN PRICES THIS WEEK; CALL AND examine curly bangs, 75c; switches from $1; scalp treatment; blackheads, pimples cured or no charge; lessons given. La Verite Hairdressing Bazaar, over Maze.

HEADQUARTERS LONG DISTANCE TELEphones, cheap; send for prices. Klein Electric Works, 720 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

VISITING-CARDS ENGRAVED AT ROBERTSON'S, 126 Post st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID LADIES' OR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal, J. F., 15 Russ st.

ADVICE FREE; DIVORCE LAWS A SPECIALty; collections, damages, wills, deeds, etc. G. W. HOWE, Att'y-at-law, 850 Market., cor. Stockton.

PACIFIC STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY, 20 Ellis st., rms. 1 & 2; telephone, main 5506, S. F.

FINE SUITS, $15; DRESS PANTS, $4 75. Misfit Parlors, 14 Geary st.

CLOAKS, CAPES AND FURS RETAILED AT manufacturers' cost. 20 Sansome st., upstairs.

KINETOSCOPES FOR SALE; PHONOGRAPH outfits bought for cash. Bacigalupi, 946 M'k't.

WALTZ IN THREE LESSONS; ARTISTIC dances for parlor or stage taught daily at IRVINE'S, 927 Mission st., opposite U. S. Mint.

ADVICE FREE; LEGAL AND PRIVATE MATters. People's Law Office, 838 Market. McCABE.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND printed. ROBERTSON'S, 126 Post st.

OLD BUILDINGS BOUGHT AND SOLD, store-fixtures, doors, windows, lumber, pipe, etc.; cheap. Yard 1166 Mission st., nr. Eighth.

WE COULDN'T DO THE BUSINESS WE'RE doing if prices were not right.
Carpets, new and second hand, from..........25c up
Oak Bed Sets..........$17 50 up
Mattings, per yard..........7c up
Linoleum, per yard..........50 c
Kitchen Chairs..........25c
Kitchen Tables..........$1 50
EVERYTHING IN PROPORTION.
Largest stock and store in the city; lowest prices; easy terms, if desired.
J. NOONAN, 1017-1019-1021-1023 Mission st., above Sixth. Open evenings.

SECOND-HAND AS WELL AS NEW BARS, showcases, counters, shelvings, mirrors, desks, safes, chairs, scales, etc., and a very large stock of them, too; be sure and see stock and get prices before going elsewhere. J. NOONAN, 1017-1019-1021-1023 Mission st., above Sixth.

GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBING. 623 Golden Gate ave. H. HUFSCHMIDT.

PIANO LESSONS, 25c HALF-HOUR; GERman lady. 1126 Howard st.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, GENTS' AND LADIES' clothing bought. COLMAN, 41 Third st.

WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURED TO order by WILLIAM McPHUN, 1195 Market.

EDUCATIONAL.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 POST Bookkpg, business practice, shorthand, typing, electrical engineering, telegraphy, modern languages rapidly taught. Write for catalogue.

PRIVATE ACADEMY OF DANCING. MISSES HUDDY, 6A Hyde; terms reasonable.

VERTICAL AND POINTED HANDWRITING taught. C. EISENSCHIMEL, 235 Kearny.

LILLIAN BEDDARD, THE ENGLISH ACtress, coaches ladies and gentlemen for the dramatic profession; appearances arranged. Shakespearean Academy, 406 Van Ness ave.

STIEHL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, HISTORY bdg, 723 Market; investigate; special offer.

ENGLISH BRANCHES TAUGHT; YOUNG lady teacher. 140 Fulton, nr. Van Ness ave.

SCHOOL ELECTRICAL, CIVIL, MINING, MEchanical engineering, surveying, architecture, assay; estab. '64. VAN DER NAILLEN, 723 Mkt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CREDITOR'S SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the stock of groceries, fixtures, cash register, horses, wagon, cart, harness, etc., formerly belonging to M. H. Walsh & Co., No. 316 Sixth street, San Francisco, Cal.

An inventory is at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 202 Market street, San Francisco, and the stock may be inspected on the premises above mentioned.

All bids should be addressed to the undersigned, secretary of the Board of Trade, No. 202 Market street, on or before TUESDAY, March 19, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be accompanied by a certified check for ten (10) per cent of the amount bid, returnable only in case of rejection. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Terms cash.

H. L. SMITH.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY, SAN FRANcisco, March 1, 1895.—In compliance with the provisions of Section 5 of Order 1598 of the Board of Supervisors, approved September 15, 1880, there will be sold at public auction by E. S. SPEAR & CO. at their salesrooms, 31-33 Sutter street, on MONDAY, April 1, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M., sundry articles of stolen, lost and unclaimed property recovered by the police force of San Francisco as detailed in an inventory thereof on file in the office of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and consisting of jewelry, wearing apparel, pistols, knives, etc. Open for inspection on morning of sale.

J. H. WIDBER,
City and County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SAN FRANCISCO REAL estate. W. J. GUNN, 410 Montgomery st.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL.

B Steineman, Sacto	Mrs Heineman, Sacto
Mrs Heilbron, Sacto	F Page, Eureka
I E Doolittle, Alta	C H Gillett, Chicago
Miss B Kidder, Cal	S Berowitz, New York
C Kline, Stanford	T M Stevens, Portland
I Rosenfeld, Chicago	W Levy, Chicago
Mrs A Bondy, Duluth	Miss Weiss, Duluth
W A Lowey, Boston	H Dawson, New York
B F Stevens, Boston	W A Wilson, Yokohama
W M Ruth, Milwaukee	L Kannoner, Denver
B S Johnson, Hudson	Mrs Johnson, Hudson
H Kind, New York	B Sherman, Morriston
T Beattie, N J	Mrs Sherman, Cal
Miss Sherman, Cal	C M Hotchkin, Ill
Mrs H A Emery, Mich	Miss Emery, Bay City
Miss E Emery, Bay City	Miss Wheeler, Bay City
Alvin Hulbert, Chicago	Mrs Hulbert, Chicago
Miss Hulbert, Chicago	R G Lows, Berkeley
Miss C M Lows, Cal	C L McLain, Massilion
Miss J T Russell, Ohio	Miss E Albrecht, Ohio
Miss McLain, Ohio	I H Patterson, U S A
Capt Reed, U S N	H C Smith, Fresno
H L Ayer & w, Boston	W T Knowlton & w, Mich
I H Lancashire & w, Mich	Miss Lancashire, Mich
R H Stevens, Syracuse	B Hirshfield, Ohio
E S Zelbans, S Amer	E M Zelbans, S Amer
W H Curtice & f, Cal	

GRAND HOTEL.

G Downs, Cal	G J Osborn, Cal
S J Bruce, Stanford Univ	T O Dunbar, Cal
M Cafferatte, Va City	A McPike, St Helena
H Phipps, Burlingame	C E Evans, Colfax
J A Harwood, Seattle	C R Heath, Vallejo
L A Connor, Santa Clara	A A Taylor, Santa Cruz
Mrs A Brock, Portland	Mrs L Miller, Portland
J Anderson, Salt Lake	J Wilson, Cal
W S Lawrence, N Y	F W Lawrence, Malone
G W Lynch, San Diego	D M Ryan, Virginia City
F M Chittenden, Fresno	N T Maurice, Los Ang
M Callahan, Sacto	E Binney & w, N Y
F A Miller, Riverside	E S Hyde, Newark
A A Reardon, San Jose	F W Cushman, Cal
Mrs E N Pratt, S Rafael	S O Snyder, Salt Lake
R W Jackson, Cal	W H Stewart, Redlands
E J Nolan, Cal	E H Breidenbach, Mo
M Tait, Phœnix	G H Cooper & wf, Greenfield
Dr Thomson, Boonville	
A H Hart, N Y	J W B Montgomery, Chico
J W Kaseburg & w, Cal	C A Andrew, St Louis
J M Hartley, Cal	J Cooper, St Cloud
Miss E Carrick, San Jose	C E Houghton & w, Md
Miss E R Gossard, S Jose	Mrs C S Houghton, Md
Mrs J C Crane, Ohio	

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

J A Bullis, San Rafael	C G Runyon, Brooklyn
J B Ermine, Portland	W Brockman, Tracy
M Brockman, Tracy	R B Surratt, Tracy
D G Boyd, Tracy	J B Fuller, Tracy
C C Cummings, Ohio	Miss Della Donovan, Ohio
J D Dempsey, N Y	Thos Crayton, N Y
J R Williams, Seattle	E N Knaff, Wash, D C
R Heckley, N Y	Mrs Heckley, N Y
T Heckley, N Y	Jas O'Rourke, N Y
T Shannon, N Y	G Buckley, N Y

LICK HOUSE.

Mrs McCall, San Jose	Mrs H A Harland, Cal
W W Atkinson & w, Pa	G R Norton & w, Mass
W Perkins & w, Mass	F G Coggin & w, Mich
Dr W W Hayes & w, N H	Miss M C Morso, N H
R Miller & w, Wash	M R Mille, Wash
F M Miller, Fresno	R A Chick, Berkeley
H C Catlin, Berkeley	D B Fairbanks, Petaluma
J M Welmans, Cal	C W Quilty, San Jose

BALDWIN HOTEL.

G Mackie, N Y	E Levy, Chicago
C A Baldwin, Los Ang	H S Brewer, San Jose
E J Caldwell, Helena	T H Toyd, Sacramento
J P Lym & w, Mare Isld	Miss Woolf, N Y
M J Moloney, N Y	J D Long & w, Chicago

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Stmr Saturn, Lewis, 12 days 15 hours from Panama; mdse, to Panama Steamship line, consisting of 1707 tons from New York and 123 tons from European ports.

Stmr Caspar, Anfindsen, 54 hours from San Pedro; ballatst, to Caspar Lumber Co.

Stmr Laguna, Peterson, 74 hours from Newport; ballast, to Pollard & Dodge.

Stmr San Benito, 80 hours from Tacoma; 4500 tons coal to S P Co. Oakland direct.

Br ship Sierra Cadena, McWhinnie, 144 days frm Swansea; 2708 tons coal, 20 tons firebrick, to Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Schr Amethyst, 4 days from Coquille River; 112 M ft lumber, to Taylor & Co. Oakland direct.

Schr Elwood, Wyman, 10 days from Alaska via Killisnoo 8½ days; 20 tons halibut, to master.

Schr Laura Pike, Anderson, 44 hours fm Eureka; 131 M ft lumber, 400 M shingles, to Chas Nelson.

Cleared.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Schr Kodiak, Peterson, Kodiak; Alaska Com Co.

Sailed.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Stmr Point Arena, Johnson, Mendocino.
Stmr Protection, Ellefsen.
Stmr Arcata, Cousins, Coos Bay.
Stmr Santa Rosa, Alexander, San Diego.
Stmr Navrrro, Hardwick.
Br stmr Bawnmore, Woodside, Payata.
Br stmr Wellingfon, Salmond, Nanaimo.
Whal stmr Narwhal, Smith, whaling voyage.
Br ship Inchcape Rock, Wilson, Queenstown.
Schr Kodiak, Peterson, Kodiak.
Schr Enterprise, Ingwerson, Grays Harbor.
Schr Prosper, Dypsand, Kodiak.
Schr Helen N Kimball, Hellingsen, Tacoma.
Schr Robert and Minnie, Farrell, Siuslaw River.
Schr John G North, Carlson, Honolulu.
Schr Gen Banning, Marschall, Clallam Bay.
Schr Ruby A Cousins, Knudsen.
Schr Seven Sisters, Stenborn, Bowens Landing.

Spoken.

Feb 26—15 N 118 W, Br bark Craig Elvan, from Astoria for Limerick.

Domestic Ports.

PORT ANGELES—In harbor Mar 16—Schr Barbara Hernster, from Port Gamble for Honolulu.

BOWENS LANDING—Arrived Mar 16—Schr Barbara Hernster, from San Pedro.

Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Tillamook, for Port Los Angeles.

FORT BRAGG—Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Rival and Noyo, for San Francisco.

GREENWOOD—Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Alcatraz, for San Francisco.

TATOOSH—Passed out Mar 16—Br ship Leyland Brothers, from Tacoma for Queenstown.

MENDOCINO—Arrived Mar 16—Schr Nettie Sundborg, hence Mar 12.

PORT LOS ANGELES—Arrived Mar 15—Stmr Greenwood, from Greenwood.

COOS BAY—Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Arago, for San Francisco.

EUREKA—Arrived Mar 16—Schr J G Wall, hce Mar 5; schr Guide, hence Mar 6.

Sailed Mar 16—Stmrs National City and Pomona and schr John A, for San Francisco.

REDONDO—Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Cleone, for Hueneme.

SAN PEDRO—Arrived Mar 16—Stmr Excelsior, hence Mar 14; schr Lucy, from Umpqua.

Foreign Ports.

VANCOUVER—Sailed Mar 16—Stmr Miowera, for Honolulu and Sydney.

DIVORCE SUITS FILED.

Sarah Nixon against James H. Nixon.
Jennie T. Cohen against Louis L. Cohen.
Jennie Tieburg against Paul Tieburg.
Pauline Hamilton against William Hamilton.
Sarah Finkelstein against Charles Finkelstein.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS.

[Birth, marriage and death notices sent by mail will not be inserted. They must be handed in at either of the publication offices and be indorsed with the name and residence of persons authorized to have the same published.]

BORN.

JONES—In this city, March 15, 1895, to the wife of Hugh Jones, a son.

WOODS—In this city, March 7, 1895, to the wife of Joseph Woods, a daughter.

MORGAN—In this city, to the wife of Vaughan Morgan, a daughter.

SWEENEY—In this city, March 12, 1895, to the wife of Edward B. Sweeney, a son.

McKIM—In this city, February 26, 1895, to the wife of O. S. McKim, a son.

MORAN—In this city, March 10, 1895, to the wife of Joseph F. Moran, a daughter.

STEERS—In this city, February 28, 1895, to the wife of E. E. Steers, a son.

NELSON—In this city, March 8, 1895, to the wife of Captain L. A. Nelson, a son.

BOYLE—In this city, March 14, 1895, to the wife of W. P. Boyle, a son.

KILGORE—In Woodland, Cal., February 26, 1895, to the wife of Professor Kilgore, a daughter.

WEIS—In Blacks, Cal., February 21, 1895, to the wife of Lawrence Weis, a son.

GRIFFIN—Near Brentwood, Cal., February 22, 1895, to the wife of Thomas Griffin, a son.

DAHLGREN—In Riverside, Cal., March 8, 1895, to the wife of John Dahlgren, a daughter.

MASON—In Kern City, Cal., March 1, 1895, to the wife of A. Mason, a son.

WARD—In Kern, Cal., March 2, 1895, to the wife of J. T. Ward, a daughter.

MOORE—In Woodland, Cal., March 12, 1895, to the wife of Robert Moore, a son.

EATON—In Woodland, Cal., March 12, 1895, to the wife of Harry Eaton, a daughter.

MOSBY—In Woodland, March 12, 1895, to the wife of R. B. Mosby, a son.

POWERS—Near Dunnigan, March 13, 1895, to the wife of Richard Powers, a son.

NEWPORT—In Menifee, Cal., February 20, 1895, to the wife of William Newport, a son.

HERRON—In Riverside, Cal., March 4, 1895, to the wife of C. W. Herron, twin daughters.

CAMPBELL—Near Visalia, March 4, 1895, to the wife of J. B. Campbell, a daughter.

COTTRELL—In Woodland, Cal., February, 28, 1895, to the wife of N. E. Cottrell, a son.

LEE—In Broderick, Cal., February 22, 1895, to the wife of J. B. Lee, a son.

DUNTON—In Woodland, Cal., March 11, 1895, to the wife of D. S. Dunton, a son.

FREITAG—In Dunnigan, March 11, 1895, to the wife of Herman Freitag, a daughter.

HODGKINSON—In Reno, Nev., March 10, 1895, to the wife of S. I. Hodgkinson, a son.

RAVEKES—In San Leandro, Cal., February 22, 1895, to the wife of J. H, Ravekes Jr., a son.

ASBURY—In Murphys, Cal., March 4, 1895, to the wife of John A. Asbury, a son.

LEE—Near Sisson, Cal., February 28, 1895, to the wife of C. M. Lee, a son.

O'MALLEY—In Dunsmuir, Cal., March 4, 1895, to the wife of Mr. O'Malley, a son.

BRITTSAN—In Ashland, Or., February 26, 1895, to the wife of T. W. Brittsan, a daughter.

GEARY—In Vancouver, B. C., March 7, 1895, to the wife of William Geary, a son.

MARRIED.

LEAF—O'KEEFE—In this city, Febrary 14, 1895, by the Rev. Father Wigman, J. Gus Leaf and Agnes O'Keefe.

CORBALEY—ARMSTRONG—In San Rafael, March 6, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Landon, Walter Bond Corbaley and Rose Ruth Armstrong.

DIED.

Adams, Jane	Grenham, Denis
Bradford, Susan C.	Howard, Maria
Bradbury, Will B.	Horstmann, Henry
Barry, Joseph P.	Hasselwander R.
Bogg, John	Hickey, William A.
Costello, Lawrence J.	Hansen, Asmus H.
Christieson, James P.	Kendall, Hattie E.
Crary, Rev. B. F.	Kempner, Mrs. Yetta
Cleary, Jane	McDonald, Archibald
Denn, Maurice	McFadden, Hannah
Franetta, John	McKenna, Merritt
Findla, James	Melletz, George D.
Francis, Abbie B.	Robin, John
Briis, Capt. C. S.	Robinson, Margaret
Straub, Elisa	

KENDALL—In this city, March 14, 1895, Hattie Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Joseph H. and Maggie V. Kendall, and granddaughter of Henry and Elizabeth Etthofer, a native of San Francisco, aged 8 years 9 months and 28 days.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 6 Dehon street, off Sixteenth, between Church and Sanchez. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery.

COSTELLO—In this city, March 15, 1895, Lawrence J., beloved son of Bridget and the late John Costello, and brother of Joseph, Catherine and the late John F. Costello, Mrs. Daniel Sheehan and Mrs. J. W. McTigue, a native of Louisville, Ky., aged 33 years and 7 months.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 1320 Mission street. Interment Mount Calvary Cemetery.

McDONALD—In this city, March 13, 1895, Archibald J. McDonald, father of George A. McDonald, a native of Cornwall, Canada, aged 54 years and 5 months.

☞Friends and acquaintances, comrades and ladies of the G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 11 o'clock A. M., from the parlors of A. W. Martin & Co., 118 Geary street.

MELLETZ—In this city, March 15, 1395, George D., beloved son of Helene and the late George D. Melletz, and brother of Adolph Melletz and Mrs. S. F. Blangy, a native of San Francisco, aged 33 years 8 months and 14 days.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, 304 Ritch street, off Brannan, near Third. Interment Masonic Cemetery.

ROBINSON—In this city, March 15, at her residence, 263 Perry street, Margaret, beloved wife of Francis Robinson, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 9 o'clock A. M., from the parlors of McAvoy & Gallagher, 20 Fifth street, thence to St. Rose's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, commencing at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery, by 10:40 o'clock A. M. train.

CHRISTIESON—In this city, March 15, 1895, James P. Christieson of San Rafael, beloved husband of Hattie Fischer Christieson, and brother of Andrew Christieson, Mrs. Fred H. Gibson and Mrs. L. A. Lancel, a native of Denmark, aged 48 years 6 months and 7 days.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Masonic Temple, under the auspices of Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M. Interment Masonic Cemetery.

BRADBURY—In this city, March 15, 1895, Will B. Bradbury, a native of California, aged 28 years.

☞Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services THIS DAY (Sunday), at 10:15 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 618½ Shotwell street. Interment Redwood City, San Mateo County.

ADAMS—In this city, March 15, 1895, Jane, beloved wife of John P. Adams, and only daughter of Robert and the late Mary Murray, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, aged 26 years.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the parlors of A. W. Martin & Co., 118 Geary street.

STRAUB—In Alameda, March 12, 1895, at 1109 Park street, Elisa, beloved wife of the late Nicolaus Straub, and mother of Henry, William and Philip Straub, a native of Putzbach, Germany, aged 63 years and 8 months.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, 1109 Park street, Alameda. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery.

FRANCIS—In Oakland, March 15, 1895, Abbie B. Francis, widow of the late Willard H. Francis, and mother of Willard H., George H. and Violet A. Francis, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 57 years and 15 days.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Unitarian Church, Grand street, Alameda. Interment Mountain View Cemetery.

FRANETTA—In San Rafael, March 13, 1895, John, beloved husband of Ulia Franetta, a native of Montenegro, aged 60 years 11 months and 11 days.

☞Funeral services will be held THIS DAY (Sunday), at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the deceased. Interment Mount Tamalpais Cemetery, San Rafael. Interment private.

HOWARD—In San Jose, March 14, 1895, Maria, beloved wife of John Howard, and mother of John, Edward, Lillie, Katie and Martin and Mrs. Daniel McDevitt, a native of Roxbury, Mass., aged 57 years.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 12:30 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 335 Autumn street. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery.

CRARY—In this city, March 16, 1895, Rev. Benjamin F. Crary D.D., beloved husband of Mary S. Crary, and father of Mrs. Anne C. Steele and Agnes, Bertha and Catherine Crary, a native of Indiana, aged 74 years 3 months and 4 days.

☞Funeral services will be held TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., at the California-street M. E. Church, corner California and Broderick streets. Those desiring to view the deceased may call at the family residence, 2735 Pine street, from 2 o'clock Sunday to Monday noon. Please omit flowers. Interment National Cemetery.

G. A. R.—Members of George H. Thomas Post No. 2, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Rev. B. T. Crary, from the California-street M. E. Church, TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M.
T. K. STATLER, Com.
H. L. TICKNER, Adj.

McFADDEN—In this city, March 16, 1895, Hannah, beloved wife of the late Edward McFadden, and aunt of Bernard Conway and Mrs. Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 82 years.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Monday), at 8:30 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 1016 Minna street, thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

DENN—In this city, March 16, 1895, Maurice, beloved husband of Anastasia Denn, and father of Maurice, John, Richard and Maggie Denn, Mrs. A. Murphy, Mrs. M. Humphries and Mrs. K. Bowdena, a native of the parish of Glandmore, County Kilkenney, Ireland, aged 79 years 4 months and 10 days. [Arizona papers please copy.]

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Monday), at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 1327 Sansome street, thence to St. Francis Church, Vallejo street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, commencing at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Interment Mount Calvary Cemetery.

GRENHAM—A month's mind requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Bridget's Church, corner Van Ness avenue and Broadway, TO-MORROW (Monday), at 9 o'clock A. M., for the repose of the soul of the late Denis Grenham. Friends are invited to attend.

HANSEN—In this city, March 16, 1895, Asmus H., beloved husband of Wilhelmine Hansen, and father of Asmus W., Margaret, Christine, Lulu and Minnie Hansen, a native of Kappeln, Holstein, Germany, aged 56 years. A member of Concordia Lodge No 122, I. O. O. F., Walhalla Encampment No. 7, I. O. O. F., and California Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W.

☞Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TUESDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Odd Fellows' Hall, where funeral services will be held under the auspices of Concordia Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery. Remains at parlors of Theodor Dierks, 957 Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth.

BARRY—In this city, March 16, 1895, Joseph P. Barry, beloved son of John and the late Julia Barry, a native of Benicia, Cal., aged 29 years.

☞Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLEARY—In this city, March 16, 1895, Jane, beloved wife of Patrick Cleary, and mother of Timothy, Henry, Kate and Annie Cleary, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 58 years.

☞Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADFORD—In Providence, R. I., March 16, 1895, Susan C. Bradford, mother of Wallace Bradford and Mrs. Charles J. Ellis.

☞Notice of funeral on arrival of remains.

FRIIS—In this city, March 16, 1895, Captain Charles Stenalt Friis, beloved husband of Rosa Friis, and father of Arthur C., Hector A., Mary, Florence and Kate Friis and Captain G. H. Brokaw, a native of Denmark, aged 73 years 1 month and 19 days.

McKENNA—In this city, March 16, 1895, Merritt, beloved husband of Katie McKenna, and father of Annie and Leo McKenna, a native of Belfast, County Armagh, Ireland, aged 36 years.

ROBIN—In this city, March 16, 1895, John Robin, aged 47 years.

KEMPNER—In this city, March 16, 1895, Mrs. Yetta Kempner, mother of Marks Kempner, a native of Posen, Prussia, aged 79 years.

HORSTMANN—In this city, March 16, 1895, Henry, beloved husband of Anna Margaretha Horstmann, and father of Mrs. William Krase and Henry, Maggie, Fred, Emma, Minna and Tillie Horstmann, a native of Scharmbeck, Germany, aged 66 years 2 months and 3 days.

BOGG—In this city, March 14, 1894, John Bogg, a native of New Brunswick, aged 59 years.

HASSELWANDER—In this city, March 15, 1895, Rudolph, only and beloved son of John and Louise Hasselwander, a native of San Francisco, aged 1 month and 21 days.

HICKEY—In Sheridan, Placer County, Cal., March 8, 1895, William A. Hickey, beloved brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Zerman, Miss Mary A. and Francis P. Hickey and Mrs. Thomas J. McBride, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., aged 66 years and 8 months.

FINDLA—In Nice, France, March 14, 1895, James Findla of San Francisco, member of the Society of California Pioneers, aged 83 years.

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SOUNDS MADE BY ANTS.

Evidently Caused by Rubbing Portions of the Body Together.

That ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows and even audible to our ears seems to be proved by the experiments of Sir John Lubbock, Landois, Robert Wroughton of Bombay, C. Janet, Forel, E. Warsmann and others. It also seems to be determined that the sounds are produced by the rubbing together of superficial portions of the body. A simple yet ingenious contrivance is described for enabling an observer to hear and study these sounds. A glass tunnel is set, small end down, in the middle of a square of windowglass of five or six inches side, fitting closely enough to prevent the insects crawling out under it. A bunch of ants about as large as a chestnut and free from any foreign substance is dropped through the tunnel, and that is lifted up at once. While the ants are still confused, and before any of them can reach the edge of the glass, it is covered with another square like it, which has been surrounded a short distance from its edge by a pad of putty. This confines the ants and prevents their being crushed. The two plates of glass are pressed together to within about the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some tight and leave others free to take such positions as please them. On applying this box of ants to the ear as one would a watch a regular buzzing may be heard like that of water boiling in an open vessel, and with it some very clear stridulations. The ants may be kept alive several hours and even days in this prison if it is not airtight, and whenever the ants are excited the stridulations may be heard very numerous and intense. The stridulations are supposed to be produced by rubbing the rough, scaly surface of the chitinous covering, which is described as looking, when seen in one direction under the microscope, like the teeth of a saw.—Popular Science Monthly.

SETTLEMENT OF A GREAT CASE.

C. A. SPRECKELS' SUIT AGAINST HIS FATHER HAS BEEN COMPROMISED.

AN IMMENSE TRANSACTION.

THE STORY TOLD IN AN AFFIDAVIT IN A CASE AGAINST THE NEVADA BANK.

Rudolph Spreckels' suit to enjoin the Nevada Bank from sending to the Hawaiian Islands to have transferred to its name as pledgee some 2500 shares in the Paauhau Plantation Company brings out the hidden history of the settlement of the suit brought in 1893 by H. N. Woolley and C. A. Spreckels against Claus Spreckels and the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. In that suit an accounting was demanded of the whole business of the company. The case was settled out of court on the 4th of January, 1894, but none of the terms of settlement were made known to the public at that time.

Yesterday afternoon there was filed a demurrer by the Nevada Bank in the suit brought by Rudolph Spreckels upon the usual statutory grounds. There was also filed a motion to dissolve the injunction. In support of said motion certain affidavits and exhibits were also filed. The exhibits consist of copies of the original agreement of January 4, 1894. The terms of the agreement were as given in the paper signed by the parties, that Claus Spreckels transferred to his son, C. A. Spreckels, 700 $1000 bonds of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company, half of the shares of the capital stock of the Waikapu Plantation Company (less sixty shares), a promissory note of George W. Macfarlane for $125,000, and 1500 shares of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, for which C. A. Spreckels was to pay $703,500, one-half January 4, 1895, and the balance January 4, 1896. As security for the payment of the first half of this sum C. A. Spreckels pledged 100 shares of the stock of the California Sugar Refinery, 2500 shares of the Paauhau Plantation Company, 333 shares of the Hilo Sugar Company, and as security for the second payment the same number of shares in the same corporations.

Part of these shares put up as security were the property of Rudolph Spreckels, who sympathized with his brother "Gus" in the dispute with their father, and it was to prevent the bank from having them transferred to its name that the suit was brought. Rudolph claimed as a basis for his suit that Claus Spreckels had agreed that the shares should not be transferred out of his name on the books of the Plantation Company until after the maturity of the debt which they secured. This agreement, he alleged, the Nevada Bank, the present holder of the pledge, was about to violate.

With the demurrer and motion for dissolution of the injunction filed yesterday are affidavits of John F. Bigelow, John D. and Claus Spreckels. The two latter recite that the whole agreement between Claus Spreckels and his sons was in writing and is annexed to their affidavit, and that there was no agreement whatever as to the transfer of the shares of the character claimed by the plaintiff, nor any contract made that the shares of stock would not be transferred on the books of the corporation.

John F. Bigelow, who is vice-president of the Nevada Bank, says that when the agreement and collaterals were assigned to the bank it had no notice or knowledge or information as to any contract not to make the transfer. He says that it is the bank's intention to have the shares transferred to the name of itself as pledgee thereof, which the affiant asserts it has the legal right to do. He then proceeds to assign as a special reason for the present exercise of this right the unsettled political and business condition of the islands at the present time. He states that there has come to the notice of the bank rumors of the connection, actual or suspected, of Rudolph Spreckels with the late attempted revolution, and that the Government of the Hawaiian republic may proceed against him and confiscate any property they may be able to find belonging to him. Under the circumstances they think that they should not be enjoined from having the shares transferred to their name.

Further, reference is made to the fact that under the agreement between Claus and C. A. Spreckels, the latter might, if he chose, at any time before the date for the payment of either half of the $703,500, pay one-third of that half and take a corresponding number of the shares pledged, and that last December he did offer to pay one-third of the first payment. This could not be done at the time without sending some of the certificates to the islands for transfer, and to this C. A. Spreckels agreed.

The following is the contract between Claus and C. A. Spreckels in full:

This agreement, made and entered into this 4th day of January, A. D. 1894, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, by and between Claus Spreckels of said city and county, the party of the first part, and C. A. Spreckels of the same place, the party of the second part.

Witnesseth, That said party of the first part does hereby sell, assign, transfer, set over and deliver to said party of the second part, and said party of the second part does hereby purchase of and from said party of the first part, upon the terms, conditions and covenants hereinafter set forth, all the following personal property, that is to say:

First—Seven hundred bonds of the denomination of $1000 each and coupons thereto attached of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, secured by a certain deed of trust, dated April 1, 1885; and also,

Second—All the interest of the party of the first part in and to the shares of the capital stock held by the party of the first part in the Waikapu Plantation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and being one-half of the capital stock of said corporation, less sixty shares held by Welsh & Co., and which said stock so held by the party of the first part was delivered by one George W. Macfarlane to one Charles R. Bishop in pledge to secure the promissory note of said George W. Macfarlane for the sum of $125,000, and all rights, benefits and advantages by said party of the first part derived or to be derived by reason thereof, including any and all judgments in favor of said party of the first part by reason thereof; and

Third—Fifteen hundred shares of the capital stock of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Said party of the second part agrees to pay said party of the first part for said property the following sums and in the manner following, to wit:

Three hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold of the United States, on the 4th day of January, 1895, and

Three hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in said gold coin on the 4th day of January, 1896, together with interest on both of said amounts at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in said gold coin, from and after the 4th day of January, 1894, interest payable monthly on the 4th day of each and every month commencing February 4, 1894, each of which said sums of $351,750 in said gold coin, with said interest thereon in said gold coin, said party of the second part hereby agrees to pay to said party of the first part at the times and in the manner above set forth.

And as security for the payment of said sum and sums of money said party of the second part does hereby pledge to and deposit with said party of the first part the following personal property, that is to say:

As security for the payment of the said amount (and interest thereon) so due and payable on January 4, 1895, the following personal property, that is to say:

One hundred shares of the capital stock of the California Sugar Refinery, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, evidenced by certificate No. —; also 2500 shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, evidenced by certificate No. —; and also 333 shares of the Hilo Sugar Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, evidenced by certificate No. —, and as security for the payment of said amount (and interest thereon) so due and payable on January 4, 1896, the following-named personal property, that is to say:

One hundred shares of the capital stock of the California Sugar Refinery, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, evidenced by certificate No. —; also, twenty-five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, evidenced by certificate No. —, and also, three hundred and thirty-four shares of the said Hilo Sugar Company, evidenced by certificate No. —.

And said party of the second part further agrees to pay forthwith to said party of the first part $4750 in said gold coin in repayment of assessments paid by said party of the first part on 950 shares of the capital stock of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

And said party of the first part further agrees that the balance of $200,000 due to the mortgage now standing in the name of John A. Buck upon the property of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company may be paid for out of the proceeds of the crop of sugar of said company of 1894, now maturing, and no proceedings shall be had or taken upon said mortgage unless said balance is not so paid out of said proceeds, and said party of the second part hereby agree that the same shall be paid.

It is further agreed between parties hereto that the said C. A. Spreckels may have the right at any time before either one of the said annual payments matures, to pay off not less than one-third of either one of said annual payments, and in such event, said C. A. Spreckels shall have returned to him one-third of the securities herein pledged to secure such annual payment.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1894.

CLAUS SPRECKELS,
By John D. Spreckels his attorney in fact.
CLAUS SPRECKELS,
By A. B. Spreckels, his attorney in fact.
C. A. SPRECKELS.
In presence of Russell J. Wilson.

I concur in above mentioned pledge of shares of stock, and so far as my interest therein extends, I agree that the same shall stand as security in manner as provided in the foregoing agreement.

In presence of Russell J. Wilson.
R. SPRECKELS.

For valuable consideration I, Claus Spreckels, herewith sell, assign and transfer to the order of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco the within described agreement and the several sums of money due thereon of January 4, 1894, between Claus Spreckels and C. A. Spreckels and R. Spreckels.

I also transfer and assign to the Nevada Bank all the collaterals as specified in this agreement.

San Francisco, December 22, 1894.
CLAUS SPRECKELS.

Attached to the affidavit of John F. Bigelow was the following letter from the president of the Nevada Bank, referring to the transfer of shares, the terms of which were accepted by C. A. Spreckels:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28, 1894.

C. A. Spreckels, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: In the agreement entered into on the 4th day of January, 1894, between Claus Spreckels as party of the first part and yourself as party of the second part, it is provided that you pay three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin on the 4th day of January, 1895, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, from and after said 4th day of January, 1894; and it is further agreed therein that you may have the right at any time before the said annual payments mature to pay off not less than one-third of said payment, and in such event that you shall have returned to you one-third of the securities therein pledged to secure such payments.

You have tendered to us one-third of the said first installment sum, together with the interest due, and have demanded of us one-third of the securities, as provided for in said agreement.

We are able to give you certificates for the number of shares in the capital stock of the California Sugar Refinery to which you are entitled upon payment of said sum, viz., thirty-three and one-third shares; and we are also able to give you certificates for eight hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company; but as the certificate of the Hilo Sugar Company stock in our possession is undivided, we are unable to hand to you at this time the certificates for number of shares of said stock to which you are entitled upon the payment of said money and interest, viz., one hundred and eleven shares. The certificate of the Hilo stock which we hold must be sent to the Hawaiian Islands for segregation before we can hand said one hundred and eleven shares.

We propose that you pay to us $117,250, together with accrued interest, and we will forthwith hand to you thirty-three and one-third shares of the capital stock of the California Sugar Refinery and 850 shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company and we will at the earliest opportunity forward the certificate of stock in the Hilo Sugar Company held by us to the Hawaiian Islands to be segregated so that we may hand to you 111 shares, and upon the return thereof the same will be handed over to you, and in consideration of the said payment to us of said sum of $117,250 and accrued interest as aforesaid, and the delay suffered by you in receiving said Hilo Sugar Company stock, we will grant, and there is hereby granted to you an extension of time within which to pay the balance of the said first installment now due, being $234,500, together with interest thereon until paid (said balance being the balance of the first payment provided for in said agreement, dated January 4, 1894), and said time for paying the balance of said first payment is hereby granted until 11 days after said certificate of one hundred and eleven shares of the capital stock of the Hilo Sugar Company shall have been delivered to you by us at your office, 119 Bush street, San Francisco, and upon payment of the said balance of $234,500, with accrued interest, there shall be returned to you 66⅔ shares of the capital stock of the California Sugar Refinery, 1650 shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company, 222 shares of the capital stock of the Hilo Sugar Company, said shares of stock being the balance of collateral held by us as security for the said first payment.

Yours truly, ISAIAS W. HELLMAN,
President of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

I accept the foregoing proposition.
C. A. SPRECKELS.

I concur in the foregoing proposition and acceptance.
R. SPRECKELS.

Witness: CHARLES S. WHEELER.

Received above sum of..............$117,250 00
Interest..............333 80

Total..............$117,583 80

December 28, 1894.

Transfer of shares will be at my expense.
C. A. SPRECKELS.

AMERICA FAR IN THE LEAD.

An English Novelist Mentions a Few Items in Our Bill of Fare.

In respect to some things America beats all countries easily, hands down, says David Christie Murray in the Boston Herald. The plentitude of pure, natural drinking water, always deliciously cold, is one of them. The general use of ice for all things which deserves to be drunk or eaten cold is another. I have experience enough and courage enough in my own judgment to say, without hesitation or reserve, that the American table is the best in the world and the best served. Nobody has eaten an oyster until he has had it served on the half shell on a bed of crushed ice. Nobody knows how delicious fresh fruit can be until he has eaten it with its native bloom untouched and newly brought from the icesafe. Why can't we have these little cheap pleasures in Europe? Why are we strangers to tobasco sauce? Through how many centuries has the oyster waited for that crown of all his gustatorial glories? And what shall I say of the terrapin, of the venison steak "on a blazer," of the inexpensive but glorious clam chowder, of the score of game birds and the novel and appetizing fish, of the "English mutton-chop" (which surpasses any mutton-chop nowadays to be found in England), of the glorious variety of fruits and brandy?

This is a country in which a man may order oysters with an open heart. They are not quite as good as our own dear little gentlemanly Whittstable native, but very nearly, and they beat our common sorts out of the field altogether. I remember when our oyster famine set in that I made my first visit to England in the oyster season for a space of five whole years. I knew nothing of the appalling rise in price, and I invited some half dozen men to an oyster luncheon. A certain glitter in the eyes of the invited was noticeable, but I failed to remark upon it until the bill came. I recalled it then. The precious bivalve was retailed at 5 shillings and 6 pence a dozen—11 cents an oyster. And it was not as if the men had been my dearest friends. They were everyday club acquaintances—no more. Wines are dearer here than they have a right to be, and the excellent vintages of California, which are procurable at so cheap a rate in England, are hardly seen where one would expect them to be plentiful. I have looked in vain down the winelist of several hotels and half a dozen clubs for my favorite California Burgundy. I am told that many of the vintages are retailed under French and German names—a bad thing for the purchaser and a bad thing for the reputation of the home vineyard.

METAMORPHOSIS OF A BLUBBER HUNTER

A ship is everlasting. Her timbers may resolve themselves back to dust and her individuality be lost from among the personnel of her fabric, but she passes to memory and lives.

"Siempre vive," always living, may be written over the final mooring place of these noble structures of the wave. Some are resting in silent ordinary along the stormless coves inshore, others are down in the deeps of the tropic zone and their frames, like the bones of sea-born Ariel's sire, are "coral made," and not a few lie still under eternal winter's glacial shroud, not colder than the monument berg lifting its crystal crest above the dead. But they live—live as does the imperishless pole star from out whose ray no ship has ever wandered the great swelling globe around. On memory's mystic tides the pallid squadron sails and sails, passing and repassing in spectral review.

Built for a life battle, with her own grave always below her keel, she is the best, the bravest and the strongest of human handiwork, and over a common peril—no ship can shun the menace of her own and her creator's possible tomb—she goes and comes on her noble mission, and wherever she lies at last she is everlasting. The old ships will all come in when "there shall be no more sea."

Under the big Niantic building at the corner of Clay and Sansome streets are the foundations of a former Niantic edifice, and beneath this, far down in the broken and fragmentary stratum of San Francisco's eocene epoch, lie the bones of the Niantic ship, buried below the dark deposit of the rushing years—the attrition of the wasting ages.

The story of this geological derelict begins when the Niantic first sailed from her New England ways after the leviathan of the deep. Her life as a blubber-hunter was uneventful until the auric dawn of '48 began to gild the sky, when she took her place among the fleets of the new Jason and sought the fleece of gold.

She was then the property of Moorhead, Whitehead & Waddington—the latter afterward a prominent merchant here—who sent her to Panama to catch the passengers and freight then stranded on the isthmus.

On July 5, 1849, she sailed in through the Golden Gate and from the sea forever. In a few days her crew deserted her for the wild gulches and ravines of the Eldorado, and for some time she yawed around her anchor, manned by the sociable and harmless Darien cockroaches. The flood of population sweeping into Yerba Buena filled and overflowed the young pueblo of the Gringo, and no cubic feet of air went to waste in the crowded habitations on the sandhills. Houses were of more use than ships, and the abandoned craft were warped into the beach and labeled "To Let."

This was in that free-and-easy day known as the "when-the-water-came-up-to-Montgomery-street" period. Other fluids came up to Montgomery street, but their inclined flow was possibly considered too common for a place in history or the marking of an epoch, and no page shows the record of their motions, though some of the pioneer mounds on the solitary hill back of town might bear silent witness of the fierce and fervid time when the barrels well shaken (before taken) by the Cape Horn tempests took upon—and within—themselves an age which the peaceful cobwebby years of cellar life never could supply.

The Niantic was backed ingloriously into the beach like a recalcitrant mule and tied up to a sand-dune. The pioneer did duty as a warehouse, hotel, town hall, saloon, bethel, holding her own against all kinds of weather and vicissitudes with that sturdy defiance to hard luck that had often characterized her work among the harsh, veritable gales of the horse latitudes. Occasionally she would blossom out as a gambling hulk or a fandango hall, and many a young argonaut, crazed by loss or love, failed to go ashore on the gangplank, and the Morgue—but there was no Morgue! When a man died hurriedly the community resolved itself into a Coroner's jury and decided that he was dead without any corroborative evidence on the part of the corpse, and the quiet people out on Lone Mountain received the newcomer in silence.

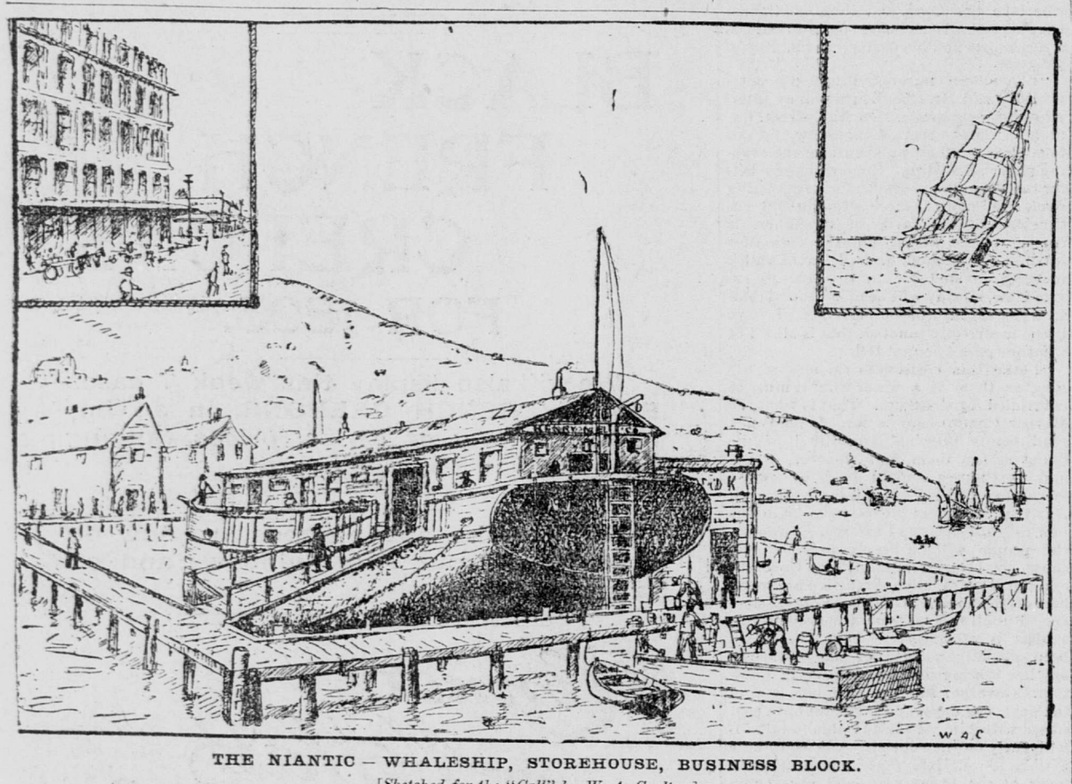
As a sailor boarding-house she was an unprecedented success, for she drew all men of marine inclinations unto her. She was a city of refuge for runaways from sister ships, and she opened her doors to them at night to shanghai them out on outward-bound vessels next morning.

The big fire of '51 razed the Niantic down to her copper-sheathing, and a few redwood logs were upended in the mud around the charred hulk for a foundation, and upon this the first Niantic building was perched, and the first seaside hotel was operated. L. H. Roby was the proprietor, and his lease expired when he died shortly afterward—a suicide from remorse over some act in connection with his earlier life. One J. L. Johnson ran the hulk hotel, then gave away to Daniel Parrish. During this proprietorship a guest was accused of stealing a large sum of money, and was sent to San Quentin prison for the alleged crime. He died on the point, protesting that he was innocent, and after his transportation over the bay, a laborious search was made among the old vessel's timbers under the house for the money he was believed to have cached there. The place then passed to P. T. Woods, H. H. Parkell and Miss Mooney, sister of Con Mooney, successively, the latter keeping it from 1864 to 1872, when it was torn down to make way for the present five-story building, which was erected by C. L. Low.

In clearing out some of the old timbers for the driving of the piles thirty-five baskets of champagne were found under the ashes of the flames of 1851, and the accumulated drift of water-front jumble and rubbish. Dug from its long and deep submersion in the ice-cold mud of the vessel's hold the wine was in excellent form, and when opened the lost liquid of a far-away vintage, ripened under the skies of sunny France, popped and fizzed with the compressed energy of unknown years, and like a new version of Samson's riddle—out of the bitterness of death, the grime, the wrack and waste of devastating time, came the delicate fragrance, the savor of fruity spring, and the exquisite conserve of imperishable sweet.

This is the story of the transmigration of a ship. The new Niantic lifts itself where once the bay tides came and went, and the old lies buried under the succeeding waves of shore that drove out the sea.

Hill and wave shift and change form and place, but the tenacious old craft cling to their individuality like the clinging marine things far down in the darker deeps.



THE NIANTIC—WHALESHIP, STOREHOUSE, BUSINESS BLOCK.

[*Sketched for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.*]

NEW THINGS IN ELECTRICITY

ANNEALING ARMOR PLATE ELECTRICALLY.—A most interesting and valuable method of annealing armor plate is described by Professor Elihu Thomson. In this method electricity is used for producing a local softening of the surface of the plate. Projectiles are now hurled with such terrific force from rapid-firing guns that ordinary armor plate, exposed to their fire, would be quickly perforated, smashed and destroyed. The plate has to be given a surface of superior resisting power, and for this purpose it is subjected to the process of "Harveyizing"; that is, it is provided with a skin of hard steel of greater or less thickness. This is effected by keeping the plate hot in contact with carbon. The carbon then enters the face of the metal and so enriches it that by a subsequent operation in which the plate is rapidly chilled it acquires the properties of very hard steel. When struck by a projectile this hardened surface repels the impact so effectively that the puncturing end of the shot is broken up and its entrance into the body of the plate which, behind the Harveyized surface, is of soft material, is prevented. The thickness of this chilled and hardened coating may vary from half to three-quarters of an inch. It is possible while passing the plate through this process to exempt certain portions from carbonization, but there has always been difficulty in confining the exempted area accurately, and parts might be left soft which should be hard, and vice versa. The real object of annealing, or softening, the spots on the armor plate, is of course, to enable holes to be drilled through the surface and screw threads to be cut into them by tapping, so that the plates themselves can be attached or have parts of the ship attached to them. Various means of doing this have been attempted, especially the application to the surface of the plate of the intense heat of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but all have failed. The electric process, which is now used successfully, consists in heating a portion of the plate to an annealing temperature by passing a current between two electrodes placed at a certain distance apart on the plate surface, and then by diminishing the current, lowering the temperature so slowly that the massive plate at the back cannot cause a chill on the heated portion of the metal. In other words the application of heat is so regulated that the temperature at the heated or appealed spot is maintained indefinitely or changed so gradually that the subsequent hardening, which would ordinarily be the effect of a sudden chill, is prevented. The case of the warship Massachusetts, now under construction, in which it is found that certain of the armored plates for the barbettes possessed the toughened Harveyized skin in places where it was absolutely necessary that they should be drilled and tapped, showed very clearly the value of the process. Blowpipes had been tried in vain and the building of the ship was at a standstill. The application of the electric annealing process put an end to the difficulty and the work of construction was at once renewed.

REPRODUCING BASEBALL GAMES BY ELECTRICITY.—There have been many improvements in the reporting of distant baseball games for the benefit of persons who, unable to escape from the claims of business within the city, are yet so full of enthusiasm for the game that they steal away to the nearest newspaper office where a tally of the score in progress is being kept. Some of these improvements reproduce the leading features of the game so graphically as to add greatly to the interest and excitement of the large number of spectators they invariably draw; but in completeness and effectiveness a new system, worked electrically, eclipses them all. On a large sheet is portrayed the ball ground in front of a crowded stand, and the pictures of the players are painted at the respective positions occupied by the side that is in the field. Beneath these pictures are round openings, about five inches in diameter, which are backed by the colors white or green, according to which side is in the field. On this colored background is shown the number of the fieldsmen occupying that position. There are numerous other openings, behind which electric motors bring into view pictures and figures, which instantly indicate a "ball," "strike," "foul" or "error," and the person by whom it is made, base hits, the number of innings being played and the score of the respective sides. The man at the bat is indicated as he faces the pitchers, and the audience immediately knows his name, and each and every decision of the umpire as to fouls, balls, strikes, etc. As he advances from the plate after making a hit the audience sees him appear at first, second or third base until he scores or is put out, and it is informed the instant either event occurs. The presentment is about as realistic as it is possible to make it, and every detail of the game can be followed with closeness and accuracy. The whole system is controlled by a keyboard located in front of the scene, where a telegraph operator sits at his instrument, which is connected by a direct wire to the ballground. As the progress of the game is flashed to him over the wire he simply presses the proper buttons and the "play" is reproduced before the spectators within five seconds just as it takes place at the scene of action.

USING THE WIRE FENCE FOR TELEPHONING.—A short item on the use of the wire fence for telephoning on sheep farms in Australia, which has been going the rounds, has elicited so many inquiries for further information that E. Aeggle, who has been a pioneer in this utilization, has written from Australia to a scientific journal in this country telling just how it was done. On his property there are about 600 posts to the mile of fencing, the wire of which is run through auger holes in the ordinary way. The rust that forms on the wire makes a sufficiently thick skin to insulate it from slight moisture. (The climate is very dry, the rainfall being only eight or nine inches, so that insulation is not of the vital importance it would be in a moister climate.) At the straining posts the rust is filed off the wire at either side and a piece of clean wire is tightly screwed or keyed on to carry the current around the post; at knots or loop joints a similar connection is made. The ordinary long distance microphone transmitter is used at either end, with callbells and receivers. On the farm mentioned by Mr. Aeggle the longest service is sixteen miles, but one run has a continuous service of twenty-eight miles, and there is no reason why the system should not be worked on much longer stretches. Mr. Aeggle found the cost of his telephone service to be about 60 cents a mile, and since he showed the way many hundreds of miles of station fences throughout Australia have been brought in requisition for the purpose.

OBSCURING INCANDESCENT LAMB BULBS BY SAND BLAST.—The use of acid, which hitherto has been largely depended upon for the obscuring of frosted incandescent lamp bulbs, has been found objectionable on many grounds, and especially from giving a greasy appearance to the glass. It is now proved that the sand blast can do the work of the acid with none of its drawbacks. The sand blast is in almost universal use for obscuring and decorating lamp and gas-moons and chimneys, but it has until recently been considered too powerful for the frosting of incandescent bulbs. A machine has been invented for this purpose by which from five to eight dozen lamps can be obscured per hour. The blast is operated by a blower, only one-half horsepower being required.

BROMAN'S LIFE IS INSURED.

He Has an Accident Policy for a Heavy Amount in This City.

Gustaf Broman, the bold navigator, appeared in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday morning to answer a charge of perjury preferred against him by Mrs. Constance Roy of Vallejo street. The case was continued till to-morrow.

Detective Anthony was correct in his suspicion that Broman would have some insurance policy on his life before he gave out that he would attempt the foolhardy trip from Coos Bay to this city in a twelve-foot boat. The detective's idea was that if Broman started on the trip the boat would be found on some beach, bottom up, and Broman's friends would claim the insurance money on the ground that he had been drowned, and it would have ultimately found its way into Broman's pockets.

Yesterday afternoon I. Isaacsen, agent of the United States Accident Insurance Association, called at police headquarters inquiring about Broman. He said that Broman in August last had taken out what is known as a $5000 and $10,000 accident policy with his company.

"We have the power to cancel a policy at any time," said he, "and we will at once give Broman notification of the fact that his policy is canceled."

LAKE MERCED WATER ANALYZED

Dr. Spencer Has Finished His Examination.

Dr. John C. Spencer, the chemist who was employed by the Board of Health at the instance of Mayor Sutro to make a thorough examination of the water of Lake Merced with a view to determining its desirability for the use of the city, has finished his work and rendered his report. He made a careful microscopical examination, as well as a chemical analysis, and the results of his researches confirm the report made by Professor Thomas Price, the assayer, whose report was read at the last meeting of the Board of Health. Professor Price declared that the water was totally unfit for drinking purposes, containing poisonous chemicals and vegetable matter in a dangerous degree and Dr. Spencer's report will be read at the next meeting of the Board of Health.

If all the folks who haven't read "Trilby" would stop making jokes about her, life would be more endurable.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

The Standard Dictionary.

A distinguished man, asked what books he would choose as his companions in a lifelong imprisonment, replied: Shakespeare and the Bible. Had he lived nowadays he would have added another—and that other would have been The Standard Dictionary. For this great work is so full of matter, so comprehensive in its scope, so rich in detail, so accurate and concise, and so excellent in its arrangement and methods, that for decades of years it would constantly provide an active mind with fresh and interesting matter for thought.

The second volume, just issued maintains the high standard of the first in lexicographic work, and offers but little mark for a broad-minded critic. The appendix in sixteen divisions at the end is a wonderful illustration of research and scholarship, adds value to the dictionary proper, and makes it as near perfection for reference as man's work can be. There the reader will find a scientific language key, an explanation of the principles of a scientific alphabet, proper names in bibliography, biography, fiction, history, mythology, an exhaustive glossary of foreign words and phrases used in English speech and literature, brief statements of principles that decide correctness of usage, statements and discussions of faulty diction, all the disputed spellings and pronunciations, all the abbreviations and contractions, signs and symbols used in commerce, the trades or the professions—in fact, everything nearly for an explanation of which men have been wont to look to dictionaries of a hundred kinds will be found classified, condensed and accurate in this one book.

It is the dictionary of dictionaries. Its system of "Being," its scheme of nature, of science, of literature and of art are marvelous in their completeness and comprehensiveness, and present to the scholar in brief form and in one view the whole of his learning, while by their orderly arrangement and clear definition they flood with light the mind of the student and inquirer.

For most people, however, the judgment of the value of The Standard Dictionary will be based on its definitions. That certainly for the average reader is the test of a dictionary, and in this lies one of the strongest features of The Standard. In definitive statement—the all-important factor of definition—nearly all the earlier dictionaries are weak. Explanations by the use of synonyms, useful indeed as a help to understanding the word or descriptions that only offer the general meaning, are given. But clear-cut, accurate definitions, made, as the old philosophers say, by genus and difference, are few and far between. Any student of philosophy will understand at once the superiority of such definitions, and The Standard Dictionary is rich in that kind of work. A comparison of its definitions with those of the Century, Webster or Worcester will readily prove the truth of the foregoing.

Tested by its spelling and pronunciation, English as well as foreign, the dictionary has no rival. It is neither too conservative nor too advanced in the former and it just hits the happy mean of the cultivated man and society in the latter. [New York: Funk & Wagnalls. E. D. Bronsen & Co., agents for California.]

"A Thousand Dollars a Day."

This is the title of a new book on economics, a volume of bright stories written by Miss Adeline Knapp and published by the Arena Company of Boston.

There may be other women who could do the work that Miss Knapp has done in this little book, but we know of no other woman who has done it. Miss Knapp's scintillating touch, her flashes of wit, her keen sense of the incongruous, make us forget that the subject of economics was ever anything but delightful. She not only does this, but she writes with an earnestness that convinces us of her sincerity, and with a logic that makes us see the rooted injustice of the present industrial order.

In the first sketch, from which the book takes its name, the author suggests a radical remedy for the industrial trouble. Labor is the only adequate return for labor, we are told, and no man must accept a service that he is not willing to pay in kind. This little story shows the intrinsic uselessness of money—shows that the one indispensable thing is labor.

But it is when she puts her deep lessons in allegory that Miss Knapp is the most attractive. This she has done in "The Sick Man," "The Discontented Machine" and "The Earth Slept." "The Sick Man," a delightful fable, pictures a patient whose physicians decide that transfusion of good healthy blood is the only thing that can save him. The sick man is our diseased social system. One of the stranger red blood corpuscles on his journey through the new land (the sick man's body) takes notes on all the curious things he sees and finally decides that the trouble with the system of government is the monopoly of the liver, the most important body in the community and composed of the richest corpuscles. The liver attracts to itself all the richest particles and so causes anæmia in the system.

"The Discontented Machine" is an original setting for Ricardo's "Iron Law of Wages." This law declares that the workmen's wage depends on one thing: the bare amount necessary to feed and clothe the worker and to let him rear a child or two to take his place when he drops exhausted in the harness. Wages vibrate along this hunger-line, never more than a fraction above it or below it. According to this "Law of Wages" the laborer is never really paid anything for himself. He is, so to speak, only kept in fuel and oil, as is any other machine.

"The Earth Slept" is a strong note of hope at the end. The author looks into the past and sees the earth pushed onward, age after age, by the power behind evolution. One statoblast in the primal darkness has a dim forecast of the coming light, but the others cry, "How foolish!" But ages pass and the light appears. Then one ameboid cell cries to the rest, "I feel a strange impulse within me—a stirring as of power. "I believe that some day we shall have the power to move." "Nonsense!" shout the others. But ages pass and the cells move. Now men have appeared on the planet, and here and there one is saying to his fellows, "I feel the stirring of a strange impulse within me—the dawning of a great truth. We are brothers. Our lives are knit up in one another. Fraternity and not competition is to be the mainspring of our racial life." Here the reader will draw his own conclusion.

We have all heard of the "hard times," and in the last twelve months we have had every explanation of them except the right one. This little books throws light on this obscure problem. The writer shows, by inference, that our financial pinches are not the result of something temporary and incidental, but come from something deep, abiding and fundamental in our industrial system; that they come, in fact, from the inevitable breakdown of our competitive system of industry—come from the injustice of our system of wages, and the vast riches accumulated from profit and speculation. But Miss Knapp tells all this, not as I have told it, in dull prose, but in pleasant fable and dramatic sketch.

I have spoken of Miss Knapp's book because it gives me a chance to indulge in "the noble pleasure of praising." If a truer, stronger word has been uttered on the material aspect of the problem of labor I have not had the happiness to see it.

CHARLES EDWIN MARKHAM.

Chimmie Fadden, Major Max and Other Stories.

It has come to be almost an aphorism that a California writer of uncommon ability must leave home in order to achieve distinction. It is a corollary of this that most of them who leave do become famous. Edward W. Townsend is a conspicuous instance. Among the San Francisco newspaper offices he was regarded as an able "special writer," but his purely artistic work, published in the Argonaut in the form of stories, gave him no particular eminence here. And yet it was exquisitely fine and if published in New York or London would have made him famous. It was only when he went to the New York Sun and began the publication of the "Major Max" and "Chimmie Fadden" sketches that his genius found due recognition.

The rollicking, ignorant offspring of the Bowery, "Chimmie Fadden," a lad into whose mouth Mr. Townsend has placed the richest and choicest slang of the slums, is one of the most interesting types of metropolitan humanity. He tells his own adventures in his own way, with that good-hearted and devil-may-care swing peculiar to his species. The series of events which lifted him from the hard, low life of the gutter to the position of footman for a charming young lady in a rich and fashionable family; the excruciating blunders which he committed in this strange and dazzling environment; his devoted loyalty to his beautiful young mistress, who in the pursuit of her enterprising benevolence in the slums had first come across him, crippled, and who had nursed him back to health; his readiness to "t'rash" everybody who was unkind to her; his awe of "his whiskers," the young lady's father, who once gave him a much-needed whipping; his confused ideas of right and wrong and his brave desire to be a square man; his total inability to cherish reverence for anything; his delicious love-making to the "Duchess," who was his mistress' French maid—these and many other features of the sketches give so many charming pictures of life and character, and are told so simply and with so honest a desire to be true to life, that none can resist their charm or fail to laugh over their strange humor or shed tears over their pathos.

The "Major Max" sketches are half satirical, half humorous pictures of social and domestic life far above the plane to which simple-hearted Chimmie belonged. The satire is never too sharp nor the humor too broad; and both are curiously mixed together. In point of art and taste they stand vastly above the Spoopendyke papers, which had so great a run several years ago. Major Max is a typical gentleman rounder, full of good humor, philosophy and genial cynicism, and his wife is an admirable foil, and handles him with a certain kindliness that nevertheless smacks delicately of the shrew.

The remaining stories of the book, with one exception, were published mostly in the Argonaut. Some of them give the experiences of newspaper reporters in running down peculiar cases, and apart from their literary finish and the force with which they appeal to sympathy, they give an insight into a matter of which the public is ignorant, but which is familiar to all newspaper workers—that the personal experiences of the bright and indefatigable young man in the pursuit of news are often far more interesting than the news itself. As the canons of journalistic deportment do not permit of the publication of these experiences as matters of news, Mr. Townsend has adopted the only form in which their character and variety may even be suggested. It is not likely that he published them with that end in view; but that does not alter the fact that the disclosures which he incidentally makes throw a fine, strong and instructive light on a peculiar and fascinating employment. [New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. For sale by Cooper.]

"Hypnotism."

The author of this work, James R. Cocke, M.D., while he admits, as a physician, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," holds that there is still more danger in being densely ignorant of phenomena which daily occur around us. Hypnotism is exciting widespread interest among scientists and laymen. It is freely discussed by the few, and it is the marvel of the many. The charlatan throws around it the veil of mystery: the novelist finds it a rich field of opportunity. It has played its part in the religious and political history of the world. Physicians of eminent attainments are using it for the cure of disease. Leading psychologists and physiologists in every civilized country of the world are studying its phenomena. Its existence as a fact is now generally admitted. Believing in its importance as a healing agent and a sociological factor, while recognizing its dangers, the author outlines its methods and uses in the light of his own experience.

Dr. Cocke frankly admits that hypnotism has its grave dangers, but believes some of them have been exaggerated in popular estimation. Personally, he doubts that the average individual in the hypnotic state could be made to commit crime by suggestion. He cites several instances in which subjects under influence could be induced to make attacks upon persons present with imaginary weapons, but when real instruments of destruction are put in their hands some sense of responsibility seems to supervene to arrest their actions. Whether persons can be hypnotized and remain so for an indefinite period is an open question, with the weight of evidence against it. In the case of persons prone to catelepsy, somnambulism or temporary aberration, hypnotism should be used with the utmost care. The common apprehension that it tends to weaken or paralyze the will of the subject when he is otherwise in a normal condition is not shared by the author.

The greatest danger from hypnotism, in Dr. Cocke's opinion, lies in the fact that owing to the mystery which surrounds it, it may, in the imaginative and enthusiastic, produce a disturbed condition of the mind akin to monomania. Certain stages of mental enfeeblement may be produced, not by hypnotism per se, but by the credulity which was a part of the subject's nature before he submitted to the process. There is a further danger of its use in disease that many persons may become so enamored of its charms as to neglect equally or more valuable means of cure. [Boston: The Arena Company. For sale at the bookstores.]

An Easter Offering.

"Lingua Gemmæ, a Cycle of Gems," is the title of an attractive gift book for Easter, compiled by Ada L. Sutton. As befits an Easter offering, the work is printed on heavy cream-laid paper and bound in attractive covers of white and gold. The contents include brief descriptions of 100 gems, with a signification and popular superstition attached to each, together with quotations and poems appropriate to the sentiments symbolized by the gem. Of course all the gems included in the cycle are not, strictly speaking, precious stones, but all are used in the manufacture of jewelry, and each possesses beauty and value. The poetic quotations are well selected from minor authors mainly, and therefore will possess the charm of novelty to readers who are weary of the everlasting quotations from more famous writers. Altogether the work is an attractive one and will make a dainty offering to accompany Easter congratulations. [New York: The Merriam Company. For sale at the bookstores.]

The Income Tax.

"A Treatise on the Federal Income Tax Under the Law of 1895," by Roger Foster and Everett V. Abbott, is a work that will be of timely service, not only to lawyers but to all citizens who are included within the scope of the tax. The work is much more than an annotated copy of the statute. It is a careful discussion of all points of the law upon which there is likely to be litigation or doubt, and contains an elaborate collection of authorities on each doubtful point. Part first is a treatise on the tax, giving a description of the steps to be taken by the officers of the law and the taxpayer, together with the constitutional objections to the law, and a chapter upon the remedies open to the taxpayer in case of an unjust assessment.

The second part contains a digest of all cases under the former income-tax laws, and all sections of those laws analogous to those in the present law, together with the former rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the important English cases, and some cases in State courts which throw light upon the subject.

The appendix contains so much of the Revised Statutes as bears upon the subject, and all the former Federal income-tax acts, together with the new treasury regulations and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which construes the act and upholds its constitutionality.

The forms prepared by the Treasury Department are also inserted in their appropriate places in the first part of the work. [Boston: the Boston Book Company.]

"The Wealth of Labor."

The title of this contribution to current economic discussion seems to indicate that it has chiefly in view the consideration of the labor problem. It turns out, however, to be primarily a study of international exchange, and may be considered from that point of view.

The author, Frank Loomis Palmer, is a protectionist in the sense that he believes in fostering domestic industries and foreign trade by the aid of economic legislation, but he has little faith in the efficacy of a tariff on imports to that end.

Mr. Palmer lays out his premises with much acumen and argues logically within the facts as he groups them. His defect is that of many writers on political economy. He depends too much on a priori reasoning to the neglect of facts of production and exchange. Yet his work in many respects is suggestive and valuable. [New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. For sale at the bookstores.]

Recent Fiction.

"Noémi," by S. Baring-Gould, is a story of Southern France in the dark days of the middle ages, when the struggles of the English and the French kings filled the land with war and the lawless military adventurers seized upon its strongholds to plunder, ravage and destroy at every caprice of their ferocious instincts. Against this background of anarchy the author has sketched a few strong characters who will illustrate the nature of the men of that time and the incidents that made up the ordinary life of the age. It is a stirring story of cruelty and oppression, true love, courage and ultimate victory for the right. While not so strong as some other books by the same writer, it has not a dull page in it and will be found interesting by all lovers of rousing romance. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by the Bancroft Company.]

"Dust and Laurels, a Study in the Nineteenth Century Womanhood," by Mary L. Penford, is, as the subtitle implies, a story delineating the character of English woman developed under conditions peculiar to this generation. The autnor warns the reader, in a preface to the American edition of the book that she does not intend her character to be a type of womanhood, but only a study in the womanhood of the day. The distinction will be obvious to every reader of the story. There are two heroines, neither of whom is by any means conventional, and while there are no incidents in their lives sufficient to make a story out of, the author has managed to make a record of their loves and flirtations sufficiently interesting to repay the reader. [New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by the Bancroft Company.]

The Value of Light.

A sunbeam is a small thing, yet it has a power to fade the carpets and curtains, to rot the blinds, and for this reason some folks carefully exclude the sunshine. What is the result? The family is always ailing, the young girls have a waxen, white skin and a weary, pinched expression of countenance. Their appetites fail, they fall into such a bad state of health that the doctor is called in. In olden days he would have shaken his head, perhaps, and friends would have whispered that dreaded word "decline." Nowadays he notes the pale gums and waxen skin and says "anæmia," prescribes iron and milk, fresh air and exercise and often a change. If he knows nothing about the darkened rooms, he will be puzzled as to why no permanent improvement manifests itself, and possibly the patient will seek other advice.—Popular Medical Monthly.

NEW TO-DAY.

MR. THOMAS W. WILLETS

Reno, Nevada, is the place where Mr. Thomas W. Willets now resides, and the citizens of Reno aver that Mr. Willets is an honorable man, and deserves commendation for his success in life. Like many other good men, Mr. Willets was unfortunate enough to become nervously prostrated, owing to his untiring application to business. He writes the following letter:

"HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis streets—GENTLEMEN: It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that the Hudson Medical Institute is a great medical institute, and that its physicians are distinguished and honorable men. I was, but a short time ago, a completely exhausted man. It seemed as if the cup of life had almost all run out, and I was in a state of nervous prostration and nerve death. I could not sit still five minutes together. My eyes were awfully dull and bleary. I was a complete wreck. Now I am well, now I am strong, now I can truthfully say you are great doctors.

(Signed) THOMAS W. WILLETS."

AT THE INSTITUTE.

What the Specialists Are Doing Daily to Restore Health and Strength to Sufferers.

It is an established rule of the Institute that no incurable diseases are taken. If an applicant is found to be suffering from true cancer or tubercular consumption he is frankly told that he cannot be cured, though much may be done to allay his sufferings, but as medical science has yet failed to discover any cure for these two dreadful maladies, all the physicians at the Institute say, freely and frankly, that it is beyond human power to remove these evils. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that there are many instances where mistakes have been made in diagnosing these diseases, so it is well for all sufferers to apply for help at the Institute.

All the following cases are curable:

Catarrh of the head, stomach or bladder; all bronchial diseases; all functional nervous diseases; St. Vitus' dance; hysteria; shaking palsy; epilepsy; all venereal diseases; all kinds of blood troubles; ulcers; wastes of vital forces; rheumatism; gout; eczema; all skin diseases, from whatever cause arising; psoriasis; all blood poisoning; varicocele; poison oak; lost or impaired manhood; spinal troubles; nervous exhaustion and prostration; incipient paresis; all kidney diseases; lumbago; sciatica; all bladder troubles; dyspepsia; indigestion; constipation; all visceral disorders, which are treated by the depurating department. Special instruments for bladder troubles.

There are a few of the special diseases in which exceptionally remarkable cures have been made by the specialists, and it may frankly be stated that a helping hand is extended to every patient.

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Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 12.

PICTURE HANGING.

Rules for Arranging Them in Galleries Do Not Apply in Houses.

People who go to a picture gallery have an idea that the same rules of arrangement should prevail at home. It is all wrong. Give a picture the best position as to light. They frequently have to be skyed in galleries, but they need never undergo this humiliating treatment in a drawing-room. The middle of a picture should be on a level with or a trifle above the eyes that look upon it. In a beautiful room great variety may be displayed in the disposition of the various pictures. Family pictures should not be on exhibition in those rooms of the house which are set apart for the occasions of ceremony. They may be appropriately used in bedrooms, or even in little studios or dens which people have to themselves.

Many of our walls are very trying to pictures, and it not infrequently happens that a really beautiful engraving or water-color loses its charm because of an ineffective and discordant background, says a writer in the Upholsterer. One may receive hints and suggestions as to the proper hanging of pictures by an occasional visit to studios and galleries, where frequently the tones of the walls are effectively treated so as to bring out the best points in the picture.

There are two or three points that are essential. Large, massive pictures can be put up against almost any wall. The huge frame will accentuate the background of the picture, but little pictures should never be put upon a wall that is covered with a striking design. If you have enough pictures to make a room interesting by their exhibition, by all means have a plain wall. It only adds confusion to have an elaborate wall overhung with a lot of pictures; over-dressing is always vulgar. Again, never gather your pictures together into a room and start out to make a design of their arrangement, hanging a big picture in the center and grouping a lot of others around it in pyramids and clusters. You will find that the best effect is ever obtained by an apparently unstudied arrangement.—Burlington Hawkeye.

California Claret.

If a pretty fair California claret can be marketed at the rate of from seven to ten or twelve cents per gallon, the retail price of it in this part of the country ought not to be much higher than that of French claret of like quality. Allowance must of course be made for the greater cost of transportation to New York from San Francisco than from Marseilles, and also for the greater cost of production in California than in France; but after these allowances have been made, there still remains a heavy margin of profit for the California wine syndicate. French competition in this market has been closer than ever during the past few years of extraordinary wine production in France, and the Californians have recently found it increasingly difficult to hold the field against the French. They ought to know how to gain and keep it without anybody's advice.—New York Sun.

The Name Is Everything.

The many tricks of trade that are practiced in these times are justified by a prominent soap manufacturer of this city as being positively necessary to influence a stupid public to buy what is for their benefit. The article in which he takes the most pride is a pure Castile soap, purer and better than that made in Castile. He stamped it as American Castile and was unable to sell any quantity. The people would not buy what little was taken by retail dealers. Under these circumstances the manufacturer changed the stamp on his soap to one abounding in Spanish words which meant the same thing. Since the change in stamp the sales have been remarkable and the soap is ever gaining in popularity.—Philadelphia Record.

Every tiny protuberance on a branch of coral represents a living animal, which grows from it like a plant.

EVERY ONE FAVORS THE BOULEVARD.

THE ENTERPRISE IS THE NATURAL ATTENDANT OF THE VALLEY ROAD.

AWAITING DEFINITE EFFORT.

IT IS URGED THAT IT WOULD DIRECTLY PAY IN DOLLARS ALONE.

The bay shore boulevard project gains momentum every hour. It is daily more strongly stamped with public and press approval in San Francisco, San Jose and every town between the two cities.

In San Jose at a meeting of the Board of Trade and elsewhere the plan has been enthusiastically indorsed. In all the pretty towns that jewel the main highway down the west line of the bay it is talked of enthusiastically. In the city every progressive citizen speaks of it in the strain that Nathan Dohrmann, president of the Merchants' Association, spoke of it yesterday. Not only are the many San Francisco people who live or own property down that way for it, but so is every one who takes pride in the city's progress.

So far, it remains a magnificent idea, but even as such it wakes people up, and the spirit that attends such things makes people more ready to clean their front yards. It must remain a magnificent idea merely until some definite effort is started by persons or organizations, and some definite plan that will meet general approval is set forth.

The enterprise promises to reach that stage soon, for there is a streak of life and progressiveness from the Golden Gate to the Garden City. Probably the new valley road stirred up that life and ambition. It has stirred up the life and ideas of the city generally. Through the region south of this city the people believe that the new road is going that way and that it will do great things for them. The boulevard is the natural complement of the new railroad and is regarded as the next most desirable blessing.

The residents of the towns below the city believe that with railroad competition, more and later trains and cheaper fares, an attractive highway would more than anything else help stimulate the population of their region with suburban and permanent residents, multiply visitors and increase properly values. The opportunity to drive in and out of the city over a magnificent boulevard would make much stronger the invitation to seek the delights of a suburban residence offered by convenient railway communication.

Two main motives actuate the people who are spontaneously expressing approval of the idea and readiness to help it through. One reason is the business one—that it would increase the value of every foot of property between San Francisco and San Jose, and greatly hasten the destiny of that incomparable stretch of foothills and plains which promises to some day rival in richness and beauty the banks of the Riviera. The other motive is found in the pride, esthetic taste and enterprise of the people interested.

The latter motive prompts many to urge that it should be more than an ordinary well-built highway, that it should be built for the future and made worthy of the region it threads. Therefore they want a boulevard in fact as well as name. They want it wide, skillfully macadamized and set with trees.

The San Mateo idea connects perfectly with San Francisco ideas that have been fruitlessly advanced in the past. All the residents of San Mateo County who have shown an active interest want the boulevard to leave the Mission road at about Baden, swing toward the ocean just south of the county line and then run to a connection with the park boulevard system, either by the new ocean boulevard or by the way of Ingleside, and, perhaps, the Almshouse. The idea of a boulevard south of the park to Ingleside, at least, and perhaps to the county line, has, independent of the county beyond, been at various times urged by Adolph Sutro and others interested in the region south of the park. Such a pleasure drive seems certain of realization seme day and the cost will increase with time.

Such a road would probably go for some distance through the Merced ranch, owned by the Spring Valley Water Company.

"That is a magnificent idea and one I heartily approve," said Charles Webb Howard yesterday. "It would increase the value of property at both ends and along every foot of the route. The Spring Valley company does not want to encourage settlement near its water supply, but we are with anything of that sort the public wants and we would freely give half the right of way through the Merced ranch."

Mayor Sutro favors the scheme without qualification, though he has formed no ideas as to how it could be carried out.

"I have been talking for ten years about such a project and especially south of the park," he said yesterday. "We have drives east and west, but none north and south. We ought to have a broad boulevard leading into San Mateo County, with sheltering trees on the side toward the ocean. I talked about it with Mayor Pond and urged it before his time. It is a splendid idea if it could be carried out. If the boulevard is built I would favor the city doing its share in whatever way it has the power to do. Perhaps it would be necessary to establish an assessment district."

The region between the center of the city and the point two or three miles south of the county line where the county road begins to afford pleasant driving and attractive surroundings presents the biggest and most expensive problem connected with the plan. For most of this distance south of the park a new road would be needed. Southward from Baden and Milbrae the highway is now fairly good.

The Mission and San Bruno roads are the only outlets to San Francisco by land, except the trains, and their difficulties and unloveliness make the city an isolated one, except for milk and vegetable wagons. Hog and dairy ranches, hills, ruts and rough places stretch for some miles beyond the connecting streets, paved with racking basalt blocks and cobble-stones, and no one is apt to endure the ordeal in a buggy for pleasure.

The boulevard planned would practically begin with Golden Gate avenue and afford a route full of pleasant variety. In fact, it would afford a long drive, rivaling in time any in the world. Leaving Golden Gate avenue there would be a brief stretch of park beauty, and then a gentle rise to an inspiring view of the boundless ocean. Speeding southward toward Ingleside and Lake Merced, hills near and far soon to be populated and dotted with attractive homes, would give interest to every turn, while the sound of the distant surf would faintly reach the ear. Lake Merced would greet the eye, nestling below the highway, and then, speeding on to the southeast, the dull hillsides would become interesting for the pretty mosaics the vegetable gardens in the region of Colma work into the landscape. Then the bay would spring into view to the left with its shining waters, glistening heaps of salt along the marshes and its lazy distant sails. Then Milbrae and the lack of the fresh and possibly chilly breezes that may blow from the ocean landward. At about Milbrae the airs always change to a delightful softness, and from there on the scene enjoyed by the speeding tourist would be of unceasing richness and beauty. To the westward the dull hills become the picturesque Santa Cruz Mountains, faintly displaying pines against the horizon, holding a faint blue haze and inviting all lovers of nature to come through the stretch of rolling green foothills to their wilder charms.

This stretch of plain, now of enchanting loveliness for its perfect climate, thousands of magnificent live oaks, fine estates, wealth of flowers, orchards and vineyards and its pretty towns, must grow more attractive every year and remain one of the chief show regions of this part of California.

Reaching San Jose there stretches away to the east the fine Alum Rock road and the costly and already famous highway up the mountain to the Lick Observatory, affording one of the most inspiring rides in the world.

There is thus offered, it is urged, an opportunity for a driveway of unparalleled interest, over every rod of which any citizen would be proud to take a visitor. Many declare that nowhere else could a visitor be given a more effective realization of what California is.

Members of the Burlingame Club have set forth the magnificent opportunity for coaching that such a boulevard would afford and the stimulus it would give to carriage driving. It would not, however, be alone or mainly for the rich who ride in chaises and red coaches. It would be as keenly and frequently enjoyed by people who could just afford a few hours in a buggy behind a horse that didn't mind trotting once in a while. In fact the dusty tramp who stopped in the shade would feel life worth living.

It is already suggested by many that a large portion of the expense would be borne by property-owners willing to aid the magnificent enterprise.

One of those who approved of the idea was Nathan Dohrmann, president of the Merchants' Association.

"Sometimes I rub my eyes to find if I am awake when I see the recent spirit of public enterprise," he said. "It seems like an epidemic, and a year ago, when our association started so simple a thing as cleaning the streets, the city seemed stagnant and we went to work against heavy odds.

"I would like to see the magnificent enterprise pushed through and so would every merchant in the city. If it can be done it would be a great improvement, but it seems to me that it would cost more money than could be raised without bonds. I would enthusiastically favor it, though. Many people would settle along its route and property values would rise greatly. I am sure the Merchants' Association would favor it and the Half Million Club might take hold of it. A general effort might carry it through. Every dollar of its cost would be returned many fold. Such a thing would create entirely new features in the life of the city. There would be coaching parties and drives to roadside inns, and many new opportunities for enjoyment.

"The fact is one would now be shaken to pieces reaching a pleasant drive from the city. For twenty years I have made frequent trips to the East and to Europe, and have come back realizing that where nature has done so much man has done nothing. The public seems to think there is no need for supplementing nature by building roads, except where business requires it. People who have not traveled abroad have no idea how much money is spent elsewhere in such improvements. In Germany and in England nearly every road is good enough to be considered a boulevard. Seven years ago I was a member of a club formed in Alameda, where I live, to do for Alameda on a small scale what such a thing as this would do for this side of the bay. We macadamized the streets, established good lighting and sewerage, and it became a model and attractive town. I believe that work increased property values from $5 to $10 a front foot, and the population has nearly trebled. That is an illustration incidentally pertinent to the boulevard enterprise."

BUILD THE BOULEVARD.

THE SAN JOSE HERALD ADVOCATES THE PROJECT.

The San Jose Herald, commenting on the proposed boulevard, says:

The building of a boulevard from San Francisco to San Jose, as the San Francisco CALL has suggested, would certainly be a great advantage not only to both cities, but to all the country between. The Herald is heartily in favor of every effort to improve and beautify both city and country, and such a thoroughfare for the fifty miles between San Francisco and San Jose would add immensely to the attractiveness of the whole route. And it is no mere experiment. Other cities have done the same thing to a greater or less extent. The famous Magnolia avenue at Riverside is one of the greatest attractions of the southern counties. Everybody goes to see and to admire it. And Chicago has already built a magnificent boulevard along the lake shore for more than twenty miles and it is proposed to extend it all the way to Milwaukee.

As a matter of fact the people of San Francisco and of San Jose, too, have been very slow to take advantage of the magnificent possibilities of the soil and climate all around them. With our glorious sunshine and our wealth of flowers we ought to have the finest highways on the continent, not only as mere highways, but as the expression of the artistic genius of the people. Ten years ago the Herald advocated the building of a boulevard from the center of the city along San Carlos street and Stevens Creek road to the western foothills and many of the owners of the property along the route were in favor of it. Some, however, refused to give the land that was necessary to widen the street and the road and objected to the expense in other ways and nothing came of it. At the same time we are confident that it would add greatly to the value of every foot of land from the Normal School square to Blackberry farm if a street a hundred feet wide and ornamented with the best kind of shade trees should be constructed.

The value of a strip of forty feet taken from one side of the street would be more than made up in most instances by the additional value given to the land that remained. Besides, the owners of the property on the other side of the street could well afford to bear their full share of the expenses of the whole improvement, including the cost of the land which was taken. Just think of a street 100 feet wide from Tenth street through the center of the city, and all through to the western foothills. Within five years after it was opened San Carlos street would be the busiest street in San Jose. The whole of the vast traffic of the western side of the valley would naturally follow its course and bring business to the stores in the center of the city, especially if good business blocks lined the street on both sides, as would naturally be the case.

By all means, therefore, build boulevards, not only between San Jose and San Francisco, but on all the principal streets of the city and its suburbs, and the principal highways of the country. Such boulevards lined with fine shade trees and flanked with beautiful homes, with their flower gardens and other adornments, would make Santa Clara County the most attractive part of the State, as well as the most productive. We have been far too careless in these matters—far too slow in making the most of our advantages. Nature has lavished upon us all her treasures and we have not taken the trouble to use them.

There are symptoms of an awakening of public spirit, however, in this matter as in others, and we may therefore hope at no distant day to see some of the improvements which the Herald has from time to time suggested in all the glory of reality.

An African Chiefs Umbrella.

Visitors to the Nelson Bazaar and Exhibition yesterday had an opportunity of examining "Alumma's Umbrella," which was the center of much attraction. It is a gigantic sunshade, the nine sections of which are made of silk, each of a different color, and is trimmed with two rows of rich gold lace. The whole is mounted on a staff of solid silver nine feet long. This gorgeous trophy was the principal personal property of Alumma, a West African chief, and was captured by British bluejackets in the autumn of last year at Brohomie, the stronghold of Nana, Alumma's son. It reached the Admiralty a few days ago, havingbeen sent home for preservation as a momento of the capture of the slave raider's headquarters.—London Telegraph.

SHOT DOWN BY MASKED MEN.

CORNELIUS STAGG OF THE INGLESIDE MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

THE CRIME OF TWO THIEVES.

BELIEVED TO BE THE MEN WHO RECENTLY ROBBED HAGGERTY'S RESORT.

Cornelius Stagg, the well-known sporting man, and proprietor of the resort known as the Ingleside, was murdered last night at his home by a masked robber. The murderer and his accomplice escaped without leaving many traces behind them.

It is believed by some that the two robbers are the same ones who recently held up Haggerty in his saloon near the Cliff House. They were of about the same appearance, dressed the same and carried on their work in about the same manner.

The scene of the tragedy, the Ingleside, is a road house in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and is a popular resort for persons out for a drive or a good time. At 9:40 o'clock last evening two masked men, dressed in long dusters, entered the barroom of the Ingleside by a rear door that is seldom used. They entered the room with their revolvers drawn and covered the four men who were in the room. The men were: Charles Owttrim, the assistant manager; Michael Barry, Howard Jones and Max Pannier.

As the robbers entered, they paused for a moment. The shorter of the two kept the men covered after saying: "Don't move, boys, don't move." The taller of the two men left the barroom, and entered an adjoining sitting-room, in which were Cornelius Stagg, the proprietor, and Robert Lee, a colored man. Lee was sitting near the door, reading a paper. Stagg was in a corner of the room, near a fireplace. He was also reading a paper. The robber pulled the door open and passed by Lee. He came behind Stagg, watching Lee closely.

He said to Stagg, "Get up and go to the bar." Stagg did not seem to realize the situation. He said, "What will I do that for?" The man repeated his former order. Stagg said: "I'll do nothing of the kind. Is this a bluff game?" The robber hit Stagg in the face with his revolver. Stagg cried out, "Lee, Lee, I never did anything to you."

Stagg's reference was to a neighbor by the name of Lee, whom Stagg must have thought was the man, but the people at the house believe he spoke without thinking. As the robber raised his revolver to hit Stagg the second time Lee, the colored man, bolted out of the door and fled to the yard through the rear of the house.

As he passed out of the door he heard two shots fired, one of which he believed was intended for him. The second bullet hit Stagg in the left temple, and passing through his head made its exit behind the right ear. Staggs' death was instantaneous.

When the two shots were heard in the barroom the robber then became nervous, probably fearing his comrade had been shot. He stepped to the door, still keeping the men in the barroom covered.

The murderer came out of the sitting-room immediately. He addressed his partner, saying, "Did that man (meaning the colored man) come out of here?" "No." replied the other robber. The murderer then quickly put his revolver against the breast of Owttrim, and compelled him to give up what money there was in the bar drawer. There was only $4 in it. When the two men got the money they backed out of the rear door, by which they had entered, cautiously covering the men in the room, until they got out of the door. They then ran out. Nothing was afterward heard of them. No team was heard to drive away, and it was too dark last night to attempt to follow their tracks, if they left any.

Barry ran out of the front door of the saloon with a revolver, but could see nothing of the men. Owttrim went to the room in which the shooting took place. He found Stagg lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He had dropped dead in his tracks.

The news of the murder was telephoned in to the police, and Sergeants Reynolds and Burke, with a posse, went to the scene immediately. Captain Douglass, who has known Stagg for thirty-five years, went to the Ingleside shortly afterward and an investigation was commenced.

The bullet which passed through Stagg's head could not be found, though a careful search was not made for it. The second bullet struck a dining-table, glanced, hit a sugar-bowl and a glass, breaking both. The bullet was shattered.

The main part struck the wall and was found on the floor. Splintered pieces were found on the table. Dr. McLaughlin, who was present, inclines to the belief that the bullet found was the one which passed through Stagg's head. In this case no trace of the second bullet was found up to 2 A. M.

The robbers were both tall men. One was about 6 feet in height and the other about 2 inches shorter. The tall man, the murderer, was rather thin, had light hair, square faced. The men about the house say his bearing was quite genteel.

The shorter man was square shouldered, with black eyebrows—if they were not painted. The two men wore white masks, which completely covered their faces, and the long, light-gray dusters covered their entire bodies to the feet, thus disguising them completely. Both men wore shoes of good make.

The men went about their work as if they were experienced, cool-headed robbers, the tall man being especially endowed with nerve. They had evidently become well acquainted with the ways of the house and probably studied the actions of the inmates through well-lighted windows. Stagg could have been seen in his room and the job had evidently been carefully planned.

The bullet which caused the death of Stagg hit him in the left temple, one inch to the left of the left eye, and ranging through the head went out one inch above and behind the right ear, with a slight upward course.

Stagg's body presented a bloody sight. Streams of blood had run all over his face and clotted, while there was a pool containing about a pint of blood by the side of his head, as it flowed freely from the two wounds.

Cornelius Stagg was a native of New York, 68 years of age. He was one of the best-known men in this city among the sporting fraternity. In fact, he is well known all over the State, as he has catered for years to the public who visit road houses. He was about the first man to open a road house on the old Mission road. For many years he kept the Oceanside House, but ten years ago he opened the Ingleside, and he ran it ever since.

Stagg is a married man, but he and his wife separated some years ago. He leaves no children. His only known relatives in this city is a cousin and her son, Mrs. Josephine Oldis and Frank Oldis. Stagg was a man of a great deal of nerve and pluck, and met his death by either not realizing what the robber meant or by his dogged stubbornness in refusing to go the barroom.

It was the evident intention of the robbers to get all the men into the barroom, take their money and valuables from them, rob the till and depart. As it resulted, they committed a murder for a gain of but $4 and one of the noted almost pioneer bonifaces of this city lost his life.

The Morgue wagon containing the body arrived at the Morgue at 2 o'clock this morning. Although the hour was late there was quite a large crowd gathered of those who heard of the news of the murder, it having been telephoned in.

JAMES GILLERAN IS SUED.

THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS IN ARREARS FOR HIS RENT.

HIS LANDLORD WOULD NOT GIVE HIM TIME AND TOOK HASTY ACTION.

James Gilleran, the ex-Superintendent of Streets and proprietor of the Windsor Hotel at Fifth and Market streets, was sued yesterday for $1700, the amount of two months' rent on his hotel.

The landlord is Desire Tricot, a wealthy young Frenchman, who is now engaged in gold-mining at Grass Valley. He was accustomed to receive his rent from Gilleran

James Gilleran.
[*Reproduced from a photograph.*]

punctually on the day it came due. But on the first of this month there was neither rent nor an explanation. Tricot's agent informed his tenant by letter that unless the rent was paid at once suit would be entered for February's rent and also for March in advance. And he was true to his word, as on Friday last legal papers were served on Gilleran notifying him of the suit.

"This was wholly unexpected," he said last night. "It surprised me greatly. I had been prompt for eight years in paying my rent, though the house was rnn down as low as it could go when I took hold of it. I was away for some days watching a ship's carpenter named Johnson who owed me a large bill for board and was about to sail on a whaler. While hunting for him a letter came from the agent, which was laid aside by Mrs. Gilleran. When I opened this letter the harm had been done, the lawsuit had been started. I was short in money for the time being and have to carry a great many for longer than one or two months. Naturally I expected the landlord would accord the same courtesy to me.

"My total indebtedness does not exceed $5000, and there is over twice that amount owing me in good accounts, which, however, cannot be collected promply on the 1st of the month. The times have been hard on me as well as on others for the last two years and it has been hard to make money, while expenses remained the same as before. I have property enough if it is necessary to get cash to pay my bills, which I can do. In fact I owe only one month's rent, but now that the landlord has sued my attorney tells me to let him do the worrying."

The Mere Money Getter.

There is not in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune, and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundrel of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter. Such a man is only the more dangerous if he occasionolly does some deed like founding a college or endowing a church, which makes those good people who are also foolish forget his real iniquity.

These men are equally careless of the workingmen, whom they oppress, and of the state, whose existence they imperil. There are not very many of them, but there is a very great number of men who approach more or less closely to the type, and just in so far as they do approach they are curses to the country. The man who is content to let politics go from bad to worse, jesting at the corruption of politicians; the man who is content to see the maladministration of justice without an immediate and resolute effort to reform it, is shirking his duty and is preparing the way for infinite woe in the future.

Hard, brutal indifference to the right, and an equally brutal shortsightedness as to the inevitable results of corruption and injustice, are baleful beyond measure; and yet they are characteristic of a great many Americans who consider themselves perfectly respectable and who are considered thriving, prosperous men by their easy-going fellow-citizens.—Theodore Roosevelt in the Forum.

A cow, three years old and weighing 180 pounds, visited Carrollton lately. She is valued at $1000 as a freak. If she were 180 years old and weighed three pounds she would be worth more.

The sea has no herbivorous inhabitants. Its population live on each other, and the whole of this immense expanse of water is one great slaughter-house, where the strong forever prey upon the weak.

Great Plate Sale.
FIVE CENTS EACH FOR PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES.
They won't last long at this price.
GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES.
Other lines of Crockery equally as cheap.

THE VALLEY ROAD IS NOT BLOCKED.

TWO OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS WERE GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED.

ARE IN FAVOR OF THE ROAD.

STATE CONTROL OF THE TERMINAL SATISFACTORY TO THE MANAGERS.

The alleged opposition of Harbor Commissioners Chadbourne and Cole to the progress of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, published in an evening paper yesterday, is utterly without foundation in fact. It was said pointblank that the two Commissioners named would oppose the leasing of any part of the water front and wharfage privileges, and these gentlemen were represented as being out and out obstructionists and blockaders in the way of progress.

"I have been misquoted and misrepresented," said Mr. Chadbourne, in an interview at his residence, 1106 Bust street, last night. "The purported interview did not take place at all as published in the evening paper alluded to. No one knows better than I do the necessity for a competing road, and no one is more strongly and enthusiastically in favor of it. When it comes to the actual point of action for leasing the ground desired by the valley road, as provided for in the recently enacted law, nobody will be more liberal than I, so far as my power extends. I have been incorrectly quoted, that is all. For what purpose I cannot tell.

"I take this position in the matter. So long as there is a water front it must be controlled by the State. That is what the Harbor Commission is for. If the valley road wants terminal facilities it will no doubt secure them, but wharves, depots and warehouses should be built, owned and controlled by the State in all cases. But that would in no way blockade the new railroad so far as I can see. However, the people will be amply protected, because, as I understand it, the Governor and the Mayor of San Francisco are members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. But all this talk and discussion of the subject is premature. I have not as yet been officially notified of the passage of any law bearing on the subject in question. Governor Budd will be here within the next few days, and after we have consulted with him we shall be able to talk intelligently on the subject. And right here I wish to reiterate that I am heartily in favor of the valley road and everything that will promote its progress and success."

The other commissioners are of the same mind in the matter as Mr. Chadbourne. There is not the slighest disposition on their part to impede the progress of the enterprise in any way. In fact, they have expressed themselves as being desirous of doing all in their power under the law to aid the competing road.

John D. Spreckels, in an interview on the subject last night, said:

"The position taken by the Harbor Commissioners that the State should control the water front is perfectly correct and entirely satisfactory to the managers of the valley railroad. If the State will build the necessary wharves, depot and warehouses, we shall be only too glad to pay satisfactory rent therefor. The valley road does not ask something for nothing. It is willing to pay as much as any other concern would pay to the State. The main point is to secure the necessary terminal facilities on the water front, and I have no fears that we will be shut out by the Harbor Commissioners or anybody else."

TO REPRESENT CALIFORNIA.

DELEGATES TO THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

H. J. MCCOY AND J. L. SPEARS WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

What will be the largest international conference ever held by the Young Men's Christian Association will assemble at Springfield, Mass., on May 8. This conference is held every two years and is attended by representatives of the various associations throughout North America and foreign continents as well.

It is expected that over 2000 delegates will be present and an especially interesting feature will be the large number of representatives from foreign countries. Nearly every country where the organization is established will send one or more delegates.

The programme will consist of the customary papers and discussions on all the vorious lines of work pursued by the association, but particular attention will be paid to the foreign and railroad work. It is within only the last few years that these branches have become such an important part of the regular work.

At the close of the international conference the secretaries of the association will hold their international conference at Hartford, Conn. None but secretaries actively engaged in the association work will be admitted. There will probably be 1500 delegates present, and the various papers and discussions will naturally bear more directly on the duties of these officials, although the general progress of the association will also be considered.

California will be well represented in both conventions, as fully twenty delegates are to attend the sessions. San Francisco will send about six and two have already been selected, H. J. McCoy, secretary of the local association, and J. L. Spears, secretary of the general State work.

Both of these gentlemen will take part in the various exercises. Mr. McCoy will respond to the addresses of welcome at the international conference, an honor given to California this year. He will also preside two days at the secretaries' conference. Mr. Spears is to read several papers before this body, the topics not having been announced as yet.

The remaining delegates will be selected next month.

The various delegates, together with their friends, will go East by special excursion, leaving this city May 2, and Los Angeles May 1.

H. J. M'COY AND J. S. SPEAR, CALIFORNIA'S DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
[*From photographs.*]

A TEAMSTER IN TROUBLE.

He Had a Dispute With a Watchmaker About Money.

There was a lively time for a short while last night in the jewelry store of Charles Ruppel, on California street. The cause of it was a dispute between Ruppel and a teamster, J. C. Fredericks by name.

It appears that Fredericks had left two watches with Ruppel to be repaired and called to get them last evening. Ruppel refused to give them up unless $2 50 in addition to the $6, which had already been paid, was handed over. Hot words led to blows, and Ruppel was struck over the right eye, he says, with the butt end of a pistol in the hands of Fredericks. The latter says he only used his fist, but when he was searched at the City Prison after being arrested a pistol was found on his person.

A charge of assault with a deadly weapon and also one of battery were placed against him. Fredericks had a permit to carry the pistol, as in his business as teamster he has to often carry money on his trucks for various banks.

In Ireland lacemaking employs 12,000 girls.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES FOR 1895.

This week we will open our new importation of FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES. The assortment is the largest and most complete ever shown by us and will be offered at

Remarkably Low Prices!

BLACK FRENCH CREPONS FOR 1895.

We will also display this week 7 cases BLACK FRENCH CREPONS, in an immense variety of styles, prices ranging from $1.00 to $4.00 per yard.

NOTE.--The above goods are now on exhibition in our show-windows and on sale in our store.

O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.
INCORPORATED 1892.
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

MONDAY MORNING

Begins the last week of our Great Surplus Stock Sale, at which you can get a beautiful French China Dinner-set and game sets, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers and handsomely decorated Plates at HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WE ALSO SELL

Marble Statuary, Bohemian Cut Glass, Table Glassware, Punch Glasses, Asparagus Sets, Oyster Plates, Bisque Figures and Ornaments at HALF PRICE.

IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY SO CHEAPLY

NATHAN, DOHRMANN & CO.
122-132 Sutter Street.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

MRS. H. W. HAND OF GOLD HILL,

Nevada, had been suffering a long time. The physicians concluded she must come here and be operated on. She went to the "California Woman's Hospital." She was examined by Dr. McMonagle (then resident physician) and Dr. de Vecchi. Then a consultation was held and it was decided that womb and ovaries must be removed to prolong her life and recommended immediate operation, for which the charge would be $1000. She sent for her husband. He saw the physicians and was told the same. He took her to Dr. Cook in February, 1892. In four months' time she was cured and since gave birth to a child. She is now in excellent health, living at Gold Hill, Nev.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4.
DR. A. S. COOK AND MRS. DR. COOK,
Cancer, Tumor, Eczema and Female Diseases Specialties.
OFFICE, 231 POST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
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POSTERS
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STERETT PRINTING CO.,
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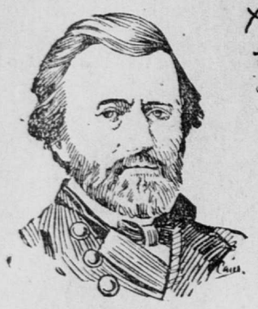
Weekly Call, $1.50 per Year

BEFORE GRANT WON HIS STARS

A DRAMATIC CHAPTER IN THE HERO'S LIFE NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED



We know with a good deal of detail the story of Grant's successes from the time of Belmont to the day when he delivered over the White House to his successor. But the part of his career which was uneventfully contained in the few months prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and a few weeks after, or until he received his colonelcy, is so little known that all that can be said of it by almost every one is that it was a period of trial, of hard luck and at times almost of despair. It is possible, however, now to give something of detailed narrative of that time, because one who was near Grant at Galena, who saw him in the tanner's store many times, who went with him to the meeting called by the citizens of Galena in answer to Lincoln's proclamation, who had him as a companion from Galena to the Illinois capital, and his roommate while Grant was there desperately struggling to gain an entrance into the service, is now living and can recall those times with vividness. He is General Augustus L. Chetlain, now living in Chicago, known to every member of the Loyal Legion of the United States not only as a fighter who knew no fear, although in many battles, but as the man who was the intimate of Grant in the days when he had few intimates. General Chetlain's ability to speak with truth of Grant in those early times is maintained by Colonel Fred D. Grant, who said in answer to a question: "Oh, yes, I know General Chetlain very well, and he was the intimate and trusted friend of my father in the early days of the war."

It is from General Chetlain in the main that this narrative has been obtained, although his precise language is not followed, and some of the incidents narrated were collected from other sources of information.

Captain Grant went to Galena to serve his father as a clerk in the leather-store and tannery of J. D. Grant & Co. He gladly accepted such employment a year or two before the outbreak of the war. He received at first $40 a month, and his pay was afterward raised to $75. He hired a little cottage, still standing, and paid $12 a month rent, leaving a sum upon which he could support his family only by scrimping and the hardest sort of economy.

Upon stormy days or times when customers were few and idle moments plenty the young men used to go into the tanner's store and there they often found young Captain Grant seated upon the counter sometimes with an old gray coat that cost $5 on his shoulders, a very rusty felt hat upon his head and a short pipe in his mouth. He was known also as a clerk who had no special fondness for the counter or for hides, but who would rather sit and chat than sell goods or take in money.

When Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers was published Grant presided at a meeting in Galena and was the most important man in the enlistment of a company of volunteers there. It was the general desire to make him captain of the company, but this he declined, and Mr. Chetlain was chosen captain instead. In conversation with Captain Chetlain, just after the company was organized, Captain Grant said: "I don't want to overestimate my abilities, and I don't think I do when I say that I feel that my education at West Point and my service in the army have qualified me to take the colonelcy of a regiment. I feel pretty sure that I could command a regiment creditably enough, and I suppose that I have a share of military pride which causes me to feel justified in asking the Governor to give me a regiment and I'm going to do it."

On the day that the Galena company was to depart for the State capital patriotic enthusiasm was most gloriously stirred in that town. The company, in its new uniform, paraded the principal streets and then turned toward the railway station. As it was passing the leather-store of J. D. Grant & Co. Captain Chetlain saw standing in the doorway a short, slender young man with a rusty $5 overcoat concealing his well-worn and coarse suit of clothes. Upon his head was the familiar and faded soft felt hat, in his mouth was a short pipe, from which at frequent interval great puffs of smoke were fiercely blown. The captain's eye fell upon an old-fashioned traveling-bag made of carpet, one of those which justified the early name of carpet-bag, a well-known and ancient relic of domestic service, and this the man who stood in the doorway of J. D. Grant's leather-shop was carrying. Captain Chetlain nodded and received in reply a recognition which was a half military salute and half friendly sign. When the company passed the young man stepped from the doorway, fell in behind and marched at the rear of the company, bearing his faded carpet-bag and still smoking his pipe.

Captain Grant carried with him to Springfield nothing excepting the change of linen which was contained in an old carpet-bag, and a letter of introduction to Governor Yates, written by E. D. Washburn, then a member of Congress from the Galena district. The capital was in turmoil. Gayly uniformed volunteer officers were proud to display their buttons and their activity.

Two or three days after the Galena company reached Springfield Captain Chetlain had some business which called him to the Capitol. As he walked down the corridor he saw a man sitting on a bench smoking a pipe and looking almost the picture of despair. The gayly dressed young soldiers brushed by, some of them turning for an instant to glance at this man who seemed almost like an outcast, so strong was the contrast between his appearance and theirs. Captain Chetlain recognized him, although he had not seen him for a day or two, and going up to him said, "Why, captain, what are you doing here?"

"Well, I am trying to get my letter of introduction to Governor Yates, and I have been waiting so long that I don't know as it will be of any use. However, I am going to stay here until the building closes."

Captain Chetlain saw that Grant was a little despondent and suggested to him that the Governor was very busy, but that he would soner or later be sure to receive any one who bore a letter from Congressman Washburn. Two or three hours later Captain Grant was able to find some one who condescended to take the letter of introduction from Mr. Washburn to the Governor, and after a while this messenger returned saying that the Governor would see Captain Grant as soon as he had leisure. The Governor must have been very busy, for leisure did not come until another hour or two had passed. Grant went into the Governor's room with what seemed to be almost a timid manner, and the Governor, casting a quick glance at him and perceiving that he was coarsely dressed and also shy, clearly made up his mind that he would make the interview a short one. So he said, "Ah, you are Captain Grant? What can I do for you?"

"Well, Governor, I have come to see if I can be of any service to you, and I hope that by and by you will be able to give me a commission." He added that he was willing to do anything that would help the Governor in those trying times, and then very briefly alluded to his experience as an officer in the regular army.

When he had finished Governor Yates said: "Well, I don't know that there is anything you can do. You might stay around for a day or two, or perhaps the adjutant-general may have something that he can give you to do. Supposing you see him."

Upon him the adjutant-general also put the critical eye, and seemed like all the others to be disposed to measure this unassuming man by his clothes rather than by his record and his intelligence. He, too, said to Captain Grant: "Well, I don't know as there is anything you can do to help us. We are pretty well organized. Hold on, you must know how to rule blanks for the making out of such reports as we make up; you certainly learned how to do that when you were in the army."

"Oh, yes," replied Captain Grant, "I know how those blanks should be ruled."

"Well you see," continued the adjutant-general, "we are rather short of these blanks. The department at Washington cannot forward us the printed blanks as fast as we need them because the demand is very great. I guess I'll set you to work ruling blanks. You may come around tomorrow."

The next day Captain Grant called at the adjutant-general's office and paper, ink and pen with ruler were given to him. But he was not permitted to have a desk in the great room where the subordinates of the adjutant-general's office worked. In that room were handsome desks, convenient furniture, comfortable carpet, and in fact it was a well-appointed office. Just outside of it was a little anteroom. The floor was bare. Its furniture was a plain table and a hard-bottomed chair. There they put Captain Grant and set him to work ruling blanks, and thus in that almost menial work of ruling blanks he who was a few years later to rule the nation began his formal service in the war. A day or two later Captain Chetlain had occasion to go to the adjutant-general's office, and to get there he must needs pass as every one did through the little anteroom. He saw what he thought was a familiar figure.

"What are you doing, captain?" said Chetlain.

"Oh, I'm ruling blanks and some other work upon minor reports such as any clerk can do. I can't do it any longer. There's no place for me here, no chance, and I'm going back to Galena."

"No, I would not do that, captain," cried Chetlain, "be patient. Everything is in turmoil here. Even if you give up this work don't go back to Galena. I am sure some chance will come for you very soon."

Saying nothing, Grant turned back to his work. That evening he met Captain Chetlain and told him that he had decided to remain in Springfield a little while longer, but that he had got to practice the strictest economy in order to support himself. Then he made a suggestion. Said he: "I can't live at the hotel any longer; it costs too much. But I have found a room right across the street. It is of good size and has a double bed in it. The price is $3 a week. Now, if you will come and share the room, it will cost us only $1 50 a week apiece and we can get our meals where we can find them."

Captain Chetlain agreed to this proposition, and that evening he became Captain Grant's roommate, and remained with him until the company was mustered into the service and joined its regiment. Captain Grant must have lived very plainly at that time. He did not complain, but there is some reason to believe that he now and then skipped a meal, and when he did eat he bought the plainest food. He went to the State capitol every day and returned every evening more and more despondent. Twice he decided to go to Galena. Once he determined to go by the next train, and it was only after the most urgent pleading of Chetlain that he changed his mind and decided to remain a few days longer.

At last one day he came to Captain Chetlain in camp and said to him: "They have asked me to go down to Mattoon and look after a regiment which is going into camp there," and then he also confessed that his money had so completely given out that he would be unable to take the trip unless some friend would advance him no more than $15. That little sum was found and Grant went down to Mattoon and spent a day or two with the new regiment, giving its officers such advantage as his own experience enabled him to do. He returned to Springfield and again there was a time of delay. But after a little, owing to some disappointment or inefficiency somewhere, it was found necessary to send some one competent to do the work to Mattoon again to muster that regiment in and Captain Grant was sent upon that service. He came back from Mattoon feeling somewhat encouraged, but found that his service had entitled him to no recognition.

Thinking that there might be an opportunity in St. Louis he went there, and although he met one or two old army comrades, and even rode with them when they set out to disperse a hostile demonstration, nevertheless he found no encouragement that Missouri would accept his services. Returning to Springfield, and again almost determined to go to his home, he happened to think of McClellan, who was then in Cincinnati preparing to leave for the front. He knew McClellan slightly and was certain that McClellan knew of him. But in Cincinnati he faced the same indifference and bad luck. McClellan had just gone to Washington, but his brilliantly uniformed staff were in and about the hotel and there was no offer of comradeship when Captain Grant timidly introduced himself to two or three of them. There was nothing to do but to return to Springfield, and on his way thither he stopped over for a day in Indianapolis, thinking that perhaps his services might be accepted by Governor Morton. A few hours there showed him plainly that the political colonels and political influences were quite as strong in Indiana as they were in Illinois. Then his mind was made up. He went to Springfield, bade Captain Chetlain good-by, and then returned a despondent man to his home in Galena believing that for the time at least there was no chance for an obscure military man, since the politicians were making the offices for the regiments and brigades.

The opportunity came more quickly than he expected. He had sown good seed at Mattoon. The ability, energy and thorough understanding of himself and his duties which he displayed when mustering in the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers made a deep impression upon some of the officers and many of the men. For some reason the first appointed colonel of that regiment resigned, and at that time the officers of a regiment had the privilege of designating by vote their wishes as to the colonelcy. These officers met, and among them was a Captain Patterson, who afterward was an able judge in one of the Illinois districts. During the discussion Captain Patterson suggested that they vote for the election of that Captain Grant who had mustered the regiment in, and the idea was received with instant favor. A vote was taken and the proposition was carried, and a petition setting forth these facts was sent to Governor Yates.

A few days later Captain Grant, sitting in his father's leather-store, received a telegram from Governor Yates asking him if he would accept an appointment as colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment. Accept the appointment! Would an eagle fly if it had the chance? Grant telegraphed back instantly that he would gladly command the regiment, and as soon as possible went again to Springfield. He received his commission and joined the regiment, and the firm impulse of his discipline was immediately made apparent. Yet Grant was not freed from humiliation. He had been unable to procure any better clothes than those which he wore when he first went to Springfield, and while those served him well enough, having upon the shoulders of his coat the straps, which were the only indications of his authority when he was drilling the regiment, yet, of course, he could not appear upon dress parade unless in full uniform, and he did not possess the money to buy a uniform, a sword or a horse. Therefore, for more than two weeks he left to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander the duty of appearing upon dress parade, no man in that regiment then knowing that the only reason why he himself did not take command was because his clothing would not permit him to do so.

In that emergency Colonel Grant wrote his father and asked for the loan of $400, the money to be used in buying uniform, sword and horse. Colonel Grant's father did not see his way clear to advance him this money, but "Ulyss," as he was always known in the store, had a good friend in the junior partner of the house, Mr. Collins. He knew of this request for a loan, and he procured the money at the bank and sent it to Colonel Grant, not even indicating at the time that it was sent by the junior partner and not by the father. In the inclosure containing the draft for $400 was a promissory note, put in out of motives of delicacy, so that Colonel Grant would feel that he had borrowed the money, whereas Mr. Collins looked upon that sum as a contribution to the cause of the Union. With a part of the money Colonel Grant bought the famous yellow horse which became afterward known as "Old Clayback," and as soon as he could have the uniform made he appeared upon dress parade.

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General J. A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff. *General Grant.* *Colonel Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

AT GRANT'S CITY POINT HEADQUARTERS EARLY IN 1865.

HABITS OF POLAR BEARS.

They Seem to Thoroughly Enjoy Their Life in the London Zoo.

Appropriately to the recent mortal illness of the large polar bear in the London Zoological Garden a writer in the London Spectator remarks upon the mistake we made in supposing that the denizens of the frozen north necessarily suffer unduly in warmer climates; that "in all stories of arctic travel the extreme of cold appeals so strongly to the imagination that the heat of the nightless summer, in which the Eskimos strip themselves naked in their snowhouses, is often forgotten. The good health and long life of the polar bears in this country (England) is less surprising than at first appears when this extraordinary range of arctic temperature is remembered. Moreover, the white bears are absolutely indifferent to fog and wet. Creatures that live and thrive on islands like Nova Zembla, where half their life is spent in fog and darkness, are little troubled by the London fog and damp of Regents Park. * * * They will plunge and roll in the bath with as much pleasure in pouring rain or when the tank is full of clinking ice as on a hot summer day, and the only weather which seems to cause them discomfort is a hot August afternoon, when they pant and loll out their tongues like Newfoundland dogs." The size of these bears approaches that of the ox or the elephant, rather than that of the true carnivora. In some respects the bear's powers of movement exceed those of cats. They "can maintain a gallop at a pace equal to that of a fast horse, leap wide gulfs with ease, swim fast enough to catch a salmon, and dive like a seal or an otter. They heartily enjoy their play, but are dangerous animals. No creatures are more carefully kept at arm's length by their keepers. Men who will rub their hands over a lion's face and eyes or pat the neck of a tiger, shift a bison bull across its stall like a bullock, or handle a python like a length of rope, would think it rash to put hand or limb within reach of these bears. * * * The fierceness of the polar bear is probably due to his enforced carnivorous diet. Every other bear is largely a fruit, vegetable and insect feeder, but in the frozen north the polar bear lives of necessity on fish, carrion, seals, walruses and birds.—Popular Science Monthly.

Physique in the East and West.

The Western man of the United States is generally superior to the Eastern man in height. This is attributed to the former's enjoyment of freer air and a greater abundance of food at the time the West was first opened. It has also been suggested that this is due to the fact that only the best physical specimens dared to penetrate the wild plains in the time of the pioneers. In many of our States high in the scale of human stature the greatness of frame is said to be due to the lime belts running noticeably in their regions. Lime, of course, is absorbed in the system from water, and also from vegetation, which partakes of the mineral products in the soil where it is planted. In the "hard-water region" of Vermont the native men are abnormally tall.—Boston Transcript.

The staff of the English railroads is mostly made up of men who entered the service as lads and worked their way up.

ANARCHISTS, COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS

A STUDY IN INSECT ECONOMY.

Just outside my study window an anarchist has taken up his abode. He has builded him a house and is at this present moment engaged in securing his midday meal.

Ordinarily I should wheel around on my swivel chair and with a poke of my pen-handle should interfere with this dinner-getting process, for I have small sympathy with anarchists and would willingly aid in selecting this particular variety from off the earth. Just now, however, I desire to study this fellow, so I shall not interpose to play Providence to the giddy, stupid fly that has entangled itself in the spider's web and will soon pay the penalty of its folly.

For my anarchist is none other than a huge, sprawling, pot-bellied, black spider—as unpleasant to contemplate as any Herr Most among them.

There the creature sits, squat, dusky, repellant, an ugly object to look upon, but interesting to me, just now, because of the train of ideas he has started.

The spider is the very spirit and essence of anarchism. In his manner of life and his habits he is the concentration of that Individualism which anarchy seeks to establish. He is so thoroughly an individual that even the naturalist never talks of spiders. It is always the spider. Even the species to which the creature belongs stands alone in the scale of being. It is customary to speak of the spider as an insect, but he is not a true insect. Neither does he belong to any one of the higher animal orders. He is a little below them, just as he is a little above the insects. He undergoes no metamorphosis as do the insects. He is not a vertebrate. He has his skeleton on the outside, like all of the creatures whom we call articulates, and yet he has a nervous organism more sensitive than the most exquisitely endowed of the vertebrates.

In the earlier days when the world was young, the spider was like most creatures, gregarious. Even now, in very richly fruitful tropical countries, there are still some slightly gregarious spiders. These will even, in moments of peril, join forces for mutual protection, but it must be some great danger that drives them to do this.

They have never learned the first principles of co-operation. Indeed, so essentially individualistic have they become that there is enmity even between the sexes. Even in their love-making they are on guard against each other and milady is more apt than not to bring the honeymoon to an untimely end by turning upon her liege and devouring him, bodily. This is the reason why she has become the larger of the two. Not that she has increased in size at his expense, but only those male spiders have survived who have been small enough to avoid and so escape the onslaughts of the female.

Each spider lives solitary and alone, and by virtue of its habits it has become eminently specialized for a solitary existence.

It has purchased its specialization, however, at an enormous cost. It has perfect individual freedom to perish, unless it can secure itself against the depredations of its foes and the attacks of its own kind and at the same time obtain a food supply.

Of all creatures its life is the most precarious and uncertain. It does not go abroad and hunt for food, as do other creatures. It has too many foes to permit of this. It spreads a net and lies in wait for victims. This net is woven out of its own body, and should anything happen to it the fate of the hunter is sad indeed, for without the web it cannot catch its food, and without food it cannot store up material for further weaving. Thus it is constantly hovering on the brink of disaster. A puff of wind destroys its web. It may spin one, two, several more, but its supply of material destroyed at last before any food is caught, and the spinner is helpless—a prey to every vicissitude. No wonder it is a literal bundle of nerves and

The Line Was Thrown Into Confusion.

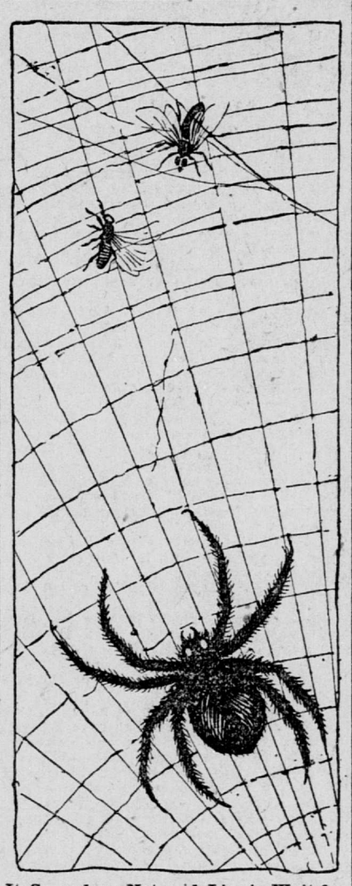
tremors. Its whole web is to it an auxiliary nervous system. I touch, ever so lightly, one thread, and my individual is at once in an ecstacy of terror. What is this intruder? It may be an ant—one of those curious, pestiferous creatures, fearing nothing, and filled with scientific interest in this curious web. If it finds the weaver it will perhaps poison him to death with formic acid. The spider will flee from an ant. It may be a lizard meditating an attack, a greedy frog or a bird, every variety of which knows the spider to be an excellent spring tonic for the bird tribe. Even the squirrels will eat spiders and smack their jaws over them. Then, too, it pays the price of its higher organism in another way. Noxious vapors that the true insects resist kill it instantly, for it is an air breather. You can kill it with a drop of camphor. Eau de cologne stupefies it, and a whiff of ether will throw it into the most terrible convulsions.

It is a fortunate thing, perhaps, that the spider is an individual. Were the creatures gregarious they would be formidable indeed. Two of them might put an army of their foes to flight. Think what cities, towns and villages these deft and indefatigable workers might construct were the co-operative instinct developed in them as it is in the ants or the bees!

But our spider's brain is not sufficiently developed for that. Look at this one in the window. You can scarcely see her head at all. Her body consists of but two parts, the cephalo-thorax and the abdomen. She has no neck. Her head is a mere wedge, set deep in the thorax, as if it had been driven in with a mallet. She has eight eyes, though, set all around the queer little head, and she needs them all to warn her of the approach of foes. Look at the enormous abdomen and you will understand why our anarchist is also a glutton. She must eat to keep alive, and also to maintain the supply for that enormous snare by which she keeps alive. Thus her life is summed up in a few words. She eats that she may spin—and she spins that she may eat. She must be ever on the alert. She has no time for social intercourse. She has no other occupations than these two. She has no superfluous energy to expend in taking active exercise, as do the ants, nor in humming. She is the only creature known that seems to have no relaxation for mere pleasure. Her life is earnest, active, terrible. Every creature is against her, and she is against every creature. She is a thorough coward. She will not approach that fly so long as it moves.

But she is a thorough individual. She is a law unto herself and doubtless could she think at all she would reflect with scorn upon those misguided creatures that work for each other and draw their food supply from a common stock and have no personal webs or homes aside from the common one.

I stumbled upon a whole colony of such this morning. It is early in the season



It Spreads a Net and Lies in Wait for Its Victims.

for them to be abroad, but everything is strangely advanced this spring. I had spilled some grain the day before and a whole legion of communists had descended upon the scattered wealth and were bearing it away. One by one the little creatures filed along the pathway to an ant heap by the border, each carrying a kernel of oats. I saw one toiler roll over and over with a huge kernel, quite unable to get away with it. In her struggles she fell against a comrade who was returning empty handed to the grain pile. The two consulted together and presently each took hold of the kernel and together they proceeded to the common storehouse with it. Had they been spiders, now, they would have fought. The victor would have first eaten his opponent and then made off with the spoils.

If the spider is a typical anarchist the ants are equally typical communists. How they build and store, keep cattle and slaves, go forth to battle and bring back spoils, are matters familiar to students of natural history, but I doubt if any student ever considered their ways so diligently as to cease wondering at them. They are so nearly akin to man in their economic enterprises.

It is in the ants that we first come upon something in the insect world akin to brain. Microscopists tell us that at the ends of the antennæ or feelers of these insects is a substance exactly analogous to the brain matter in our own brains. It acts in them through the sense of smell, for they are both blind and deaf. In the line of march of the troops of ants I saw carrying grain was a tiny twig. Each ant, bearing its burden, crept laboriously over this obstruction, until at last, thinking to aid them, I removed it. Instantly all was confusion. One after another the next comers left the trail and began running madly about. At last, after a wide detour, one of them struck the trial and they all fell into line again, following the first one, and they kept to the new trail, although to do so they added some ten inches to the length of their journey. Plainly it was their sense of smell alone that guided them.

The ants must all have been seeing creatures at one time. Certain of them still retain their sight. These are the winged males and females. The little creatures I saw running on the ground were the neuters, really undeveloped females, the workers of the community. These have no wings—the earth is the scene of their activity and eyes would be of little use to them in their work underground. For transit over the earth their sense of smell is sufficient. The winged males and females, on the other hand, require to see in order to fly, and they have retained, in a less degree than their cousins, the bees, the power of vision. They do their love-making in the air and immediately after the males perish, the females lose their wings and retire to the ant village, there to occupy honorable positions as the mothers of the coming generation. Unlike the bees the ants have no queen. They are communists, holding everything in common. There may be many mothers in each village. They lay the eggs and the neuters do the work and look after the young. This latter is a tremendous task. The eggs must be nourished by being breathed upon by the nurses. The larvæ must be fed and the young ones must be assisted to break through the shell that contains them. They must be carried out into the sunlight and carried back should the air become humid. If they venture forth alone they are caught by watchful nurses and brought back. When strong enough they must be taught the way about the city, they are instructed in the arts of hunting and, in fact, receive a thorough education in all the duties of anthood. The neuters, too, must be provided with a different kind of food from that on which the males and the true females are nourished. On the whole, the care-taking ants must often feel as did that woman, who declared, pathetically, that "it's a real chore to bring up children."

Their care of the young is truly wonderful. Michelet relates witnessing a terrible battle between two different varieties of ants, carpenters and masons, I believe. The big fellows were defeated and the next day he found a single survivor wandering about the ruins of the vanquished city. It was carrying one of the young ones of its race that it had rescued from the general carnage.

The cattle of the ants are certain plant lice that have on the under side of the abdomen a glandular structure which secretes the saccharine matter the aphides derive from the plants. The ants, though much smaller, literally milk these creatures and even carry them into their villages to minister to their love of sweets.

There is a race of small red ants that raid the villages of another variety of larger, black ones and carry away the young as slaves. These latter, when once domesticated in the alien camp, perform all the work and literally rule their masters with a heavy hand. The latter are, however, nearly helpless without them, being unable themselves to do anything but fight. This is one of the most interesting phases of ant life, but the object of this paper is not to exhaust, if that were possible, but merely to indicate a field of study that is at once accessible, profitable and almost as full of interest as the study of human life itself.

I have called the ants communists. Theirs is a life, the mainspring of which is community of interests. They have no head, no special government, no common center, save the city, wherein all are equal.

As I sit here writing I can, by raising my eyes, see the homes of still another and higher order of insects, which are in the highest degree socialistic. It was long customary to regard the beehive as an absolute monarchy, ruled by a queen. More recent study has developed the fact that the bees are in the truest sense Republicans, and the government of the queen rests upon that surest foundation—the consent of the governed. Nay—she is not queen save by appointment of the people, which are the worker bees. They elect her when she is yet but an egg in her cell, and rear her up and give her a royal education, not that she may rule over them for her own pleasure, but that she may serve them by perpetuating the species. If she dies, or is killed, or strays away and is lost, as sometimes happens in her nuptial flight, they undergo a season of trouble and mourning. Then they go to work and make a new queen by enlarging the cell of one of the larvæ, not yet three days old, and feeding it upon the royal food. With an eye to economy of time they usually, in fact, rear several queens. These are kept imprisoned, for fear of the wrath of the reigning monarch, until she decides whether or no she shall take off a swarm that season. If she does, one of the young queens is liberated, at once slays all the others and is established over the hive. If, on the contrary, the old queen decides to remain, she visits, one after another, the royal cells and kills her rivals, the workers looking on in approval. Queens are expensive to keep, and they can make others when necessity arises.

I have called them socialists, because their form of government is socialistic compared with others. I would not be understood as claiming this as a socialist characteristic any more than that slaveholding is a feature of communism. In the truest sense of the word the polity of the beehive is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

There is one idle class, however, who "live in clover" for a brief season, but who eventually pay a terrible penalty for their useless lives. These are the drones—the male bees. You can see them any sunny day enjoying life. They buzz among the flowers—your worker bee does not buzz—and they have no stings. The workers feed them and permit them to "stay around" until midsummer. If the queen should not prove fertile they will even carry them over for a season, but the day of reckoning comes at last, and usually about midsummer, when the workers fall upon the drones, put them to death and cast them outside the hive.

The bees are far more intelligent than the ants. This is largely due to the fact that they have retained their power of flight. Traveling about in the air they come in contact with a wider world. Their intelligence is developed. Literally, their minds are broadened by travel and they are wondrous wise.

Huber, the great naturalist, tells us that a terrible nocturnal butterfly that made its appearance all over Europe shortly before the outbreak of the French revolution proved a deadly foe to bees. They would enter the hives by dozens at night, and so rapacious were they that they could destroy in an hour the summer's work of the busy bees. Huber could devise no contrivance to keep the fly out. His gratings and screens annoyed the bees and broke their wings. He was in despair until one morning he discovered that the bees had guarded their hives on the inside by a series of elaborate approaches, made in wax. Here was a wall of wax, with narrow loopholes. Behind it another wall, with openings at different angles from the first, and then, without constructing a single impediment to their own progress they had erected some intercrossing arcades at the gates, one behind the other, but running in different directions. So the little bees

A Colony of Socialists.

by a little zigzagging could come and go, heavy laden, but their big enemy could not enter.

Such a proceeding as this looks so much like reason that one hesitates to call it instinct.

The office of the queen is to lay eggs. This she does with great industry, laying many thousands in the course of a season. She lives for years, but is impregnated but once, that lasting for a lifetime of service. When the hive becomes too crowded, usually once a year, she raises a cry and prepares to take off a swarm. The bees who have determined to follow her eat a several days' supply of food and finally go forth with her and seek a new home. This is the familiar phenomenon of swarming.

As said before this discoursive sketch is designed merely to awaken an interest in the subjects treated. Did space permit, columns might be interestingly filled with an account of bees alone.

I should be remiss in my duty, however, if I failed to emphasize one point.

These little socialists should be in every garden in rural California. The flowers of the United States are notedly richer in honey than those of Europe, and those of California lead the world. Californian honey is food fit for a king, but there are few kings rich enough to buy it. "It is scarcer than hen's teeth" and worth its weight in gold, while our stores are full of artificial honey combs filled with molasses and water.

Wherever there is a white sage patch in this State there should be a beehive for the benefit alike of the sage blossoms, the bees, the bee-keepers and the honey purchasers of this great State.

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FIRST—The 50-vara lot situate on the northwest corner of Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth st.

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The first of said 50-vara lots was appraised eight months ago by John Hinkel, Michael Flood and Edward Bosqui at $120,000, and the second of said lots was appraised at the same time by the same parties at $62,500. A petition is how pending before the Hon. J. V. Coffey of Department 9 (probate) of the Superior Court of this city and county for the confirmation of the sale of the 50-vara lot on the corner of Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street at $74,000, and for the confirmation of the sale of the 50-vara lot on the corner of Leavenworth and O'Farrell streets at $45,000.

An advance bid of at least 10 per cent is desired upon either or these fine pieces of property on or before TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1895, at 2 P. M. This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

Title good or no sale.

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Parlor—Silk Brocatelle, 5-piece suit, plush trimmed.
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The Lady of the Pool

BY ANTHONY HOPE

[*Continued.*]

"I'll ask her, if I see her, whether she wishes it," she whispered back; and, with a hasty good-night, seized Willie's arm and hurried him off. Charlie was left alone with Calder.

"What the deuce did she mean?" asked Calder.

"I don't know," answered Charlie.

"Where did you meet her?"

"Oh, down at home. The fellow she was with is a son of a tenant of ours; she's going to marry him."

"She's a nice little girl, but I'm hanged if I know what she meant."

And, as the one was thinking exclusively of Agatha Glyn and the other spared a thought for no one but Agatha Brown, they did not arrive at an explanation.

One result, however, that chance encounter had. The next morning Miss Agatha Glyn received a letter in the following terms:

Madam: I hope you will excuse me intruding, but I think you would wish to know that Charles Merceron is in London and that I met him this evening with Mr. Wentworth. As you informed me that you had passed Mr. Merceron on the road two or three times during your visit to Lang Marsh, I think you may wish to be informed of the above. I may add that Mr. Merceron is aware that you are engaged to Mr. Wentworth, but I could not make out how far he was aware of what happened at Lang Marsh. I think he does not know it. Of course you will know whether Mr. Wentworth is aware of your visit there. I should be much obliged if you would be so kind as to tell me what to say if I meet the gentlemen again. Mr. Merceron is very pressing in asking me for news of you. I am to be married in a fortnight from the present date, and I am, madam, yours respectfully, NETTIE WALLACE.

"In London, and with Calder!" exclaimed Agatha Glyn. "Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! What is to be done? I wish I'd never gone back to the wretched place!"

"IS IT POSSIBLE THAT IT IS YOU?"

Then she took up the letter and reread it.

"He and I mustn't meet, that's all," she said.

Then she slowly tore the letter into very small pieces and put them in the waste-basket.

"Calder has no idea where I was," she said, and she sat down by the window and looked out over the park for nearly ten minutes.

"Ah, well! I should like to see him just once again. Dear old Pool!" said she.

Then she suddenly began to laugh—an action only to be excused in one in her position, and burdened with her sins, by the fact of her having at the moment a peculiarly vivid vision of Millie Busnell going head first out of a canoe.

CHAPTER VII.

The first Viscount Thrapston had been an eminent public character and the second a respectable private person; the third had been neither. And yet there was some good in the third. He had loved his only son with a fondness rare to find, and for ten whole years, while the young man was between 17 and 27, the old lord lived for his sake a life open to no reproach. Then the son died, leaving a lately married wife and a baby girl, and Lord Thrapston, deprived at once of hope and of restraint, returned to his old courses till age came upon him and drove him from practice into reminiscence. Mrs. Glyn had outlived her husband fifteen years and then followed him, fairly snubbed to death, some said, by her formidable father-in-law. The daughter was of sterner stuff, and early discovered for herself that nothing worse than a scowl or a snarl was to be feared. On her, indeed, descended a relic of that tenderness her father had enjoyed, and Agatha used to the full the advantages it gave her. She knew her own importance. It is not every girl who will be a peeress in her own right, and she amused her grandfather by calmly informing him that it was not on the whole a subject for regret that she had not been a boy. "You see," said she, "we get rid of the new viscounty, and it's much better to be Warmley than Thrapston."

The fact that she was some day to be "Warmley" was the mainspring of that hare-brained aunt to Lang Marsh in company with Nettie Wallace. Nettie was the daughter of Lord Thrapston's housekeeper, and the two girls had been intimate in youth, much as Charlie Merceron and Willie Prime had been at the Chase; and when Nettie, scorning servitude, set up in life for herself Agatha gave her custom and did not withdraw her friendship. In return, she received an allegiance which refused none of her behests and a regard which abolished all formality between them except when Nellie got a pen in her hand and set herself to compose a polite letter. The expedition, was, of course, to see the Chase—the old home of the Lords Warmley, for which Agatha felt a sentimental attraction. She had told herself that some day, if she were rich (and Lord Thrapston not being rich she must have had some other resource in her mind), she would buy back Langbury Chase and get rid of the Mercerons altogether. There were only a widow and a boy, she had heard, and they should have their price. So she went to the Chase in the businesslike mood of a possible purchaser (Calder could afford anything), as well as in the romantic mood of a girl escaped from every-day surroundings and plunging into a past full of interest to her. Had she not also read of Agatha Merceron? And in this mixed mood she remained till one evening at the pool she had met "the boy," when the mood became more mixed still. She dared not now look back on the struggles she had gone through before her meeting with the boy became first a daily event, and then the daily event. She had indulged herself for once. It was not to last; but for once it was overpoweringly sweet to be gazed at by eyes that did not remind her of frogs, and to see swiftly darting toward her a lithe, straight figure crowned with a head that, so she said, reminded her of Lord Byron's. But, alas! alas, why had nobody told her that the boy was like that before she went? Why did her grandfather take no care of her? Why did Calder never show any interest in what she did? Why, in fine, was everybody so cruel as to let her do exactly what she liked, and thereby get into a scrape like this?

One thing was certain. If that boy were in London she must avoid him. They must never meet. It was nonsense for Mr. Sigismund Taylor to talk of making a clean breast of it—of a dignified apology to Charlie, coupled with a no less dignified intimation that their acquaintance must be regarded as closed. Mr. Taylor knew nothing of the world. He even wanted her to tell Calder. No. She was truly and properly penitent, and she hoped that she received all he said in that line in a right spirit; but when it came to a question of expediency she would rather have Mrs. Blunt's advice than that of a thousand Mr. Taylors. So she wrote to Mrs. Blunt and asked her to lunch, and Mrs. Blunt, being an accomplished painstaking hostess, and having no reason to suppose that her young friend desired a confidential interview, at once cast about for some one whom Agatha would like to meet. She did not ask Calder Wentworth—she was not so commonplace as that—but she invited Victor Sutton, and, delighting in a happy flush of inspiration, she added Mr. Vansittart Merceron. The families were connected in some way, she knew, and Agatha certainly ought to know Mr. Merceron.

Accordingly, when Agatha arrived she found Victor, and she had not been there five minutes before the butler, throwing open the door, announced "Mr. Merceron."

Uncle Van had reached that state of body when he took his time over stairs, and between the announcement and his entrance there was time for Agatha to exclaim, quite audibly:

"Oh!"

"What's the matter, dear?" asked Mrs. Blunt; but Uncle Van's entrance forbade a reply and left Agatha blushing, but relieved.

Was she never to hear the end of that awful story? It might be natural that, her hereditary connection with the Mercerons being disclosed, Mr. Vansittart should discourse of Langbury Chase, of the Pool, and of Agatha Merceron; but was it necessary Victor Sutton should chime in with the whole history of the canoe and Miss Bushnell, or joke with Mr. Merceron about his nephew's heart affairs? The whole topic seemed in bad taste, and she wondered that Mrs. Blunt did not discourage it. But what horrible creatures men were! Did they really think it impossible for a girl to like to talk to a man for an hour or so in the evening without—?

"You must let me bring my nephew to meet Miss Glyn," said Uncle Van, graciously, to his hostess. "She is so interested in the family history that she and Charlie would get on like wildfire. He's mad about it."

"In fact," sniggered Victor (Miss Glyn always detested that man), "so interested that, as you hear, he went to meet Agatha Merceron every evening for a fortnight!"

"You'll be delighted to meet him, won't you, Agatha? We must arrange a day," said Mrs. Blunt.

"Calder knows him," added Victor.

"He's an idle young dog," said Uncle Van, "but a nice fellow. A little flighty and fanciful, as boys will be, but no harm in him. You mustn't attach too much importance to our chaff about his meetings at the Pool, Miss Glyn; we don't mean any harm."

Agatha tried to smile, but the attempt was not a brilliant success. She stammered that she would be delighted to meet Charles Merceron, swearing in her heart that sooner she would start for Terra del Fuego. But her confession to Mrs. Blunt would save her, if only these odious men would go. They had had their coffee and their liqueurs and their cigarettes. What more, in heaven's name, could even a man want to propitiate the god of his idolatry?

Apparently the guests themselves became aware that they were trespassing, for Uncle Van, turning to his hostess with his blandest smile, remarked:

"I hope we're not staying too long. The fact is, my dear Mrs. Blunt, you're always so kind that we took the liberty of telling Calder Wentworth to call for us here. He ought to have come by now."

Mrs. Blunt declared that she would be offended if they thought of going before Calder came. Agatha rose in despair; the confession must be put off. She held out her hand to her hostess. At this moment the doorbell rang.

"That's him," said Victor.

"Sit down again for a minute, dear," urged Mrs. Blunt.

There was renewed hope for the confession. Agatha sat down. But hardly had she done so before the strangest presentiment came over her. She heard the door below open and shut, and it was borne in upon her mind that two men had entered. How she guessed it she could not tell, but as as she sat there she had no doubt at all that Charlie Merceron had come with Calder Wentworth. Escape was impossible, but she walked across to the window and stood there with her back to the wall.

"Mr. Wentworth!" she heard, and then cutting the servant short, came Calder's voice.

"I took the liberty—" he began; and she did not know how he went on, for her head was swimming.

"Agatha! Agatha, dear!" called Mrs. Blunt.

Perforce she turned, passing her hand quickly across her brow. Yes! It was so. There he stood by Calder's side, and Calder was saying:

"My dear Agatha, this is Charlie Merceron."

She would not look at Charlie. She moved slowly forward, her eyes fixed on Calder, and bowed with a little set smile. Luckily people pay slight attention to one another's expressions on social occasions, or they must all have noticed her agitation. As it was, only Calder Wentworth looked curiously at her before he turned aside to shake hands with Uncle Van.

Then she felt Charlie Merceron coming nearer, and a second later she heard his voice.

"Is it possible that it's you?" he asked in a low voice.

Then she looked at him. His face was pale and his eyes eagerly straining to read what might be in hers.

"Hush!" she whispered. "Yes. Hush!" hush!"

"But, but he called you Glyn?"

"Yes."

"And he says you're engaged to him."

Agatha clasped her hands and Calder's voice broke in between them:

"Come along, Merceron, we're waiting for you."

"They've got into antiquities already," smiled Mrs. Blunt. "You must come again, Mr. Merceron, and meet Miss Glyn. Mustn't he, Agatha?"

Agatha threw one glance at him.

"If he will," she said.

Charlie pulled himself together, muttered something appropriate and shuffled out under his uncle's wing. Mr. Vansittart was surprised to find him a trifle confused and awkward in society.

Outside the house Charlie ranged up beside Calder Wentworth, leaving Uncle Van and Sutton together.

"Well, what do you think of her?" asked Calder.

Charlie gave no opinion. He asked just one question:

"How long have you been engaged to her?"

"How long? Oh, let's see. About—yes, just about a year. I never knew that there was a sort of connection between you and her—a sort of relationship, you know. I ain't strong on the peerage."

"A sort of connection!" There was that in more senses than the one Calder had been told of by Uncle Van. There was a connection that poor Charlie thought heaven itself had tied on those summer evenings by the Pool, which to strengthen and confirm forever he had sallied from his home, like a knight in search of his mistress the world over in olden days. And he found her—such as this girl must be. Stay! He did not know all yet. Perhaps she had been forced into a bond she hated. He knew that happened. Did not stories tell of it, and moralists disclaim against it? This man—this creature, Calder Wentworth—was buying her with his money, forcing himself on her, brutally capturing her. Of course! How could he have doubted her? Charlie dropped Calder's arm as though it had been made of red-hot iron.

"Hullo!" exclaimed that worthy fellow unconscious of offense.

Charley stopped short.

"I can't come," he said. "I—I've remembered an engagement"; and without more he turned away and shot out of sight around the nearest corner.

"Well, I'm hanged!" said Calder Wentworth, and with a puzzled frown he joined his other friends.

CHAPTER VIII.

Left alone with Mrs. Blunt, Agatha sank into the nearest chair.

"A very handsome young man, isn't he?" asked the good old lady, pushing a chair back into its place. "He'll be an acquisition, I think."

Agatha made no answer, and Mrs. Blunt, glancing at her, found her devouring the carpet with a stony stare.

"What on earth's the matter, child?"

"I'm the wretchedest, wickedest girl alive," declared Agatha.

"Good gracious!"

"Mrs. Blunt, who do you think was in the summer-house when Mr. Merceron went there?"

"My dear, are you ill? You jump about so from subject to subject."

"It's all one subject, Mrs. Blunt. There was a girl there."

"Well, my dear, and if there was? Boys will be boys, and I'm sure there was no harm."

"No harm! Oh!"

"Agatha, are you crazy?" demanded Mrs. Blunt, with an accent of sternness.

"Could I fancy," pursued Agatha in despairing playfulness, mimicking Uncle Van's manner, "how Miss Bushell looked, and how Victor looked, and how everybody looked? Could I fancy it? Why, I was there!"

"There! Where?"

"Why, in that wretched little temple. I was the girl, Mrs. Blunt. I—I—I was the milkmaid, as Mr. Sutton says. I was the country wench! Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear!"

Mrs. Blunt, knowing her sex, held out a bottle of salts.

"I'm not mad," said Agatha.

"You're nearly hysterical."

Agatha took a long sniff.

"I think I can tell you now," she said, more calmly. "But was ever a girl in such an awful position before?"

It is needless to repeat what Mrs. Blunt said. Her censures will have been long ago anticipated by every right-thinking person, and if she softened them down a little more than strict justice allowed, it must have been because Agatha was an old favorite of hers, and Lord Thrapston an old antipathy. Upon her word she always wondered that the poor child, brought up by that horrid old man, was not twice as bad as she was.

"But what am I to do about them?" cried Agatha.

"Them" evidently meant Calder and Charlie.

"Do! Why, there's nothing to do. You must just apologize to Mr. Merceron, and tell him that an end had better be put—"

"Oh, I know—Mr. Taylor said that; but, Mrs. Blunt, I don't want an end to be put to our acquaintance. I like him very, very much. Oh, and he thinks me horrid! Oh!"

"Take another sniff," advised Mrs. Blunt. "Of course, if Mr. Merceron is willing to let bygones be bygones, and just be an acquaintance—"

"Oh, but I know he won't. If you knew Charlie—"

"Knew who, Agatha?"

"Mr. Merceron," said Agatha, in a very humble voice. "If you knew him at all, you'd know he wouldn't do that."

"Then you must send him about his business. Oh, yes, I know. You've treated him atrociously, but Calder Wentworth must be considered first; that is if you care two straws for the poor fellow, which I begin to doubt."

"Oh, I do, Mrs. Blunt!"

"Agatha, you shameless girl, which of these men—"

"Don't talk as if there were a dozen of them, dear Mrs. Blunt. There are only two."

"One too many."

"Yes, I know. You—you see, I'm—I'm accustomed to Calder."

"Oh, are you?"

"Yes. Don't be unkind, Mrs. Blunt. And then Charlie was something so new—such a charming change—that—"

"Upon my word, you might be you your grandfather. Talk about heridity, and Ibsen, and all that."

"Can't you help me, dear Mrs. Blunt?"

"I can't give you two husbands, if that's what you want. There, child, don't cry. Never mind me. Have another sniff."

"I shall go home," said Agatha. "Perhaps grandpapa may be able to advise me."

"AGATHA, ARE YOU CRAZY?"

"Your grandfather! Good gracious, girl, you're never going to tell him!"

"Yes, I shall. Grandpapa's had a lot of experience; he says so."

"I should think he had!" whispered Mrs. Blunt with uplifted hands.

"Good-by, Mrs. Blunt. You don't know how unhappy I am. Thanks; yes, a hansom please. Mrs. Blunt, are you going to ask Mr. Merceron here again?"

Mrs. Blunt's toleration was exhausted.

"Be off with you!" she said sternly, pointing a forefinger at the door.

By great good fortune Agatha found Lord Thrapston at home. Drawing a footstool beside his chair she sat down. Her agitation was past and she wore a gravely businesslike air.

"Grandpapa," she began. "I have got something to tell you."

"Go ahead, my dear," said the old gentleman, stroking her golden air. Her father had curls like that when he was a boy.

"Something dreadful I've done, you know. But you won't be very angry, will you?"

"We'll see."

"You oughtn't to be because you're not very good yourself, are you?" and she first glanced up into his burnt-out old eyes and then pressed her lips on his knotted, lean old hand.

"Aggy," said he, "I expect you play the deuce with the young fellows, don't you?"

Agatha laughed softly, but a frown succeeded.

"That's just it," she said. "Now, you're to listen and not interrupt, or I shall never be able to manage it. And you're not to look at me, grandpa."

The narrative—that thrice-told tale—began. As the comments of Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Blunt were omitted, those of Lord Thrapston may well receive like treatment, more especially as they tended not to edification; but before his granddaughter had finished her story the old man had sworn softly four times and chuckled audibly twice.

"I knew there was a girl in that temple soon as Calder told me," said he.

"But you didn't know who it was. Oh, and Calder doesn't?"

"Not he. Well, you've made a pretty little fool of yourself, missie. What are you going to do now?"

"That's what you've got to tell me."

"I? Oh, I daresay. No, no; you got into the scrape and you can get out of it. And—" He suddenly recollected his duties. "Look here, Agatha. I must—hang it, Agatha, I shouldn't be doing my duty as—as a grandfather if I didn't say that it's a monstrous disgraceful thing of you to have done. Yes, —— disgraceful, by heaven"; and he took a pinch of snuff with an air of severe virtue.

"Yes, dear; but you shouldn't swear, should you?"

Lord Thrapston felt that he had spoiled the moral effect of his reproof, and without dwelling further on that aspect of the subject, he addressed his mind to the more practical question. The outcome, different as the source was, was the same old verdict.

"We must tell Calder, my dear. It isn't right to keep him in the dark."

"I can't tell him. Why must he be told?"

"Well," said Lord Thrapston, "it's just possible, Aggy, that he may have something to say to it, isn't it?"

"I don't mind what he says," declared Agatha.

"Eh? Why, I thought you were so fond of him."

"So I am."

"And as you're going to marry him—"

"I never said I was going to marry him. I only said he might be engaged to me, if he liked."

"Oho! So this young Merceron—"

"Not at all, grandpapa. Oh, I do wish somebody would help me!"

Lord Thrapston rose from his seat.

"You must do what you like," he said, "I'm going to tell Calder."

"Oh, why?"

"Because," he answered, "I'm a man of honor."

Before the impressive invocation of her grandfather's one religion Agatha's opposition collapsed.

"I suppose he must be told," she admitted mournfully. "I expect he'll never speak to me again, and I'm sure Mr. Merceron won't"; and she sat on the footstool the picture of dejection.

Lord Thrapston was moved to enunciate a solemn truth.

"Aggy," said he, shaking his finger at her, "in this world you can't have your fun for nothing." But then he spoiled it by adding regretfully, "More's the pity!" and off he hobbled to the club, intent on finding Calder Wentworth.

For some time after he went Agatha sat on her stool in deep thought. Then she rose, sat down at the writing-table, took a pen and began to bite the end of it. At last she started to write.

I don't know whether I ought to write or not, but I must tell you how it happened. Oh, don't think too badly of me! I came down just because I had heard so much about the Chase, and I wanted to see it, and I came as I did with Nettie Wallace just for fun. I never meant to say I was a dressmaker, you know; but people would ask questions, and I had to say something. I never, never thought of you. I thought you were about 15. And, you know—oh! you must know—that I met you quite by accident, and was just as surprised as you were. And the rest was all your fault. I didn't want to come again; you know I refused ever so many times; and you promised you wouldn't come if I came, and then you did come. It was really all your fault. And I'm very, very sorry, and you must please try to forgive me, dear Mr. Merceron, and do not think me a very wicked girl. I had no idea of coming every evening, but you persuaded me. And how could I tell you I was engaged? You know you never asked me. I would have told you if you had. I am telling Mr. Wentworth all about it, and I don't think you ought to have persuaded me to meet you as I did. It wasn't really kind or nice of you, was it? Because, of course, I'm not very old, and I never thought of all the horrid things people would say. Do, please, keep this quite a secret. I felt I must write you just a line. I wonder what you're thinking about me, or whether you're thinking about me at all. You must never think of me again. I am very, very unhappy, and I do most earnestly hope, dear Mr. Merceron, that I have not made you unhappy. We were both very much to blame, weren't we? But we slipped into it without knowing. Good-by. I don't think I shall ever forget the dear old Pool, and the temple, and—the rest. But you must please forget me and forgive me. I am very miserable about it, and about everything. I think we had better not know each other any more, so please don't answer this. Just put it in the fire and think no more about it, nor me. I wanted to tell you all this when I saw you today, but I couldn't. Good-by. Why did we ever meet? AGATHA GLYN.

She read this rather confused composition over twice, growing more sorry for herself each time. Then she put it in an envelope, addressed it to Charlie, looked out Uncle Van in the directory, and sent it under cover to his residence. Then she went and lay down on the hearth rug and began to cry, and through her tears she said aloud to herself:

"I wonder whether he'll write or come."

Because it seemed to her entirely impossible that, in spite of her prayer, he should put the letter in the fire and let her go. Surely, he, too, remembered the dear old Pool, and the temple, and—the rest!

[*To be continued.*]

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Meissonier's "1807."

Meissonier's favorites among his own pictures were the "Siege of Paris," the "Death Scene," which is at Amsterdam; the "Barricade," which he had presented to Eugene Delacroix; the "Prayer," the "Virgin of St. Mark," the "Tuilleries," "Samson," "1807" and "1814." The "1807" is in the New York Metropolitan Museum, having been bought by the late A. T. Stewart and presented to the museum by his business successor, Judge Hilton.

It is one of the artist's largest and most labored works, and he appears to have been at infinite pains to secure historical accuracy in the details. For instance, he learned from an officer who had served under Ney that that general had been in the habit of wearing his capote with the sleeves hanging loose, after the fashion of a hussar's jacket, and Ney is so painted in the picture. Having adverted to his idea of giving merely a hint of war's destruction by the trampling down of a field of unripe grain, he added: "How many difficulties might I not have avoided by replacing this green field with dust!" Doubtless the trouble that the picture had cost him made it seem to him more perfect than it really is. Yet he always regretted not having begun it earlier, when there were more veterans of the Napoleonic wars alive to supply him with further details.

An unacknowledged feeling of dissatisfaction with the picture, partly on this, partly on purely arlistic grounds, was perhaps at the bottom of his painting the subject all over again in water colors, quite as much as the desire to have it engraved. This water color was bought for 200,000 francs by M. Simond. The original picture cost Judge Hilton 250,000 francs. We need hardly add that it is now considered one of the chief treasures of the Metropolitan Museum.—Art Amateur.

GIRLS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Their Life as Compared With That of the New Young Women of To-Day.

That a stern Roman matron such as "Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus," as Shakespeare describes her, should ever have had a girlhood, with all its natural playfulness and sweet simplicity, is difficult to imagine. It is not easy to picture to oneself Portia, the wife of Brutus, in short dresses and dandling and dressing a primitive doll. And yet we are assured by Professor Peck that the ancient girls that seem to have grown old long ages before our civilization began were at one period of their lives very much like the "new women" of to-day. There were many anxious parents in Rome when Julius Cæsar was swimming the Tiber with Cassius "on a raw and gusty day" who were communing among themselves and seriously considering the momentous question of "what will we do with our girls?"

Women's rights were not understood, or, if understood, were but little heeded in these "brave days of old." In fact, the troubles of the little beings who had the misfortune to be born females began at a very early age. Shortly after their entrance into the world they were laid down on the ground before their honorable papa for consideration. If he ordered them to be raised, raised they were in a double sense—then and there from their low estate on the cold, cold ground, and also morally and educationally raised. The boy baby was subjected to a similar low treatment at his birth. If the father was silent and passed away from the presence of the baby without making a sign it was understood that he should never again be called to look upon the face of the unwelcome little stranger. In this early stage of being the prospects of the modern baby have improved very largely.

It is needless to pursue the life of the little one, who, if she belonged to a good family, had a name given to her eight days after her birth. As time went on she passed through the ordinary infant maladies, if not without suffering it may be presumed that at least she made little noise over them. Italian babies do not cry. They are wrapped up in cocoon-like bands and are bandaged more like mummies than live babies. This is the rule of to-day and for centuries past so far as Renaissance and even pre-Renaissance art show forth. But in the time of the Roman empire the same custom of bandaging babies was in use, as may be seen in the bas-reliefs on the front of Roman sarcophagi dating from that period.

When the young girl reached the age of 13 years she was deemed fit for marriage. She was engaged at any age previously, even as early as in her first year. Even, as in France to-day, the rule was that the parents should select the husband for her, but she was not obliged to submit blindly to this choice. The law allowed her the right to refuse the party that her parents or guardians deemed eligible. The engagement ring was a simple hoop of iron, as full of loving symbolism as the daintiest jewel-adorned ring of to-day. And this ring was worn until marriage rendered it superfluous, and then the highly artistic and richly chased gold hoops, such as fill so many cases in the jewel-room of the Naples Museum, were worn with all grace and honor.

While the girl of that ancient period was still capable of being delighted with toys and games, cunning artists supplied all that she could desire in this line. Commendatore Lanciani has told us the touching tale of the revelation made by the contents of a marble sarcophagus found a few years ago, and though Professor Peck referred at length to the testimony furnished by the sarcophagus of the modes and manners of the young ladies of ancient Rome, he forgot or neglected to mention Signor Lanciani's connection with and report of this discovery. The sarcophagus contained the skeleton of a young girl, whose name was Crepereia Tryphaena. When the marble coffin, or sarcophagus, was opened, there was seen a number of objects belonging to the deceased, which had been buried with her. Among these was an exquisite little doll, carved of oak, which had grown hard in the water that filled the sarcophagus. On each side of the skull were gold earrings, with pearl drops. A gold necklace with thirty-seven pendants of green jasper was found among the bones of the neck. Four rings of solid gold were found near the bones of the left hand. One of these was an engagement ring, and two hands clasped together, carved in the red jasper stone set in it, indicated that fact. The name of the lover, Philetus, was engraved in the stone set in another, while the third and fourth were plain bands of gold. A wreath of myrtle, fastened with a silver clasp on the forehead, had been placed upon the head of the dead Crepereia. Fragments of cloth found in the sediment at the bottom of the sarcophagus indicated that this girl had been wrapped in a fine linen shroud.

It is Lanciani, the director of the excavations where this was found, who has also furnished the explanation and interpretation of the contents of this tomb, and which throw such light on Professor Peck's subject of "Girlhood in Ancient Rome." It is nearly 1800 years since the feet of this young girl trod the streets of Rome—the style of letter in which her name is written indicates that period, and that same name reveals that she was not noble by birth, but the daughter of a freedman, a former servant of the noble family of the Creperei. The myrtle wreath on her head tells that she was on the eve of marriage when death came. The doll—which is a representation of a woman, not of a baby, and is jointed—is one of the finest specimens of that kind yet found, and is a foot in height. "Dolls and playthings," concludes Lanciani, "are not peculiar to children's tombs. It was customary for young ladies to offer their dolls to Venus or Diana on their wedding-day. But this was not the end reserved for Crepereia's doll. She was doomed to share the sad fate of her young mistress and to be placed with her corpse before the marriage ceremony could be performed." This, truly, is a very pathetic side of the story of girl life in the Rome of the past.

The domestic occupations included that which has now almost passed away—the spinning and weaving of cloth. Even in the highest families the women and daughters were occupied in this task, and the Emperor Augustus, when appearing before the Senators, was always arrayed in robes woven in his own household by his wife, daughter and other female relatives. It was the highest tribute to a woman's worth and one selected for special mention on her tombstone, besides that of staying at home, that she spun wool and kept the house.—Baltimore Sun.

Secretary Gresham has accepted an invitation from the Grant Birthday Association of Galena, Ill., to deliver the annual address there on General Grant's birthday, April 27. A feature that will lend especial interest to the celebration this year will be the presentation and unveiling of the large painting of Lee's surrender, executed by Thomas Nast. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago will present the painting to the city of Galena.

A BABY

CONTRADICTS THE DOCTORS.

All Are Happy, Glad, and Well.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Waterloo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their own hands.

Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the right sex to comprehend them.

Lydia E. Pinkham, when she gave to the world her Vegetable Compound, lifted women from the darkness into light. She placed within their reach a guaranty, not only of health, but of delicacy and self-respect.

The following letter is a little story where a "dear little boy" was the "Waterloo."

"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent $200.00 for doctors' bills without a cure. For my cure I only spent $5.00.

"I was once a victim of female troubles in their worst form. I have suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria, and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?" MRS. GEO. C. KIRCHNER, 351 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Gown of shrimp-pink moire and painted moire, red blooms with greenery on a crevette ground; trimmings of pink silk muslin, white lace and pink velvet veiled with lace. Bell skirt of moire finished with a deep pleated flounce of silk muslin, headed with a puffing of the same. Bodice composed of a back, front with darts, and sides of front, with fastening in front under a lace jabot. Shoulder straps of lace-covered velvet, from which falls handsome lace forming a sort of collar describing a point in the back. Belt of velvet, collar and balloons of painted moire.

DAME FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES.

The season is now at hand when the winter gowns and wraps are laid aside, and most of them deposited in trunks with camphor. I used to fold my garments carefully, and having provided protection from moths felt I had done everything necessary; now I know better, and always rip up my gowns as much as possible—by this I mean that I always remove the drapery and rip off any lace, fur, jet or metallic trimming from the dress, for even if the skirt and waist can be remodeled the following season, the drapery will change in style. Then after the garment has been thoroughly brushed the drapery should be smoothed, on the wrong side, with a moderately warm iron, and any spots or stains that can easily be removed should be attended to. Ether removes some, turpentine, alcohol and French chalk others. It

Simple gown for young lady. White silk muslin over taffeta silk, pale pink or blue in color.

all depends on the nature of the stains. When you have decided to have a dress cleaned let it be done before putting it away. Of course it is never wise to have a gown dyed in advance of the season in any color, as new shades appear every three months.

Lace, jet and trimmings in which metals appear should be carefully stitched on to white tissue paper and then wrapped in it. Observing such simple things will save many a dollar.

Your white silk gowns will not become yellow with age if pieces of beeswax, wrapped in silk, are placed in the same trunk, and blue cambric is laid over the silk toilette.

Alcohol will stiffen and clean laces and veiling. I allude to black and white laces. After washing in the pure alcohol place the fabric between sheets of blotting paper (white) and lay them under a heavy weight.

Many girls complain of their patent-leather shoes cracking so I advise you all as soon as the shoes come home to rub, or have them rubbed, with sweet or castor oil. The oil should be applied with a piece of flannel. When you return from a walk be sure to have them first dusted, then oiled, then stuff them with paper to keep them from wrinkling. On very cold days have them slightly warmed before putting on, and always get a size larger than usual in patent-leather shoes, as they draw the sensitive feet immensely if at all small. Treat your slippers in the same way. When shoes and slippers are too long stuff the toes with tissue paper to prevent wrinkles.

Besides the lovely silk muslins with scattered pompadour flowerets, and the revival of the old style transparent silk, known long ago as "silk tissue," which I mentioned last week, there comes the news of a new material like silk called "crash crepon," a mixture of silk and mohair, which is selling in light colors, as are also lappeting of lace which are introduced at intervals into nun's veiling for skirts. One never wearies this season learning of pretty waists, as the skirts can leave so little said about them. Two French waists show how well satin ribbon can be used as a trimming. One of these is a blue and gold brocaded silk, made with three bouillonnes down the front, divided by fillings of blue satin ribbon lined with yellow satin ribbon and appearing beyond the edge so that both colors show. The back was trimmed in the same manner.

The other was currant red and black, with handsome epaulettes formed of black satin ribbon edged with red, the same combination forming the bodice garniture. This had a movable V-shaped front, rendering it useful for evening wear.

I cannot imagine a more charming gown for a debutante than one recently designed. It is of white faille, with wide bands of lace insertion let into the skirt a jour, and the large sleeves are made of the same combination, while the bag-like front of the bodice was composed entirely of strings of white hyacinths threaded on silver, a band of the same flower being carried over each shoulder.

The swell New York modistes have imported a few white satin fronts for evening gowns, richly embroidered. One very beautiful one is owned by a young matron of this city, so some of you will see it before long.

One of these artistic fronts displayed lovely garlands of lilac and carnations in natural colors, interspersed with minute gold paillettes. Another was entirely embroidered in roses, garlands of gold sequins being intermixed, while a white moire skirt had jet embroidery formed in stripes, between which were deep points of fine tabour work in pale dainty colorings, blue true-lover's knots mingling with the flowers. Like all the latest designs this year, these embroideries start from the waist and descend thence frequently in points on the skirt. They are works of art, and with bright satin or velvet trains can hardly be surpassed in beauty. Silver embroideries of all kinds are effective on light blue and other tones. Many waists are trimmed entirely with garniture ready prepared to slip over the silk or satin. Par example, some handsome shoulder epaulettes of the finest guipure, united by a band across the neck; falling from this is a continuous fringe of black rat-tail chenille, which forms a pouch trimming. Some beautiful fabrics for draping bodices are handsomely embroidered in pearls, forming grapes, with gold leaves.

An English firm, world-famous for their smart dresses, have just designed one which is very swell. It is in the fashionable shade of blue cloth. The jacket ends at the waist and fits closely, being short-waisted and fastened with a double row of steel-cut buttons. There is a habit shirt beneath, made of white moire, with a box-plait down the center fastened with antique buttons; a cleverly arranged cravat of lace descends from the neckband and surrounds the box-plait. It is a simple gown, but admirable in its simplicity.

A green serge model has an original skirt which opens on the hips to show a green underskirt, the serge forming points back and front, apparently fastened to the bodice with large buttons. At the back the point is sufficiently wide to form three narrow box pleats. The waist has a full vest of lighter green, over which comes large pointed revers and a sort of pointed habit-shirt, made of the darker green serge, through which the lighter green shows. The large, full sleeves have cuffs turned down over the hand. The shade known as "pain brulle," or "burnt bread," enjoys popular favor. A pretty skirt of this shade in cloth was draped on the right side, displaying at the foot the new "punched-out" cloth of a green shade embroidered in jet; it had also side panels of the green; the bodice took the form of a cuirass made of the open-work green cloth. The waistband was of jet laid over green.

I am so fond of tea gowns that I never miss a chance of describing one, and now I have a good excuse for I have read of one which is new in several particulars. It is a handsome gown in primrose mousseline de soie. This light material throughout is tucked horizontally, and between every third or fourth tuck there is a band of embroidered tulle. This in itself is new, but newer still is an over bodice made a la russe, made of bright golden brown liberty satin bordered with embroidered tulle. It is described as being the exact reproduction of the loose side fronts of a Russian coat, and opens to show the mousseline de soie back and front, but is continued to the hem of the skirt, unconfined at the waist by a belt of brown satin which passes beneath and ties in front with a large rosette at the back.

The sleeves are of the same brown satin, slashed on the outside of the arm toward the back and showing the light gossamer material through. A brown satin ribbon goes around the neck, tying in a large rosette at the back. This gown is the work of a true artist.

Pique will take the place of duck this summer and the coatee will supersede the Eton jacket in favor, so duck dresses made with Eton jackets have been and will be on the "bargain table."

Capes will hold their own so long as our sleeves remain expansive. A very handsome cape lately imported is of dahlia velvet, falling in ample folds and lined with satin and embroidered all over in vandykes with jet.

Useful capes and mantles for the coming season are being shown in dark crepon, trimmed with cascades and fillings of lace. In some of the latest capes white linings are used, and cheaper ones are shown in a rich make of velvet, with large bows of black satin on the shoulders, and these are lined with colored glace and show the latest novelties in cut and embroidery.

It seems but yesterday that we were told that we must all wear our hats and bonnets as far back as possible, and now comes the latest information from Paris for spring and summer, and I will quote from the fountain-head: "The fashion of wearing the hat off the head no longer obtains among smart women, and the eccentric picture hat will probably disappear with this odious mode."

Everything will be placed well on the head and perfectly straight. On the whole the smaller shapes are likely to be the most recherche headgear. One of the very latest, and a favorite idea for the crown of a hat, is a large, shaded, loose-petaled rose, and where the trimming demands it a stray leaf of the flower is lightly interposed. This season everything to do with hats and bonnets runs in a trio. Feathers come in bunches of three, colors are combined in the same triple number, flowers are grouped in threes, and sometimes the brim of the hat is so arranged as to form three distinct pleats.

Another specialty of spring millinery is the size of the leaves and flowers. No one can guess what the flower par excellence is, for it is the hydrangea in all wearable and available colors, but many tulips and huge roses are being used.

The violets are already demode. The Dutch shape of the bonnet has become a Marie Stuart, retaining the crown, only slightly modified, and expanding into a small point in front and at either side.

A small lace curtain caught up in the middle of the back is added to many of the smartest bonnets, and in the case of fancy straws three upstanding ovals of it 1½ inches wide form a trimming either in the front or back.

The Welsh shape of hat, turned up at one side, will be much seen. A pretty model of this is thus described: "The Welsh hat of black chip had a garniture of black kilted net, edged with jet all round it. A brown osprey rises at either side from a nest of three little black tips. One of the large square bows, which is too neglige to be Alsatian and yet resembles it in size, is placed across the back." MARCELLA.

Cloth gown for spring, with yoke of rich brocade. Lower part of bodice buttons diagonally. The buttons should be very beautiful.

Black satin costume. Girdle or jet. Plaitings of white cloth, heavily embroidered in black silk and edged with white fur over sleeves. Shoulder straps of the fur.

Cream white satin with panels of pale green satin elaborately embroidered in soft Oriental colorings brightened by gold thread. Pale green chiffon covers bodice. Sleeves of white satin.

Dress of water-green satin. The tablier of the skirt is bordered down the sides with steel-embroidered velvet. Bodice trimmed to correspond; steel and paste fringe. Sleeves of pink silk muslin. White feather fan with blonde tortoiseshell mounting. Pearl necklace.

Charming costume of sprigged silk muslin for a young lady, made over glace silk.—Revue de la Mode.

A gown of sprigged glace silk. Bodice adorned with bolero of Renaissance guipure. Worth sash of white satin. Hat with wings and flowers.

Stylish tailor-made costume of lady's cloth. Skirt with flutings outlined with silk stitching. Short jacket, semi-fitting and crossed in front and cut to the figure behind, the basque forming deep flutings. Turned-down velvet collar and lapels of cloth. Floral toque adorned with a fine black aigrette.

FUTURE OF OUR GIRLS.

Don't Bring Them Up as a Kind of Hothouse Plant.

In Robert Grant's paper upon "Income," mention was made of a father whose anxiety all centered in the provision for the future of his girls, his belief being that to bring up a daughter in luxury and then leave her with less than $5000 a year was "a piece of paternal brutality." Mr. Grant takes issue with this opinion, and I agree with him; though perhaps for somewhat different reasons and with a wider application. "Luxury" is perhaps an unfortunate word, since it may be interpreted into habits of folly or extravagance, which would, of course, take the force out of an adverse argument; but it means—what the father undoubtedly did mean—the enjoyment of opportunities for reasonable pleasure and freedom from care which money affords—then there could not be a more wrong-headed theory of the education of girls, or boys either, than that which would deprive them of these things, because the chances are that they cannot always continue to have them. Not even the old exploded theories as to the systematic physical "hardening" of children were more erroneous. Teachers of hygiene no longer talk about these as though warm clothing, proper food and civilized habits did not produce a race better fitted to meet the physical struggles for life than do privation and chilliness: all the figures are against them, like those compiled as far back as our civil war, which showed how invariably the well-nourished troops from communities where a higher standard of living prevailed, outmarched, outstayed, and—other things being equal—outfought those to whom the "hardening" process seemed to have been most thoroughly applied by circumstances.

In other than physical matters, the lesson seems slower to learn. Yet the capital furnished by a properly exercised but unworn, unfagged, undiscouraged mind and moral may be no less valuable than that of an exhausted constitution. Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus, is good moral hygiene. Those worthy citizens who still preach the gospel of Josiah Bounderby of Coketown are generally found insincere when brought to book, or else are among the men whom nothing educates. If my choice were free, I would rather give my boy the memory of a fairly happy and untrammeled life up to twenty, and leave him nothing then but a consequent but reasonable optimism, an unsapped courage and a disposition to regard money as a means rather than end, than keep him constantly face to face with a specter of possible poverty, fill him full of premature cares and leave him five thousand or twenty-five thousand a year, and no memories, or well-grounded healthy tastes, or world to live in, indeed, except such as he commonly sets out to make for himself under these circumstances, which is worse than nothing. And though with girls there may be a very considerable difference in their power to decide the conditions of their life by their own efforts, I cannot be made to believe that they will have less of that power when need comes upon them because of a well-filled past and a well-rounded development among a certain degree of comfort. As a matter of fact and observation, among the girls one knows who have been left to make their living, after a youth in which some one has made it for them, which has made the best success of it? According to my own report those whose best practical capital has been what they absorbed rather, perhaps, than what they consciously acquired during their time of "luxury." Running over the names of a dozen who have made themselves a competence from nothing, I am myself surprised at the proportion which supports my theory: and of the rest I doubt if any one attributed her success to the hardening of needless economies.

Unhappily the most of us have no choice and must do our pinching whether or no; but if we have a choice let us not worry because we have given our children more than they can always have. It is possible to make worse investments for them than those in the savings bank of memory.—Scribner's Magazine.

Stylish spring calling costume of crepon and velvet. The cape is most effective.

DARNING OF HOSIERY.

Footwear of Olden Times Compared With Recent Fads.

In the time of our grandmothers, when hand-knit hose were the rule and not as now, the exception, when each fair maiden was supposed to include a pillow slip full, knit by her own nimble fingers, in her wedding outfit (or setting-out, as it was called in those days) it must have been considered necessary to keep in good repair what it cost so much labor to obtain, and doubtless the damsels of the olden times were equally expert with their knitting or darning needles.

Nowadays, however, we live in an era of machinery, and the old-fashioned knitting-needles have grown rusty from disuse. Nor is this to be wondered at, since machine-knit hose have about reached perfection, and one can please herself in the selection of her hosiery according to her purse or fancy, finding an almost endless variety, from the coarse woolen hose, adapted to men's wear under the heaviest boots, to the dainty silken hose of every variety of shade and color to match the costume of the fastidious belle. It is not surprising that knitting-needles are superseded; but as yet no inventive genius has come forward to present us with a patent hose-mender or ready-stocking darner that has been found practicable, and since the toes and heels of the present generation are no less aggressive than those of the former it still remains necessary to repair their ravages, especially in the case of expensive stockings.

Almost every one can darn, but all do not darn neatly. This should not be ascribed to the difficulty of the work, but to the prevalent idea that it is a waste of time to take pains with the stocking mending. A notable housekeeper recently confessed to a reluctance in attacking the stocking basket, owing to a custom of deferring the task to the "last minute," and not infrequently sitting down on Saturday evening before a pile of mutely reproachful hose, sadly "gone at the heels and out at the toes," feeling that the last, but by no means the least, of the weekly duties must be accomplished. While we can fully sympathize with the victim under these circumstances, we would whisper in her ear, "Don't do it again." That is, do not acquire the habit, for a habit is, of including mending of any sort in Saturday's occupation. It may sometimes be unavoidable, but the feeling of satisfaction invariably felt in getting the week's darning off one's hands will amply compensate for any effort in bringing it as near the early part of the week as possible, and the best time to give the hose the necessary attention is as soon as the laundry is received from the weekly wash. So much for the time of hose-darning, and now a word as to the ways and means.

The means are of prime importance, and here as elsewhere the mistress of her work will have a full supply of the implements necessary for its accomplishment. Her darning bag or basket will contain, with the various balls of darning yarn, both cotton and worsted (and silk, if silk or lisle thread hose find their way to the basket), a half-dozen darning-needles of different sizes and lengths, a medium-sized darner, besides a thimble and a pair of shears, which are to be the exclusive property of the mending basket. The reason for this is obvious. When one is sure she has at hand everything needed for an hour's interview with the darning basket it may be taken to some cozy corner for real enjoyment, with no uncomfortable fear of having to run upstairs or down to find some necessary article, the lack of which is generally discovered about the time one gets comfortably at work.

As to the way—as in most other cases, there is a right and a wrong way of course, and to the novice a few suggestions may prove useful. For woolen hose a large-eyed needle will be required, in order to thread the worsted easily, and the extra size will not matter, as it can be easily pushed through the soft wool. For cotton darning a long, slim needle will be found more convenient, as cotton will not penetrate so easily. It is often found necessary in darning large holes to draw the stocking into its natural shape by a few "crisscross" stitches taken with some bright colored yarn from one side of the hole to the other. If this is not done when the darner is inserted it will be likely to stretch the edges around the hole and increase its apparent size, which will cause the darn to present a bulgy appearance. In fine darning these stitches may be pulled out after the work is finished, and in this case they should be taken with the bright-colored thread to make them distinct from the darn.

In putting in the foundation of a darn use for woolen hose a double and for cotton hose a single thread. It is chiefly important here to draw the threads evenly, that is, of even tightness, as the length may vary with the worn condition of the stocking near the darn. Care should also be exercised that from whatever side the stitches begin they reach exactly opposite, and are set at equal distances apart.

It is by careful attention to the little details that smooth, neat darning is accomplished. If the foundation is carefully done the work may be easily completed, since this consists only in crossing the stitches already made with others in an exactly opposite direction, forming a lattice-work by taking the needle under the first thread and over the next, reversing the process each time across.

In the course of washing and drying, cotton hose especially are apt to get quite out of shape, and these must be carefully pulled back into shape again before commencing to darn them.

Do not trim the worn edges about the hole to be darned, as this makes a smooth line between the stocking proper and the darn, the size of which is thus greatly increased. Of course, the finer the stocking to be mended the finer should be the darning material and the smaller the needle.

It is well to say to the beginner, try to bring your work to that state of perfection that renders it delightful, for you will never be ashamed of the ability to darn your own stocking in such a manner that you will not be afraid of "putting your foot in it." It is invariably true that we all enjoy doing what we can do well, and it is only by doing one's best that a fair degree of excellence is attained, and the work thus made agreeable, and unless one's purse is very long and correspondingly wide it will not always be possible to dispense with darning in its various forms.—Philadelphia Record.

NOVEL DAY AND EVENING SLEEVES.

Fig. 1. Leg o' mutton type in faced cloth, edged with fur or feather trimming and set off with bright facings in the new checked silk covering the slashed revers, through which peeps out the cloth puff.

Fig. 2. Double-puffed sleeve in figured China silk or vicuna cloth, trimmed with flat rounded epaulettes and close wristlets in shot terry velvet.

Fig. 3. 1830 evening sleeve. Double bun-shaped puff, headed with silk ruching, and slightly drooping to display the shoulder, which is sheltered by the fan-pleated epaulette stretched on wire.—The Queen.

The Princess of Wales will proceed to Mentone, with her daughters, in the latter part of March, where H. R. H. will meet her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, while her second sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, with her family, will take up her abode at the Cap Martin Hotel for a fortnight in April. The Empress will arrive first with her consumptive son, Prince George, and her Majesty and the Princess of Wales will spend Easter in the Riviera.

This artistic gown is from a celebrated Paris house and is unique in design. The cape of white velvet is embroidered in black, outlined with silver, and finished with full ruffles of black Chantilly lace.—Revue de la Mode.

YALE'S

Almond Blossom

Complexion Cream

What is more beautiful than the soft, dimpled, rose-leaf cheeks of a precious little baby? Every woman will gladly admit—nothing. What would you give to have just such a complexion? I can distinctly hear the echo of every woman's answer—everything I possess. Now, my dear friend, let me tell you a little secret that is not generally known. Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream will give you just such a complexion as babies have. Clear pink and white, fine-grained and beautiful—just such complexions as inspire the divine feeling of love and make sweethearts and husbands yearn for the tempting kiss. Mme. Yale attributes the beauty of her complexion to the constant use of this delicious cream. Her fame has been heralded from ocean to ocean by all the leading newspapers of the world, who publicly declare her to be the most beautiful woman on earth.

Yale's Almond Blossom Cream IS PURE. It is cleansing, healing and refreshing. Try a jar and be convinced and beautified at the same time. Price $1. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere, or

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Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 44 years, no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient): "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rhinelander building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

SUNDAY........................MARCH 17, 1895

Hail, St. Patrick.

Everything is green this morning.

Pray for rain, but don't prophesy.

The smallest mind has the biggest vices.

Rain or shine this is a good day to quit work.

The way of the transgressor is cobblestoned.

Society doesn't love money, but it has a feeling for it.

The Lenten fast saves money for the Easter bonnet.

Many a married man has an eye single for a pretty girl.

Shall we thank God that the Legislature wasn't any worse?

It is a very poor society which does not regard itself as the best.

Associate with progressive men and you will have progress yourself.

The man who wants the earth would be sure to raise cain if he had it.

Suspicious people think they are clever, but they are nearly always fools.

Silurianism is a rust on the brain which every new idea helps to wear off.

Prospects are good, but municipal improvement would help them a little.

A boulevard to San Jose would be a good symbol of the highway of enterprise.

If you have pressed the button diligently during the week you can do the rest to-day.

The longer representative government is on trial the harder it is to get it executed.

Florida has a chance to return with thanks a few of our last winter's condolences.

Very few men would like to have their deserts if they knew truly what their deserts are.

People who intend to keep in the middle of the road must travel the same way with the procession.

The citizen with a subscription to an enterprise in his hand is better than forty bloviators in the bush.

It isn't every woman who carries her head high that has one high enough to reach the Easter bonnet.

Follow the path of enterprise to the end and don't complain because it reaches a little bit beyond your lot.

Casting pearls before swine has this advantage, that if you never cast anything else you can starve the hogs out.

The coming woman will wear in her bonnet artificial feathers as well as artificial flowers, and spare the pretty birds.

The pressing need in this country is a means for the American woman to get a title without having to buy a man with it.

Eastern people judge wine mainly by what they pay for it, and more California wine will go down when the price goes up.

The frost was a heavy loss to some, but in most cases it seems to have simply thinned out the fruit and saved the growers work.

The silurian has the misfortune of being dead to the world without having the compensating advantage of the repose of the grave.

No man of ordinary sight can stand upon any of the hills of San Francisco and look around him without seeing that this is a beautiful world.

Some men are so suspicious of railroad influence they will refuse to rise when Gabriel blows his trumpet for fear it may be the toot of an S. P. locomotive.

The Delaware Senatorial contest seems to have been lost in the shuffle; but at the latest advices the balloting was still going on, with Addicks holding his own.

Punch's latest cartoon of note represents John Bull as a gilder regilding the American eagle, but while the gilding may be a pleasant jest over there, the payment is no joke over here.

St. Louis has a good right to boast of her literary culture, for a recent report of the city librarian shows the demand for "Vanity Fair" to be twice as great as the demand for "Trilby."

The proposal to give a banquet to the members of the Legislature who stood with the people in favor of the terminal bill is a good one. Rarely has there been any legislative action more justly a matter of public congratulation than this, and a banquet would be appropriate to the occasion in every respect.

Considerable discussion has arisen in the East over an advertisement in the European edition of the *Herald* informing ambitious mammas that there is a high and aristocratic English lady residing in Mayfair who is willing for a consideration to present at court a young American lady, in case her references are found to be all that such a presentation demands.

As nine members of the Connecticut Legislature have been accused of refusing to vote for the incorporation of a children's aid society, because the promoters of the society would not pay them for the favor, it is evident that our legislators are not the worst in the country. They might steal a locomotive from a railroad, but they have never yet been accused of picking pennies from the plate of a charity subscription.

Ex-Governor Waite has distinguished himself by heralding his lectures throughout the East by handbills containing two portraits—one of Lincoln, the emancipator of the black race, and the other of Waite himself posing as the emancipator of the white race. The artist who designed the bills added a realistic touch to the symbolism of the pictures by putting the picture of Lincoln somewhat in the background of that of the greatest living Colorado bug.

THE GENIUS OF CALIFORNIA.

There have been three epochs thus far in the history of California literature; one is past, one is passing, while the third has been fairly entered upon. During the first of these epochs, embracing the twenty years which followed the date of the overflow of Alta California by English-speaking people, its literature was altogether the product of men and women who had been born and educated under Eastern skies and who had drifted hither with the tide of pioneer times. Whatever there may be that is disstinctive in the work of the writers of that era is to be credited to those peculiar local conditions which compelled exigenous genius to a display of qualities of thought and styles of expression which would not have been theirs in other atmospheres. Who can say that Mark Twain would ever have gained that wide appreciation of his humor but for his "roughing it" amid the intense experiences of early California and Nevada days? Who will believe that Bret Harte would have achieved fame enough to have been made a diplomat but for his "details" on the San Francisco papers; or that Prentice Mulford or Edward Rowland Sill or Charles Warren Stoddard or Edward A. Pollock could have written as they did in enduring prose and verse except for draughts which each had taken at the bubbling wellspring of our California life? Certain it is that through the warp and woof of the products of these literary looms there runs a golden thread of humor, fancy, poetry and passion which is distinctively Californian and without which the fabric would be scarcely worth the weaving.

The second epoch opened when young men and women who were either natives of California or had come to it in childhood began to mingle in their work as writers with those of the earlier era. Of these, John Vance Cheney, Virna Woods, Madge Morris, Ella Sterling Cummins, Clarence Urmy, Carrie Stevens Walter, Ina D. Coolbrith and Gertrude Franklin Atherton are shining examples. The prose and rhyme of these young writers of the second epoch displayed still more markedly the influence of the environment and breathed forth a fragrance that was conceded to be peculiarly Californian. The quaint old missions; the rare romantic living of the days "before the gringo came"; the California poppy; the pines and palms of hills and plains; the rustling wheat of bountiful valleys and the restless waves of Western shores; the Golden Gate and the golden sunsets beyond it—all were themes which called forth glowing sentences from these fervent minds. There have been crudities, to be sure, in the literature of this epoch, but these resulted mainly from the temptation to imitate the writers of the earlier period, which their fame awakened, while in fact, though more artistic, sometimes, these were not so true to nature or to character as have been the poets and romancers of the later time.

The third epoch of our California literature is that which during the last decade has been entered upon and of which the sun of a summer day is as yet but scarcely risen. It is the period within which the sons and daughters of California shall predominate in the development of her literature and give to it a bouquet and an aroma which shall be native indeed. There yet linger between the twilights of the two epochs a few rare souls who have given to every period of our literary history something worthy of immortality. Of these the two most notable are Joaquin Miller and Ambrose Bierce; the one the guide and the other the censor of the genius of the California of to-day. The most forceful writers of the second period also are still here to hasten on and to share in the renaissance of California literature, which from every present indication is being entered upon. These elder workers in the mines of thought; these trained explorers of the realms of fancy, are at their best. The schools and colleges of the State are equipped with every aid to culture, and are daily thronged with ardent youths and maidens drinking in enthusiastically draughts of the world's rarest learning. The press of California is most liberal in its encouragement of native talent, and with the aid of literary clubs is fast establishing local standards and canons of criticism by which merit shall be rightly measured and speedily recognized. The essay, the poem or the romance which artistically reflects California to readers' minds obtains immediate favor among publishers, not alone here but in the East as well, for there also exists a growing belief that the most distinctive as well as most promising literary development of the present is to be looked for upon the sunset side of the Sierras.

Why not? What other place upon this broad continent possesses elements from which an essentially distinctive literature can be made to grow and bloom equal to those of California? Here she is, with her intense composite race, her strange romantic history, her abounding beauties and sublimities of nature, her very air surcharged with incitements to intellectual activity. Here she stands beside the world's greatest ocean, whose winds waft to her senses the fragrance of spice islands of the tropics and whose waves bear to her feet a daily infinitude of poetic and artistic suggestion from that far-distant west which is the East. She is waiting for the genius in her sons and daughters to arouse itself and seize upon the time and opportunity to create for her a literature the excellences of which shall be supereminent and the characteristics of which shall be essentially her own.

THE AGE OF SYMPATHY.

The development of the human race is disclosing the most picturesque feature in all history. It is not unlikely that the historian of the distant future will speak of the closing of the nineteenth century as the dawn of the Age of Sympathy. It is a curious anomaly that although the activities of the spirit of humanitarianism are assuming uncountable forms and stalking in ways bewildering and various, the savage instinct of the genus finds expression in the strengthening of armies and navies and the creation of formidable engines for the destruction of life. Time alone can determine whether the evolution of the dominant races has advanced sufficiently to permit the aggressive spirit of sympathy to triumph over the savage instincts that the very necessities of our evolution have fastened upon us.

More interesting than these speculations are the concrete evidences that make them possible, and more interesting than the causes which have made the great educated classes open their eyes to the agonies of poverty and pauperism, is the fact that the awakening has occurred. That the poor and ignorant have hopes, desires and aspirations; that the highest members of society must share the moral responsibility of the lowest criminal's act; that the elimination of ignorance is as essential as the punishment of crime; that the whole human family is akin and to some extent must share the burdens and blessings of life; that selfishness, being fundamental and necessary, its most intelligent exercise must be made; that some natures being stronger and others weaker, the one must guard the other against temptation—these are the wonderful children of light to which the genius of the century has given birth, and they are crying aloud with the hundred thousand lusty throats of new-born giants.

Esotericism seems as innate as savagery. Alongside of the vast wave of purely intellectual reform, with its straightforward teaching of the value of life and the art of living, is reared the crest of those great religious organizations which teach the value of correct living as a wise provision for happiness in the life to come. Shouldering scientific schemes for government that would restrict the accumulation and power of wealth, are other schemes for socialism, and still others for the abolition of government by anarchy and the erection of pure communism in its stead. Through all this delirious whirl of activities shines the clear, steady light of human sympathy. It is the inspiration of them all; and however painful must the process be out of which shall come an ordered and universal plan, we may be sure that a radical turn in the evolution of the species must ensue, and that it will direct the steps of history into unwonted ways.

International policies are feeling the impulse. The value of commercial and industrial reciprocity is forcing itself upon the attention of governments. International congresses, assembled both as arbitrators of disputes and as adjusters of friendly relations, have been found wiser than estrangements and wars. The success of international postal facilities has been proved by experience, and the value of a common system of weights and measures has been demonstrated. Attempts have been made to devise a universal language, but that, as might have been known, must be the final and crowning achievement—must be the last of many slow and difficult things that must first be done. It is already a fact that the money of friendly contiguous countries is current in common, and this has educated us up to the belief that a universal money, pledged by the faith of all the nations, will be a step soon taken in this broad, swinging march of the world.

FLYING KITES.

He rode upon a cherub, and did fly; yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind.

It is in March that the wind blows strongest and steadiest, and it is then that the kite, most graceful of toys, soars and flutters aloft. It is a pity that in so-called civilized countries this delightful sport is confined to boys. In China and Japan it is the national pastime of men, and some of the kites which they fly are wonderful affairs. Perhaps when those countries shall become, like the United States and Europe, plantations of telegraph poles and decorated with a hatchwork of wires, the glories of kite-sailing will depart. Civilization has its disadvantages.

There is probably not a grown man among us who would not like to fly a kite in March if he were brave enough to withstand the laughter of his neighbors; that is, unless he has kept himself always so close to the ground that the wings of the spirit which the Almighty has placed within him, have become stunted by hopeless aspiration or sordid neglect. For even some of the oldest of us are inspired by the sight of a kite sailing so freely and gayly and gracefully aloft, held to the earth by a tie just sufficiently strong to serve a beautiful earthly purpose, and yet keeping it from flying wildly abroad and then dashing its life out in a purposeless career. If we are honest with ourselves, we will admit our envy of the freedom of the ragamuffin who, without a care, puts his whole little soul into the toy and sends it upward toward heaven. It does not concern us to know that it is a very cheap and flimsy toy made of slender sticks covered with flimsy paper; nor that the tail, which waves in the most graceful curves imaginable, is made up of cast-off rags; nor that the sudden dartings and divings of the kite, as it takes on the wild, free spirit of the wind, would not occur but for the bond which holds its captive to the earth. We care to observe only the soaring, the grace and the freedom, and only to envy the happy urchin who can send his heart sailing through the sky.

But we know that civilization has its drawbacks: that the boy, in order to avoid the plantation of poles and the hatchwork of wires—those most aggressive evidences of our civilization—must, if he would have his spirit soar in safety, seek quiet places, where poles and wires may not hinder his aspirations or wreck his efforts; must find wide open fields, where the wind is as strong and free as his hopes. We observe that efforts to soar in places where civilization has planted its poles and strung its wires have brought to grief those other lads who have rashly opened the cages of their hopes in the midst of snares; for dangling from all the wires are broken kite-strings, swinging ruefully in the wind, and on other wires the gaunt and tattered skeletons of innumerable dead kites are hanging in dismal wretchedness. If the impact of our flimsy but none the less beautiful and lofty ambitions cannot sweep aside the iron net into which they fall, the disfiguring wreck of their beauty may at least mar the hard symmetry of the net and hang aloft therefrom in silent, pitiful protest.

From contemplation of a picture with contrasts so strange but eloquent, we may turn to the wiser lads who, if they would soar freely and hope to be companions of the sun, seek the wide fields where flowers grow and the grass is soft and cool under the feet; where civilization has not woven an iron web in which to entrap while they are alive and from which to hang till they are dead, the kites on which we mount our finest aspirations for their flight to the stars. It is only in freedom that we may ride upon a cherub or fly upon the wings of the wind.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We note with more than ordinary gratification that the Amador *Record* has done us the honor to republish in full an editorial from the CALL urging a revival of hydraulic mining along with the other industries of the State in the new era that has already dawned. It is indeed a source of satisfaction that so many of the more influential papers of the interior are working in full sympathy with us on this line. When hydraulic mining is released from the restrictions of unjust law and permitted once more to use the mountain streams in the work of separating the precious ore from the earth, it will send a stream of gold across the State to revive all its industries and advance the welfare of the Union and the world. No county will prosper more under the new order of things which is surely coming, than the picturesque county of Amador; and when the fullness of that prosperity is at hand, the *Record* will have the lively satisfaction of knowing that it did much to bring it about by working for it when the task was difficult and the helpers were few.

The Marysville *Appeal* takes exception to a recent statement of the CALL that it is "an easy feat of engineering to impound the debris of hydraulic mining or sweep it away," and says: "It has never been done successfully for any length of time. The power that cut out the canyons will cut out the obstructions invented by engineers in the twinkling of an eye. Witness the Yuba River dam, the Kelly Hill dams, the Hustler dams, the Liberty Hill dam and all others when fairly tried." We prefer to take other witnesses of what modern engineering can do. We cite the Suez canal, the Brooklyn bridge, the great breakwater at Humboldt, the Eads jetties that have held the mighty Mississippi to its channel, the gigantic irrigation works in British India and the immense dam that holds the water supply of New York. These are sufficient witnesses without citing others, to prove that modern engineering can build a dam that will hold up the debris of a mountain stream. The *Appeal* should post itself.

In commenting upon our recent statement that California producers must advertise their goods in order that the consumers of the State may know of their existence, the Los Angeles *Express* gives a specific point to the argument by saying that California petroleum might in many instances be advantageously used for fuel instead of Australian coal, if it were only judiciously advertised and made known. The *Express* adds in conclusion: "This is only one of many instances that might be mentioned where efforts are made to secure distant trade while neglecting that at our very doors. So far as possible Californians should deal with Californians, patronize California producers and stimulate to the best of their power home trade." No one can question the truth of that doctrine. It is sound business and patriotic sentiment in a nutshell.

It is a good suggestion of the Stockton *Mail* that there should be assembled at an early day a convention of representatives of all the towns in the San Joaquin Valley to confer and take such action as may be deemed necessary to promote their common interests in the new railroad. Such a convention, while it might disclose divisions and differences of opinion at the start, could hardly fail to reach a basis of agreement in the end that would be decidedly beneficial to the enterprise. The *Mail* very justly says: "It is a good time to pool all issues and unite for the general welfare of the whole valley. By presenting a solid front in San Francisco the people of the San Joaquin Valley will be in a much better position to give and to receive favors when the time arrives for the exchange on one consideration for another."

It is the opinion of the Los Angeles *Times* on the question of fighting the income tax that "the proprietor of the CALL might save some money and acquire the knowledge he desires by watching the outcome of the test case now pending before the Supreme Court." That, of course, is true. We in common with the rest of the people of the United States are watching that case, but as the case has been raised by injunction proceedings the real merits of the issue may not be decided. If that should be the result, it will become necessary to violate the law in order to bring it to decisive test, and that the CALL proposes to do. It is true, indeed, that money might be saved by not fighting the law, but we are not making the contest to save money but to save the rights of the people under the Constitution.

The Porterville *Enterprise*, with an unexpected emphasis, asserts: "We would think more of Mayor Sutro's opposition to the octopus if he would subscribe a reasonable amount, say one million, to the proposed road. He's able to." Strangely enough the Eureka *Standard* happens to have a similar thought and says: "If Mayor Sutro is so much opposed to the Southern Pacific, a check for a half million subscription to the new railroad would go far to establish his sincerity in the minds of the people." Sentiments of this kind show the perversity of the interior press. When a man is grappling with an octopus how is he going to find a hand free to reach for his pocket-book?

It is recorded by the Redlands *Facts* that a young man who returned to his Massachusetts home after a couple of years in California and devised an irrigation system of his own, went into fruit-growing and is making a fortune rapidly. Meanwhile he is teaching his neighbors how to grow fruit. The *Facts* draws the conclusion that California is an object lesson from which most Eastern people could derive many valuable lessons. This is very likely to prove true in the case cited. By the time the young man gets through with his lessons in Massachusetts, he will know that irrigation is not the only thing that goes to make fruit-growing successful in California.

The "rosewater" policy is commended by the Cottage Grove *Leader* with the pertinent remark that it can be studied with profit. The *Leader* might have added that it has been studied with profit during the last two months and has now been adopted by most of the progressive papers of the State. There is very little of the old snap-and-snarl spirit manifest in the editorials of to-day in any section, and as a result there is more harmony in the State than ever before. Rosewater is to be the winning policy of the next decade, and papers like the *Leader* that are doing so much to spread it, are going to find a profit in it in more ways than one.

Provincial journalism differs from metropolitan journalism in terms and scope, but not in principle nor in aims. For example, the Del Norte *Record* recently informed its readers that "every small improvement, if it be nothing more than whitewashing the chicken-house or burning the decaying rubbish in the back lot, is a benefit to the community and to the country at large, and is one of the marks of good citizenship.' The references in that to the chicken-house and the back lot may be provincial, but the sentiment reaches for this metropolis about as effectually as anything ever published by a city paper.

POWER FOR SPEED.

Engineers Are Puzzled by the Speed of Birds and Fishes.

When man competes with nature in engineering problems he is left far in the rear. This is particularly the case in the appliance of power for speed. The wild duck is about the last bird we should expect speed from; it has enormous surface, is very heavy forward and has a comparatively long neck and a heavy head, and, withal, it has very small wings, but a wild duck is one of the swiftest birds in flight, surpassed only by the wild goose, which is even more handicapped. The whale is a lubberly craft, so to call it—modeled on the lines of a Dutch gallipot. Its propellers are exactly the reverse of what we should suppose the correct position, lying horizontally upon the water when at rest instead of being vertical in it, as a vessel's propellers are. Moreover, the flukes of the whale's screw are very small indeed and are also the reverse of what man makes. They have the least surface at the tip and are largest at the hub or junction with the body, but with this apparatus a whale goes through the water like a fast steamboat and can tow a heavy whaleboat full of men at a most surprising velocity for a long time.—The Engineer.

The West Virginia House of Delegates has passed a law forever disfranchising any man having been convicted of selling his vote or of asking money for it.

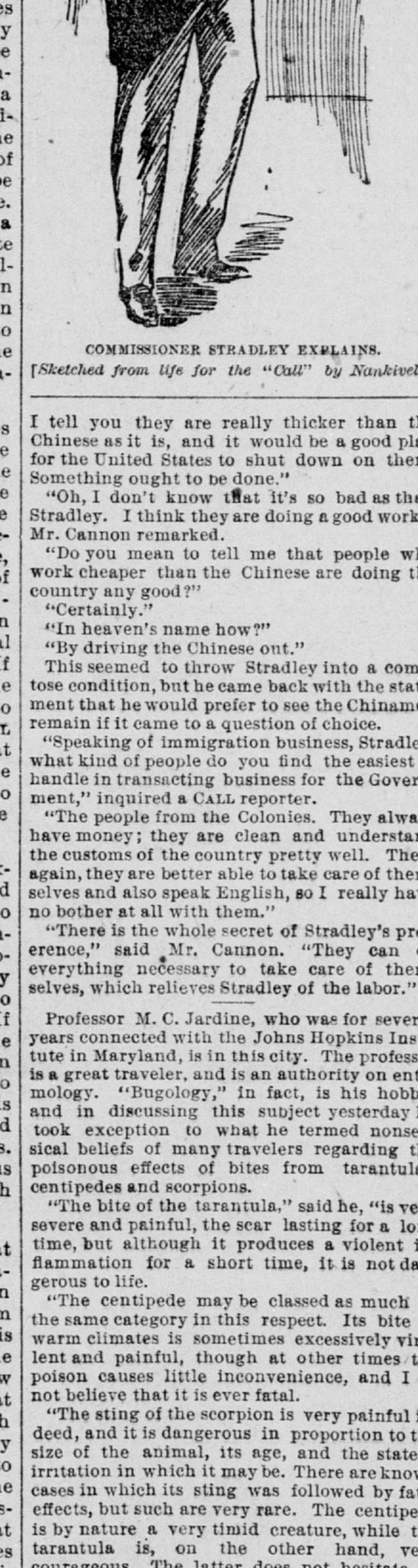
AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

United States Immigration Commissioner Stradley is delighted with the Japanese-Chinese war, and the effect it has had on the influx of Japs. While chatting with Attorney Cannon in the Palace Hotel yesterday, he said:

"Cannon, between you and me, this war going on in China is the best thing that ever happened to California and the coast generally."

"How's that, Stradley?"

"Why, they are all staying over there to die for the Emperor, and very few are coming to this country. They grow fewer in every steamer, and if it keeps up much longer I will have very little to do with Japan as a nation.



COMMISSIONER STRADLEY EXPLAINS.

[*Sketched from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.*]

I tell you they are really thicker than the Chinese as it is, and it would be a good plan for the United States to shut down on them. Something ought to be done."

"Oh, I don't know that it's so bad as that, Stradley. I think they are doing a good work," Mr. Cannon remarked.

"Do you mean to tell me that people who work cheaper than the Chinese are doing the country any good?"

"Certainly."

"In heaven's name how?"

"By driving the Chinese out."

This seemed to throw Stradley into a comatose condition, but he came back with the statement that he would prefer to see the Chinamen remain if it came to a question of choice.

"Speaking of immigration business, Stradley, what kind of people do you find the easiest to handle in transacting business for the Government," inquired a CALL reporter.

"The people from the Colonies. They always have money; they are clean and understand the customs of the country pretty well. Then, again, they are better able to take care of themselves and also speak English, so I really have no bother at all with them."

"There is the whole secret of Stradley's preference," said Mr. Cannon. "They can do everything necessary to take care of themselves, which relieves Stradley of the labor."

Professor M. C. Jardine, who was for several years connected with the Johns Hopkins Institute in Maryland, is in this city. The professor is a great traveler, and is an authority on entomology. "Bugology," in fact, is his hobby, and in discussing this subject yesterday he took exception to what he termed nonsensical beliefs of many travelers regarding the poisonous effects of bites from tarantulas, centipedes and scorpions.

"The bite of the tarantula," said he, "is very severe and painful, the scar lasting for a long time, but although it produces a violent inflammation for a short time, it is not dangerous to life.

"The centipede may be classed as much in the same category in this respect. Its bite in warm climates is sometimes excessively virulent and painful, though at other times the poison causes little inconvenience, and I do not believe that it is ever fatal.

"The sting of the scorpion is very painful indeed, and it is dangerous in proportion to the size of the animal, its age, and the state of irritation in which it may be. There are known cases in which its sting was followed by fatal effects, but such are very rare. The centipede is by nature a very timid creature, while the tarantula is, on the other hand, very courageous. The latter does not hesitate to attack even a human being if the necessity arises."

"You don't often hear of a salted mine in Colorado these days, or, in fact, in any other mining country," said Gage H. Horton, a well-known miner from the State mentioned, at the Lick yesterday. "That used to be a favorite and paying pastime for unscrupulous individuals, but when public sentiment crystallized into the belief that the only effective preventive was a short shrift and a ready rope, the practice fell into disuse. I recollect many years ago in the district now known as Cripple Creek a fellow named Mason salted a mine, which he sold to an innocent-looking individual named Peck, who had lots of money, but who most people thought was short in brains. However that may be, Peck was not lacking in one manly characteristic, and that was nerve. After Mason had secured his cash he 'sloped,' and a short time after Peck discovered he had been duped he also disappeared. We never heard of either for about two years, when word reached Denver that Peck had just run Mason to earth in Little Rock, Ark., and had filled him so full of lead that the Coroner brought in a verdict that he had died from lead poison. There have been a good many hanging bees in Colorado in years past for just this kind of practices, and, as I said before, it has become so unhealthy for the perpetrators thereof that the vocation has lost its following entirely."

PERSONAL.

James F. Peck of Merced was at the Lick yesterday.

G. W. Lynch, a hotel man of San Diego, is at the Grand.

A. A. Reardon of San Jose registered at the Grand yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayes of Dover, N. H., are guests at the Lick.

Jeff E. Doolittle, a mining man of Alta, is a guest at the Palace.

R. E. Morse of Milpitas was registered at the California yesterday.

S. T. Felkins of Modesto was a guest at the California yesterday.

Mayor B. U. Steinman of Sacramento was at the Palace yesterday.

F. A. Miller of the Hotel Glenwood, Riverside, is a guest at the Grand.

C. H. Phillips, a San Luis Obispo banker, registered at the Palace yesterday.

J. M. Wilmans, a prominent merchant of Newman, is a guest of the Lick House.

Alvin Hurlbert, proprietor of the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, is at the Palace.

Louis L. Janes of Mill Valley was among those registered at the California yesterday.

D. B. Fairbanks of Petaluma, colonel of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., is registered at the Lick.

Lieutenant James C. Cresap of the United States gunboat Bennington is staying at the Occidental.

E. B. Willis of the Sacramento Record-Union's editorial staff is in town and is registered at the Russ House.

Nathan Fluscher, a prominent grocer and wine merchant of Paterson, N. J., is in the city, and is staying at the Palace.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayes and Miss M. C. Morss of Dover, N. H., are with a party of Eastern tourists staying at the Lick.

C. A. Dolph, a Portland attorney and brother of ex-United States Senator Dolph of Oregon, is at the California Hotel. He will be in the city a week.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

General M. Scott of Faribault, Minn., is 103 years of age. His hair is still a bright red, the same color it always was.

The oldest British Congregational minister in active service is the Rev. J. Nisbet of New Town, Tasmania, who was ordained in the pastorate nearly sixty years ago.

The Empress of Austria, who is a great pedestrian and delights in making excursions in the mountains in the neighborhood of Mentone, has obtained permission from the authorities to ascend Mount Azel, which is fortified at the summit.

President Faure of France is adding to his popularity by visiting the hospitals of France. He enters a hospital, speaks encouragingly to the patients, leaves money to be spent in wine and tobacco for their use, and frequently goes into the kitchen to taste the food served to the inmates.

Dr. Savory, an eminent English physician, in writing upon the subject of English gout, asserts that nearly the entire population of England, sooner or later, will become victims of the gout in one or more of its protean forms, not more than one-tenth of the people of that country escaping.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, son of the King of Sweden, who is mentioned as the possible King of Norway in case the King resigns that part of his throne, is extremely popular in Norway owing to his democratic ways and ideas. When he married Miss Effa Munk, lady-in-waiting to the Queen, he renounced not only his right to the throne of Sweden, but also every title.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Traveler (inquiring at a famous castle)—Can I see the antiquities to-day?

Servant—I am afraid not, sir. My lady and her daughter have gone to town.—Household Words.

Lawyer (to a client)—I defended you once before—let me see, was it not a case of swindling?

Client (warmly)—Of course it was. I paid you 30 marks and got six weeks notwithstanding.—Lustige Blaetter.

Wool—So you have been sued for breach of promise, eh?

Van Pelt—Well, I expected my course in belle's letters to cost me something.—New York World.

Lea—Bimley is much interested in passing a law to help out the depleted revenues by taxing all bachelors between the ages of 25 and 30.

Perrins—Yes, he has five unmarried daughters.—New York World.

Muller meets his friend Nagel at the Turkish bath. Each is troubled with a gouty foot and has been ordered massage by his doctor. During the operation Muller cried out lustily with pain, while Nagel maintained a stolid composure, greatly to Muller's astonishment, who afterward asked him:

"How could you stand the rubbing so quietly? Didn't it hurt you atrociously?"

"Nothing of the kind," smilingly replied Nagel. "I simply held out my healthy foot."—Lustige Blaetter.

"It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding cake. I put an enormous piece under my pillow and dreamed of nobody."

"Well?"

"And the next time I ate it and dreamed of everybody."—Life.

Mr. Greathead, who keeps a corner store in a New Jersey village, greeted his rival across the street the other day with much courtesy and said: "Won't you lend me your spiritual level a moment?"

Quick as a flash the rival called to the boy in his store: "John, take Mr. Greathead that old copy of the Bible under the counter."—Harper's Magazine.

WILL VISIT THE SCHOOLS.

Moqui Indians to Go on a Tour of Inspection.

Colonel Shafter, commandant at Alcatraz Island, is getting dangerously near to an attack of brain fog in his efforts to find amusements for the twelve Moqui Indians who have been quartered on him for several months past.

Indians, like wild animals, grow peaked, if not pale, while in confinement, and the authorities at the island have strict orders not to let the dusky captives languish for want of something to occupy their minds. At first the large guns, shining accouterments of the men, and their new environments generally kept the reds from moping, and they thrived and grew fat on Uncle Sam's ample rations.

Even these grew monotonous, however, and ennui stared them in the face until suddenly one day the Government steamer General McDowell hove in sight freighted down with Gaiety girls and their escorts and the Indians immediately took heart again. The wondrous costumes and complexions of the sprightly actresses were spoken of in deep gutturals for many days, but signs of weariness made their appearance as before and the commandant was at his wits' end.

Suddenly a brilliant idea struck him. The Indians were confined for inciting a riot in the tribe against the introduction of schools for the redskin children. Why not show them the errors of their ways and the advantages of education, as well as supply a new diversion for their savage minds by taking them through the public schools? Colonel Shafter did not let the idea grow cold, but immediately wrote to Superintendent of Schools Moulder, requesting permission to send the Indians in charge of an officer through a number of the institutions of learning under his charge.

The Superintendent will reply, giving the desired permission, both as a matter of courtesy to the Federal officer and as an object lesson to the children.

A Good Street Directory.

A little handbook that will prove useful to citizen and stranger alike has just been issued by N. A. Wolcott & Co. It is a street and business directory of San Francisco, in which almost everything of interest regarding the city is to be found. Directions are given enabling one to find all public buildings, depots and streets; the fire-alarm system is explained, and there is full information concerning postal matters, etc.

Probably the largest fire insurance policy in existence, or ever written, is that covering the property of the Santa Fe Railway Company. It was issued by the Phœnix Fire of London, England; is in amount $17,000,000, and takes a premium of $170,000 to carry.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 114 Eddy street. *

CALIFORNIA Glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. *

ADCOCK'S.—March 20 and following days will have opening of imported millinery. All invited. 10 Kearny. *

CUR-IT-UP; heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation. *

JAMES E. WOLFE, ARCHITECT, Flood building.—Plans, specifications and superintendence for every conceivable character of brick and frame buildings. Unexceptional results guaranteed.*

ALMA E. KEITH, Easter opening, 24 Kearny.
Alma E. Keith, enlarged store, high millinery.
Alma E. Keith, next Wednesday is the day.
Alma E. Keith, 24 Kearny. Promenade all.*

When they ask Cleveland the whereabouts of that surplus he can evade the query by murmuring, "It's Lent." But really it's spent.

EVERY form o. suffering has a cause. Remove the cause and the suffering will cease. Nervousness is due to poor blood. Purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and nervousness will disappear.

MOTHERS give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

IF afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

FRUIT AND FLOWER MISSION.

One of the Most Deserving Charities in the City and County.

Noble Work Done by the Lady Members During the Past Year.

The charities that soothe and heal and bless
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

The San Francisco Fruit and Flower Mission is one of the most deserving charities in San Francisco. Its object is to distribute fruit and flowers, papers and magazines to the people in hospitals and city institutions. Further, clothing, food and medicines are given to the deserving poor. In this connection the society last year distributed:

Twenty-four bottles Scott's emulsion, 845 pounds rolled oats, 235 pounds crackers, 12 boxes crackers, 10 bags crackers, 160 cans condensed milk, 731½ dozen eggs, 222 bottles port wine, 5 cans evaporased cream, 424 jars beef extract, 474¼ pounds tea, 265 glasses jelly, 40 bottles claret, 108 cans fruit, 925 pounds sugar, 250 pounds corn meal, 73 quart bottles whisky, 3280 pounds flour, 19 bottles cod-liver oil, 251 pounds beans, 72 pounds coffee, 738 pounds rice, 14 bottles white wine, 11 bottles Florida water, 4 bottles malt, 9 cans vegetables, 41 pounds vermicelli, 4 boxes vermicelli, 6 boxes snowflake crackers, 163 pounds germea, 5 bottles vaseline, 1 bottle malted milk, 4 bottles bay rum, 9 bottles Mellin's food, 3 bottles beef, iron and wine, 1237 pounds oatmeal, 15 glasses wine jelly, 72 boxes oranges, 30 pounds dried fruit, 1 large box prunes, 5 large bags dried fruit, 3 bottles sherry, 125 pounds sago, 8 bottles porter, 82 boxes mixed fruit, 5 barrels apples, 135 pounds flaked oats, 4 boxes cherries, 18 pounds breakfast delight, 4 packages Nestle's food, 3 bottles cologne, 7 boxes raisins, 30 pounds raisins, 6 boxes macaroni, 74 sacks potatoes, 2 cans corn beef, 5 pounds chocolate, 111 pounds candy, ½ box limes, 1 whole sheep, 3 hams, 2 tongues, 3 roasts, 109 turkeys, 30 chickens, 3 boxes grapes, 2 boxes cranberries, 105 heads celery, 156 pies, 112 loaves bread, 12 cakes, besides almonds, butter, cheese, candles, soap, alcohol, cauliflower, squash and many well-filled hampers of fruit.

The articles acceptable for distribution are:

Flowers, cut or in bouquets; potted plants, seeds, slips, bunches of lavender, sweet-scented clover, ferns, grasses and cattails; books, magazines and papers of any date (except the dailies), in any language; toys, old cotton or linen, clothing, and baskets of any shape or sort. Also cologne, fruit, preserves, vegetables, eggs, butter, provisions, candy, etc.

These should reach the society's hall before noon on Thursday of each week.

The institutions visited regularly are the City and County, St. Luke's and California Woman's hospitals, the Home for Incurables, the Old Ladies' Episcopal Home, Crocker Home, Maria Kip Orphanage, the Sheltering Arms, Nursery for Homeless Children, Occidental Kindergarten and Girls' Directory. Outside of these institutions the private visiting committee called upon 114 new cases during the year. In this they were greatly aided by the voluntary and untiring services of Dr. Philip K. Brown, Dr. Adelaide Brown, Dr. Lucia Lane, Dr. Virginia Smiley, Dr. Elizabeth Yates, Dr. M. Krotoszyner, Dr. Francis Sprague, Dr. A. Adler, Dr. A. Abrams, Dr. H. E. Sanderson and Dr. George F. Shiels.

During the year the society received from donations, an entertainment at the California Theater and other sources $2042 75, and expended in relief $1887 15. Besides this there were 49,829 papers, books and magazines distributed among the Almshouse, City and County Hospital, California Woman's Hospital, Old People's Home, St. Luke's Hospital and Home for Incurables. In this way the San Francisco Fruit and Flower Mission has done a vast amount of good, and is now reaching out for wider fields.

The officers of the society are:

Honorary president, Miss Mary D. Bates; president, Miss Martha W. Shainwald; first vice-president, Miss Anne Bryce; second vice-president, Miss Harriet S. Mason; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet Jacobson; recording secretary, Miss Cecile J. Sanderson; treasurer, Mrs. George H. Buckingham; auditor, Theodore E. Smith; librarian, Miss Winifred C. Douglass; assistant librarian, Miss Mattie L. Brown.

Private visiting committee—Mrs. Louise Arnold, chairman.

House committee—Mrs. Louisa Dowlen, chairman.

Hospital visitors—Miss Meta Thompson, Miss Florence Lippitt, Miss Hilda Castle, Miss Angie Jacobson, Miss Alice Taussig, Miss Bastheim, Miss Hattie Bastheim, Miss Delphine Cerf.

Committee on supplies—Miss H. L. Leszynsky (chairman), Miss Effie Johnson, Miss Ida Fisher, Miss Fannie Danforth.

Advisory board—Mrs. I. W. Raymond, Mrs. Charles R. Story, Mrs. N. B. Currier, Mrs. Oliver Eldridge, Mrs. George F. Ashton, Mrs. E. P. Slosson.

Trustees—M. H. Hecht, George H. Buckingham, Miss Mary D. Bates, Miss Martha W. Shainwald, Miss Anne Bryce, Dr. George F. Powers, Theo E. Smith, Dr. Philip K. Brown, Rev. Charles J. Mason, Miss Harriet Jacobson, Mrs. George H. Buckingham.

The British empire and its dependencies and colonies embrace 11,000,000 square miles, or about the size of all Africa.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

WASH FABRICS

THAT ARE SHOWN
FOR THE FIRST TIME
THIS SEASON!

Printed Satin Striped Ducks!
New Designs, on Black, Cream, Ecru, Red and Navy Grounds,
15c per Yard.

PRINTED PERCALES,
Choice Styles, Extra Quality, 31 inches wide,
At 10c per Yard.

CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS,
Handsome Patterns,
At 12½c per Yard.

NOVELTY CHIFFON CREPE,
Just opened, all the evening shades,
At 20c per Yard.

Drapery and Curtain Goods,
New Coin Spot Swiss, now on sale
At 15c, 20c and 25c.

PRINTED DRAPERY GOODS,
Choice Styles,
At 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

SHIKI SILK,
Gold printed drapery goods, very effective, on a heavy silk cloth, hangs nicely, 36 inches wide,
At 75c per Yard.

Parcels delivered free in this and neighboring cities and towns.
Country orders receive our best and prompt attention.
Samples on application.

KOHLBERG, STRAUSS & FROHMAN,
107 AND 109 POST STREET,
—AND—
1220-1222-1224 MARKET ST.

SOCIETY

Lent's second week of this year of grace certainly gave evidence of penitential facts and purogations of the spirit. It was the dullest that society has known for many years, and there was not sufficient stirring to ruffle the monotony of the most earnest devotee of devotion. The usual merry-making that welcomes the advent of the spring season could not be found, and society was content with the theaters and a few affairs of a light order.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The entertainment given by Miss Chabot to the Chafing Dish Club on Tuesday evening was one of the most unique affairs of the year. The Misses Heitshu were the guests of honor. Several receipts dear to the chafing-dish chef were presented, but the most tasty dish was an entree of finely flavored pig's feet a la poulette.

Dr. and Mrs. Rupert Blue, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harley and William J. Scanlan formed a box party at the Baldwin at yesterday's matinee.

Fred Magee took a party of his friends on his coach to Haywards on Monday last. In the party were: Miss Mhoon, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Glascock, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Magee, Arthur Brown, Vail Bakewill, Walter Magee.

An excessively chic luncheon was served by Mrs. Livermore of Oakland on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Captain Little and Miss Rathbon. The guests were: Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Little, Miss Rathbone, Miss Bessie Wall.

Miss Ella Goodhall of Oakland entertained her friends at luncheon last Tuesday. The dining-room was very prettily decorated with wild flowers.

Mrs. Isaac Requa's luncheon in honor of Mrs. Russell Wilson was one of the prettiest affairs of the week. The table was a mass of violets, and purple tints in the decorative accessories were the order of the day.

The members of the Euchre Club attended the opening performance of "Judah" in a body. They were scattered over the orchestra and dress circle, and their pink roses, chiffons and dress coats distinguished them from those who were more soberly dressed. This social club meets every other week at the homes of the young lady members, where euchre and some original form of entertainment are enjoyed. The men reciprocate by giving theater parties and suppers to their hostesses.

On Monday evening Mrs. J. Downey Harvey gave a box party at the Baldwin Theater. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. K. Nuttall, J. D. Phelan, Walter Dean, Miss Isabel McKenna.

A dinner party was given by Miss Elizabeth J. Murphy at the home of her father, Senator B. D. Murphy, in San Jose, last Monday. Miss Murphy was assisted in receiving her friends by Miss Evelyn Murphy and Miss Maud Argues. The other guests were: Miss Lizzie Carroll, Miss Lolita Geohegan, Miss Veva Burrell, Miss Louise Auzerais, Murray Moore, Laurence Archer and Miss Camille Martin.

The Entre Nous Whist Club held its initial meeting last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sarle. Captain W. R. Perriman was elected president, J. H. McKnight secretary and Mrs. Freeman Trask treasurer. The club is composed of sixteen members and was organized for the study of scientific whist.

One of the most important affairs of the past week was the german of the Quarterly Cotillion Club at the maple room of the Palace Hotel. The room had never before presented a more attractive appearances; the decorations were fresh and attractive. The cotillion was led by S. Lewald and Miss Hortense Levy. In the first set were Emile Kahn and Miss Hattie Mandel, A. Ruef and Miss Viola Raphael, Alfred Hirschfeld and Miss Wanda Galland, Dr. William F. Dohrman and Miss Leonore Rothchild, Edmund Tausky and Miss Clemence Reiss, Mark Goodman and Miss Leontine Schwartzchild, Samuel Waller and Miss Mollie Simon, Eugene Korn and Miss Bell Wolf, Fred Harris and Miss Hortense Levy, Alfred I. Levy and Miss Lottie Cerf, Isador Phillips and Miss Josie Sallsburg. The young ladies looked extremely pretty, and none more so than Miss Mildred Nathan, who is a tall demi-blonde type with a remarkable easy and graceful figure, and also Miss Clemence Reiss, whose beauty has attracted marked attention in society circles this year. After the german there was general dancing and a supper.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crux gave a progressive euchre party on Thursday evening last at their home, 2715 Pine street, and delightfully entertained about fifty of their friends. The prizes for the ladies were won by Mrs. R. P. Schwerin, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown and Mrs. William Ashe. The gentlemen who won prizes were William Ashe, William Elicott and C. Elwood Brown. One of the most charming features of the evening was the musical selections rendered by Chevalier de Kontski. Supper was served at small tables.

Mrs. Edward P. Cole gave a euchre party last evening to a number of her friends.

Mrs. W. B. Wilshire gave a Chinese luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Morton Mitchell of Washington, who is her guest at present. The decorations were all in Chinese style, and the name-cards were painted in the characters of that nation. Covers were laid for twelve.

A merry party left on the steam launch Wallico on Thursday afternoon, the guests of Fredrich A. Greenwood and J. F. J. Archibald. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Lieutenant Joseph P. Kuhn, and consisted of Miss Celia Tobin, Miss Beatrice Tobin, Miss Emma Butler, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Julia Crocker, Miss Isabelle O'Connor, Miss Margery Young, Arthur Allen, Milton S. Latham, Lieutenant F. A. Wilcox, U. S. A., Laurence Van Winkle and Lieutenant W. R. Smedberg Jr., U. S. A. The launch headed for the Union Iron Works, and inspected the men-of-war and other ships in course of construction and repair there.

Mrs. Karl Formes and her pupils entertained their friends on Thursday, at 823 Sutter street, with the following programme. They were assisted by Miss Bertha Greenhood, the pianist: 'The Lover and His Lass" (Parker), Miss Adele Bagley; "Pieta Signor" (Stradella), Mrs. J. Selig; piano solo, "Impromptu" (Chopin), Miss Greenhood; "Cari Luoghi" (Linda di Chamounix), Miss Fanny Grodjinsky; "Penso" (Tosti), Miss Carol Crouse; duo, "I Would That my Love" (Mendelssohn), Misses Bagley and Grodjinsky; "Sweet Days of Long Ago" (Wegfath), Mrs. L. Fay; "The Prodigal Son" (Parker), Mrs. J. Selig; recitation, Miss Carol Crouse; "Roberto tu Adoro" (Robert le Diable), Miss Bagley; "Orange Blossoms Waltz," Mrs. Stone; Polish song (Chopin), Miss M. M. Kæsar; "Stride le Vampa" (Verdi), Miss Isabelle Rogers; "Addio del Pesato" (La Traviata), Mrs. Karl Formes.

BETROTHALS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mann, and Joe Arnheim. They will receive at 1538 Washington street on Sunday afternoon, March 31.

The betrothal is announced of A. Heringhi and Miss Louise Ruef. The engagement reception will be held next Sunday afternoon and evening at 316 Lombard street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alicia G. Vogelsang of Oakland and George E. Ford of Golden Gate.

BEFORE THE ALTAR.

At 5 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon Miss Jessie Calhoun was united in marriage to William H. Anderson of this city, at her mother's home at 1131 Geary street. The wedding was a very quiet one. The only invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Tevis, Judge and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Watkinson and Miss Josephine Pierce. After the beautiful and impressive ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. Hemphill a few moments were spent in congratulations and conversation before the bride and groom took the 6 o'clock train for Sacramento. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of Eleanor Calhoun, the celebrated actress.

Prouty-Moore.

A wedding of considerable local interest took place at Prescott, Ariz., on Tuesday evening, February 26. The contracting parties were William Shelly Moore of San Francisco, son of George A. Moore, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Miss Erminie Prouty of Topeka, Kans.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Meany, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. F. A. Healey, and the decorations of the house, together with the elite of Arizona's wealth and beauty, made the affair a notable event in society. The presents to the newly married couple were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are now in Los Angeles, but will make their future home in this city. They will arrive in a few days.

Among the San Franciscans invited were: Mrs. E. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Frank T. Bowers, Dr. C. E. Parent, Will F. Taylor, Frederick L. Hunter, David L. Hollub, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. James, Hon. Charles N. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beaver, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Cluness, Samuel M. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Davis, George Russell Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dougherty, Miss Ada Dougherty, Mme. B. Ziska, Miss Alice Ziska, Mr. and Mrs. Eli M. Hunter, Myron G. McClinton, Mrs. A. Hollub, Miss Lillie Hollub, Miss Minnie Hollub and Miss Mabel Hollub.

Wright-West.

The wedding of Miss Ida Marcia Wright, daughter of Robert Wright of this city, and Fred A. M. West of the Commercial Union Assurance Company was quietly celebrated at the Church of the Advent on Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. Monges officiating.

Jenkins-Goodrich.

George C. Goodrich of Napa and Sadie Jenkins of San Francisco were quietly married at St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday last, Rev. Father Dempsey officiating.

RECEPTIONS.

A very enjoyable birthday party was given to Miss Annie T. Lilienthal at her residence, 507 Connecticut street, on Wednesday evening. The hours were pleasantly spent in playing games, singing and dancing, after which supper was served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lilienthal, Miss A. T. Lilienthal, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lange, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Wedekind, Mrs. Plath, Miss Grace Symon, Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Amy Williams, Miss Elma Anderson, Miss Hazel Anderson, Miss Lena Switzer, Miss May Strahan, Miss Edith Dow, Miss Cora Dow, Miss Ester Roberts, Miss Lizzie Johnson, Miss Alma Anderson, Miss Edna Thursen, Miss Elsie Stevenson, Miss May Mathena, Miss Mamie Sulliman, Miss Johanna Nyhuis.

The Mystics' Reception.

A pleasant gathering took place at the residence of W. K. Owens, 1340 Oak street, on Thursday evening last. It was the initial reception tendered to the Mystics by their friends. Those present were: Miss Lillian Coleman, Miss Evelyn Hansbrough, Miss E. T. Pinario, Miss Blanche Clinton, Miss Eleanor Cella, Miss Mae Bausman, Miss Beatrice Wellman, Miss L. Griffin, Miss Ruth A. Parker, Miss Maggie Willis, Will K. Owens, Will W. Sale, Ken Matheson, Walter B. Averell, Henry G. Muller, Harry W. Clark, Martin L. Reynolds, W. Parker, G. Fleishner, B. E. Leibert, A. Webster, J. Wheeler.

A Juvenile Party.

A delightful party was given to Miss Florence Rochat on Saturday by her mother at her residence, 2620 Vallejo street, in honor of the eleventh anniversary of her birthday. The hours from 2 o'clock until 6 were spent in games and dancing. The large hall on the upper floor was handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns and bunting. Fifty-two children were seated at the supper tables, and each one received a pretty souvenir of the occasion.

Those present were: Miss Letitia Heyneman, Miss Dolly Heyneman, Miss Ellen Page, Miss Dorothy Newhouse, Miss Irma Dresbach, Miss Estelle Harmon, Miss Ruth Bradford, Miss May Hamilton, Miss Florence Rochat, Miss Emily Rochat, Miss Laura Hoeber, Miss Estelle Hoeber, Miss Bertha Ochs, Miss Grace Wolbert, Miss Amy Ochs, Miss Hazel Schlengman, Miss Ella Cravat, Miss Lornie Heanan, Miss Dottie Fisher, Miss Gladys Fisher, Miss Edna Middleton, Miss Clara Rodda, Miss Ethel Rodda, Miss Edith Rodda, Miss Alma Lewison, Miss Louise Heron, Miss Minnie Soltz, Miss Alma Hamilton, Ernest Ochs, Albert Ochs, Lloyd McAfee, Douglass Talbot, William Dresbach, Albert Bates, Kenneth Heron, James Heron, Samuel Hirshman, Fred Rodda, Roy Schlengman, Edgar Van Bergen, Howard Van Bergen, Frank Dewing, Melville Erskine, Richard Erskine, George Lewison, Milton Lewison, Walter Heyneman, Lloyd Lipman, Ernest Rochat, Fuller Rochat, Frank Barrere, Robert Barrere, Frank Robison, George Lawlor.

An Amateur Performance.

The students of the Sacred Heart College gave a pleasant performance last Thursday night, which crowded the hall to the doors with interested spectators.

Following was the programme: Opening address by the president of the day, Owen H. McMahon; vocal solo, James P. Monaghan; recitation, James I. O'Dea; quartet, the Glee Club; recitation, Joseph V. Costello; vocal solo, Charles V. Drady; recitation, Thomas M. A. Deasy; quartet, C. V. Drady, J. O'Dea, J. P. Monaghan, D. A. Barry; recitation, Stanley K. E. Ranken; oration by the orator of the day, Charles V. Drady; vocal solo, James I. O'Dea; recitation, Herbert D. Martin; duet, Junior Glee Club.

The drama, entitled "More Sinned Against Than Sinning," was presented by C. V. Drady, C. J. Mogan, Evans Morgan, O. H. McMahon, J. P. Monaghan, Thomas E. Kelly, Francis T. Kane and others. The music was furnished by the St. Mary's College Orchestra.

A Farewell Party.

The California School of Mechanical Arts gave an enjoyable party on Friday last at the residence of the president, Miss Daisy Holje, 1235 Potrero avenue. A tour was then made of the grounds and conservatory of Miss Holje's home, and each guest was presented with a bouquet.

CLUB PARTIES.

The members of the Dauntless Social Club entertained a number of friends at their clubrooms, on Union street, recently in honor of the second anniversary of the club. Some vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Teresa Rossi and the Dauntless Club Quartet. After enjoying a delicious supper dancing filled the remaining hours. Those present were: Victor Vaccaro, chairman of the evening, Messrs. D. Rossi, W. Lane, Z. Ratto, J. Ertola, Lucca Garibaldi, H. G. Boell, Frank Boell, J. O'Malley, John Torre, Frank Torre, T. Winship, A. Gabinett, T. Eluro, George Ash, C. Foppiano, Mr. and Mrs. Vischi, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rossi, Mrs. L. Nute, Mr. and Mrs. G. Podesta, Miss A. Bacigalupi, Miss Eluro, Miss Getz, Miss K. Cassassa, Miss Antoni, Miss D. Podesta, Messrs. Cottrell, F. Lavaroni, F. Bacigalupi, V. Garibaldi, L. Pezzoni, E. Ghio, Mr. Rocca, L. Rosenheimer, Miss A. Arata, A. Foppiano, Joseph Ertola, E. Torre, M. Capelli, L. Linari.

On Saturday evening the Knights of the Forest celebrated their seventh anniversary at 843 Valencia street. The members attended a banquet. President Brown occupied the chair and delivered an oration. The usual patriotic toasts were made and responded to during the evening. Among those present were: Messrs. Brown, Proliert, Reed, Strang, McGregor, Spence, McWhirter, Porter, Bridges, Charles Reed, Ducoety, Weed, Walley, E. R. Wilson, Carpmill, Hartley, William Wilson, Nager, Touhey, Bidolph and Kerr.

A supper was tendered the friends of the Reliance Commercial Club at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Friday evening. Covers were spread for forty. George T. Chesley presided and acted as toastmaster. Charles N. Chadwick, Ausley Johnson, Jacob Burnstine and several others responded to toasts in an appropriate manner.

The Verdis gave a pleasant party at Union-square Hall last Tuesday evening. The grand march was led by Frank J. Williams and Miss May Parmentier. The committees were as follows: Floor director, Frank J. Williams, assisted by John W. Long and Joseph Catanich; committee of arrangement, Fred Grant and Mr. Coefield. The next party will take place on Tuesday evening, April 9, at Union-square Hall.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hecht and family, who are now in the south, will occupy the Castle residence on Laguna street on their return home.

Miss Mary O'Toole of San Jose spent last week in this city.

Miss Florence Dunham has returned to her home in Oakland from a visit to the East.

Miss Rose Mitchell will visit friends in Oregon while her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, are in the East.

Miss Elsie Jones will spend the summer season with relatives in New York City.

Miss Emma Nelson is on a visit to friends in Fresno.

Mrs. W. V. Huntington and daughter have been spending the past two weeks at Coronado Beach. They will return next week to their apartments at Hotel Richelieu.

Mrs. Hager and the Misses Emelie, Alice and Ethel Hager leave the latter part of this month for a three-months' trip to Japan.

Emile Bruguiere Jr. expects to leave shortly for a visit to Portland, Or.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwabacher are visiting in Southern California.

Mrs. Adolph Bissinger will be at home on Mondays at the California Hotel.

Mrs. Gertrude Jobson, accompanied by Mrs. J. B. Clifford, is making an extended visit in Southern California.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Peironnet, after a very pleasant visit to friends in this city, left on the steamer Corona for Los Angeles on Tuesday.

Mrs. John N. Pomeroy returned on the 12th inst. from New York City, where she had been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson.

Miss Laura McKinstry will return so San Francisco the latter part of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Crocker will leave this week in their private car for a tour through Mexico. They are to be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. K. Nuttall and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carolan.

Among the Californians returning home are Mrs. George H. Wallis and Miss Miriam K. Wallace, who have been spending some months in the East.

Alec B. Wilberforce passed Thursday in Burlingame.

Dr. and Mrs. Rupert Blue are occupying their pretty home near the Marine Hospital, where Dr. Blue is stationed.

Mrs. Alex Badlam has returned from Southern California, where she has been sojourning for her health for three weeks.

Mrs. C. C. Borner of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Sheldon of Oakland. She will return home next month.

Dr. W. B. Huntington will shortly leave Oakland for the East, where he will spend several months.

Miss Maud Getz of South Park will leave to-morrow on a visit to Miss Kittie Rasner of Vallejo.

Mrs. George H. Wallis and daughter, Miss Miriam K. Wallis, now en route home, are expected to arrive early in April from an extended Eastern tour.

Raphael Weill, who has been spending the past six months in Paris, will arrive home to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Burnett are on a visit to the southern portion of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague, who have been occupying the Taylor cottage at San Mateo, will go to Burlingame next month.

Mrs. Judge Hunt is visiting Mrs. R. White for a few days at her country home, Wild Cherry Farm.

Dr. and Mrs. de Vecchi are preparing for a European visit.

A. Halsey is preparing to occupy his new residence on Van Ness avenue, near Sutter street.

Mrs. M. Leventritt has been confined to her apartments during the past week with a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lawrence have returned from their southern trip.

Miss Maud Fletcher is visiting friends in San Jose.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Seymour are visiting here from their home in Philadelphia.

Miss Louise Simon is visiting friends here from her home in Sacramento.

Miss Ray Harris has returned from a two months' visit to her aunt, Mrs. M. H. Jacobs of Antioch.

Leo E. Alexander has gone south on a pleasure trip. He will be absent for four weeks.

Mrs. A. Coleman and the Misses Maggie and Kittie Coleman of 2114 Pine street were tendered a pleasant serenade on Saturday evening by the Picharello Mandolin Club previous to their departure for Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Magnin have left San Francisco for an extended trip through Southern California. At present they are in Los Angeles, the guests of Mrs. L. Fogel.

Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Stillman will receive on the fourth and fifth Mondays in April at the Richelieu Hotel, where they are staying.

Among those who departed on the Australia for Honolulu on Tuesday last were: Miss L. Auzerais, Ogden D. Backus, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. J. B. Castle, Mrs. George P. Castle, Miss A. Cahill, Judge W. F. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Fuller, Miss Morrison Fuller, Mrs. M. E. Gamble, Miss H. F. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, Miss S. Hubbard, Miss Alice N. Kimball, A. E. King, T. J. King, Miss Maxwell, Sherman W. Marsh, Miss Kate McGrew, J. F. Neall, Mrs. S. Newhall, Miss Newhall, H. H. Preston, Miss A. Prescott.

Mrs. Pedar Sather is in Honolulu.

District Attorney Samuel Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Mary H. Holbrook and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis are registered at Paso Robles.

IN THE FUTURE.

The Vaudeville Club is busy rehearsing for the performance at Mrs. Will Tevis' Jackson-street home. There will be several pretty features on the programme, and a burlesque on "The Gaiety Girl" promises to be very amusing.

A humorous representation of "Romeo and Juliet" will be given by the Reliance Club of Oakland next month. Among those who will participate are Samuel Taylor, Carl Howard, Harry Melvin, Alex Rosborough, Harry Haight, Harry Thomas and Dr. Carleton.

The Apollo Dancing Club will give a reception on Monday evening at Saratoga Hall, 814 Geary street. It promises to be a pleasant affair.

The County Monaghan Social and Benevolent Club will give its twentieth annual banquet in its clubrooms, on Mission and Mary streets, to-morrow. This is the only way in which the club celebrates St. Patrick's day. There will be an old-time Ulster "kailyee," when the most prominent members will tell some of the legends of the county and province.

The Western Addition Literary and Social Club will hold its monthly reception on Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, when the following programme will be presented: Toreador Song from "Carmen," Frank Kelly; recitation, Miss Anna E. Daly; tenor solo, Frank L. Matnieu. "Sugar and Cream," a comedietta in one act, by James P. Hurst. Cast: Mr. Wentworth, A. W. Jones; Frank (his son), Charles W. Wilson: Mrs. Mirfield (a young widow), Miss Zillah Coonley; Spruce (her maid), Miss May Keene.

The Welcome Social Club will give its fourth party on Thursday evening at California Hall.

Twin Peaks Circle, C. O. F., will give a card party and social at Twin Peaks Hall on Friday evening.

The Hungarian Social and Mutual Aid Society will give its fifteenth anniversary banquet at Oberon Hall this evening.

The members of Borromean Council No. 129, Young Men's Institute, will give an entertainment and social at Mission Opera-hall on Friday evening, April 26. A special feature will be a farce by the members.

INSURANCE MEN SWINDLED.

AN INGENIOUS AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD ADOPTED BY A YOUTH.

THE POLICE OF THIS CITY AND OAKLAND ARE SEARCHING FOR HIM.

Insurance men have been the victims of an imposter and the police of this city and Oakland have been searching for him. Three of his victims are: George W. Dornin, who resides in Oakland; W. S. Duval, 1012 Pine street, and Paul M. Nippert, 118 Devisadero street, all well-known insurance men. There may be others, but these three are the only ones who have notified the police.

The method adopted by the impostor is to write to the insurance man a letter claiming relationship with some distant person with whom he knows his victim to have close business relations. In his letter he tells a plausible story of his experience and sickness in the Hawaiian Islands, and continues: "I want to borrow money, be it ever so little, to tide me over till I can secure funds from home, which I am expecting daily. I will refund the money as soon as possible. In the meantime I have not a cent and have not been to bed for two nights. I have been at the sugar refinery all day looking for work."

The letter was next day followed by a call from the writer, who signed himself Charles F. Burns. He talked so well that he was successful in getting money from the insurance men referred to. They have since found that his story was false and they have branded him as an impostor and have requested the police to arrest him.

He is described as 21 years of age, five feet ten inches tall, thick set, weight about 170 pounds, dark complexion, large dark eyes, heavy chin, and looks as though of foreign extraction. His clothes are rather untidy. He talks and writes well.

He was last heard of in Oakland, where he was busily operating among insurance men with the same plausible story.

CARELESS HUNTERS.

Residents of Claremont Daily in Fear of Their Lives at the Hands of Heedless Gunners.

The carelessness of bird-hunters in Claremont, north of Oakland, came very near causing a tragedy on Thursday. The five-year-old child of Henry Martin, living on Telegraph avenue, was slightly wounded in the face by bird shot fired by an unknown person.

The complaints of careless gunning in Claremont have been quite frequent of late. The district, a portion of which is unsettled, has been overrun by boys with guns in search of game. None of these hunters are celebrated for fine marksmanship, and the result is that residents have been more or less in fear of their lives.

A few days ago the children of Mrs. George J. Ulrich were playing in the front yard of their home, on Alcatraz avenue, when a shot was fired in a field 150 yards away, and in a moment a charge of bird shot struck the front of the house, scattering in every direction. Some of the leaden pellets rebounded into the faces of the children, inflicting painful bruises, but, fortunately, doing no serious injury.

The complaints from teamsters by reason of this promiscuous shooting have been numerous. Only a short time ago a dairyman was driving along Shattuck avenue, when a shot was fired close by. One of the horses sprang violently forward and a runaway almost resulted. The driver discovered later on that the animal had received a dozen or more shot in the side, some of which had punctured the skin, inflicting wounds from which the blood flowed freely. Several accidents of a similar nature have been reported.

An effort is being made to have the Board of Supervisors pass an ordinance prohibiting hunting in the Claremont district. The Oakland police have been appealed to, but they are powerless to act, as they have no jurisdiction.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

THE NEW ILLUMINATING GAS, ACETYLENE.—A new product of the electric furnace promises not only to furnish the best of all mediums for enriching common gas, but a gas which is itself the best illuminating gas known to chemists, namely acetylene. This gas has been known for years, but the difficulty of its manufacture prevented its general use. It is the lowest gas in the series of hydro-carbons, and has usually been generated in minute quantities and merely for experimental purposes in laboratories and lecture-rooms by passing a stream of hydrogen through a globe in which an electric current was introduced. T. L. Wilson, an American, has accidentally discovered a means by which the gas can be produced in sufficient quantities and at small enough cost for practical purposes. Mr. Wilson was experimenting in the reduction of lime to its metallic element, calcium, in the electric furnace. He fused a powdered mixture of chalk and charcoal in a heavy metallic-like mass. After the mass cooled no calcium metal was found in it. By chance a lump was thrown into a bucket containing some water. A gas was immediately evolved in large quantities, and its odor was so powerful that it compelled attention. The gas burned when light was applied to it, and further tests proved it to be pure acetylene. Professor Vivian Lewis has demonstrated the great value of acetylene as a cool light. Its flame, although of a brilliant white, giving 240 candlepower per five cubic feet, is much cooler than a gas flame giving only 16 candlepower. The highest temperature in any part of an acetylene flame is a trifle under 1000 deg. cent., while in an ordinary burner with common gas the temperature is 1360 deg. cent. A remarkable quality of acetylene is that it can be liquefied by pressure and put in cans that can be tapped when the gas is needed.

THE QUALITY OF FAT-REDUCING EXERCISE.—A contemporary points out that the fact that our policemen being often fat and our letter-carriers almost always lean is an object lesson of great value to those whose greatest trouble in life is that they are laying on too much flesh. The policeman gets fat, not from taking exercise, but because he exercises all one way. He "lounges," and as his muscles are relaxed in his leisurely passage from one street to another, if he has any predisposition to fatness the adipose tissue has every opportunity to settle on his abdomen and to stay there. On the other hand, the letter-carrier has to work always at a tension. He has to walk sharply, to carry his mail bag, at first heavy and afterward light, to use his arms pulling out and delivering letters, and to walk up and down stairs as his work requires. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that it pays better to take a variety of exercise than to go through the same amount of exertion in a monotonous way. Professor Schweninger, who has probably done less harm by his theories than most fat-reducing experts, insists on the exercise being regular. He says: "Change your position as often as possible. Do not remain standing or sitting or lying too long at a time, nor pass too many hours in bed." One of the best exercisers and most effective fat-reducers that can be imagined is the drying of oneself with a coarse towel after a cold bath or a cold sponge. If those parts of the body where adipose tissue is apt to be deposited in excess are vigorously rubbed, the muscles regain their tonicity, the fat between and over them is soon absorbed, and the general health is greatly improved. Rich people have this done for them about half as well as they could do it themselves in the massage-room of the Turkish bath. The part in Professor Schweninger's system in which the self-denial of the patient is put to the severest test is in the restriction of drinking liquid. The less fat people drink, the better chance will they have of diminishing their excess of bulk. Those who take two cups of tea to breakfast—Schweninger says that fat people should not drink coffee—should dispense with one, and the drinking of iced water should be almost entirely stopped. Eat little and often, and any food you choose, but do not eat the same article of food too frequently. The last injunction applies to every one, whether fat or lean. Variety in food is the most important factor in any scheme of dietary, whether for invalids or others.

PROTECTING TIMBER AGAINST THE TEREDO. Many measures have been adopted to defend timber against the attacks of the teredo. Painting and superficial impregnations are of no use whatever. The salts of copper and creosote will retard its progress, but will not permanently arrest it. The most successful attempt to circumvent it that appears to have been made is the encasing of beams and piles in a coat of cement or mortar from the bottom to the water's surface. The cement employed consisted of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and three parts of gravel, rendered very fluid, so as to admit of its easy flow into the encasing tube. Each pile was inclosed in a cylindrical case divided into sections, each section being composed of two semi-cylinders simply fitted and fastened together. Beginning at the bottom each section was fitted to the pile in turn, the sections being submerged successively one on top of the other, and the pile driven more or less into the bottom. To render the foundation of the tubage perfectly stable a diver was sent down to put a layer of clay below and within the first section before the other sections were laid. When this treatment was adopted it was found that where the piles had already been slightly attacked the imprisoned microbes had died, the cement having forced its way into their channels. Some piles have been recently taken up that were treated in this manner seven years ago, and it is said that they show not a trace of a living teredo.

THE MAXIM GUN AS A TREE-FELLER.—It is suggested that if certain economical considerations could be adjusted the machine gun would find a valuable place among the useful arts of peace. As a feller of trees there is no agency in the world like it. Admiral Sir Edmond Commerell, in alluding recently to the superiority of the machine gun, said that a 0.303 Maxim was capable of cutting down a tree seventeen inches in diameter in a quarter of a minute. He would not only defy any other gun to do this, but he would give any battalion in her Majesty's service five hours' firing as much as they liked, at whatever range they pleased and they would not do the same thing.

WONDERS OF THE WOOLY WEST.

A Californian Has Not Changed Since Bathing in a Remarkable Bath.

There came into this city yesterday on the top of a big wagon-load of grain a man who has received the marvelous gift of perpetual youth. Harry Mason is the old fellow's name, but "Young Harry" everybody calls him, and young he certainly is in appearance. He has light curly brown hair, rosy cheeks and blue eyes and looks to be about 16 or 17 years old, perhaps a little tall for his age, but that is all. In spite of this fact his friends, who are quite numerous in Stanislaus County, with many reputable citizens among them, testify on oath that Mason is all of 62 years old.

The case is an interesting one for many reasons, and I shall endeavor to give Mason's account of himself as accurately as possible. He, together with his parents and a large party of gold-seekers, set out to make the journey across the plains way back in '49, when he was but 16 years of age. He and an elder brother used to "spell" each other, as he termed it, in driving one of the teams, and when he was off duty he would make little excursions by the way, never going very far nor getting out of sight of the train. One day about noon, after almost a week's travel through a land of drought, they came to a green, fertile valley encircled on all sides by towering tree-covered mountains.

As he describes it, they very suddenly "dropped down" into this beautiful oasis in the desert, with streams innumerable running fresh and sweet, and green with luxuriant verdure. While the women of the party were preparing dinner and the horses were resting Harry went off on a little exploiting tour of the valley, and discovered, just at the rise of the hillside, a spring, which he calls the "fountain of youth." He says the water was clear, with little glinting bubbles in it like champagne, and came through the very rock itself, shooting up about three feet in the air to fall over and collect in a wide, deep pool hollowed out of the stone below.

He declares that the taste of that water was like nothing he had known before or since, and marvelous indeed it must have been. Though sweet and pure, there was a peculiarly exhilarating effervescence that made him "tingle all over," as he says. After repeated draughts from the spring he enjoyed a dip in the big pool below, the waters buoying him up so that it was impossible to sink, and producing a pleasing, tingling sensation over the whole body. After that drink and bath Mason represents that he felt like a new person, and certainly he has not grown a day older since.

There seems no possibility of doubt that in this singular manner was discovered the marvelous fountain of youth which the aborigines used to tell about and which poor old Ponce de Leon searched for in vain, but unfortunately its whereabouts is as much a mystery now as ever. Though Mason experienced the vigorous, exhilarating influences of the water at the moment of drinking and bathing, still, of course, it was only afterward that the marvelous effects of the water began to develop, and now he does not know the location of the spring. From his description of the journey one would suppose that this beautiful valley could occur nowhere on the route save, perhaps, in the Rocky Mountain region, and yet it is impossible to locate a precise spot which might be the one so favored of a bountiful nature.

That a knowledge of its whereabouts is well worth the search any one who has witnessed its effect upon Mason will be willing to testify, yet there is a great drawback to trying the experiment of a draught from the wonderful fountain, for the same result is produced upon the mind as upon the body. A youth physically, Mason is still a youth mentally also. The passing years that have whitened heads while it has stored them with knowledge and wisdom and power have left his untouched within and without. An ignorant, untutored lad he was when he drank at the fount of youth, and an ignorant, untutored lad he has remained, with the thoughts, words and deeds of a boy. Like the inimitable Skimpole of happy memory he is "only a child," and the empty mind but pays the penalty of his juvenile body.—Stockton correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

The Postmaster at Chicago has under consideration the adoption of a plan to convey mails by wire, to distribute mail matter over roofs of buildings by electric cars traveling on a wire cable. The inventor says he has discovered a new principle of harnessing the electric current without the use of a return wire. It is estimated that a saving in time over the present method of fifty minutes in every hour can be made. The cost of construction is put at $250 a mile.

The Atchison Railroad is capitalized in $330,384,330.

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FIVE DOLLARS

Value in Facial Treatment will be given for this Coupon if presented this week.

Beauty Cultivated.

Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples. Blackheads, Blotches and Sallowness REMOVED.

Youth Restored and Preserved

Gray Hair Turned Back to its Natural Color WITHOUT DYE.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON'S OWN BEAUTY

Is her very best advertisement. Never has there been a woman who looks so young and beautiful at 35 as she. The pure, fresh and exquisite loveliness of her complexion is indeed wonderful. In offering to make other women beautiful, she can well afford to present herself as a sample of her success. There is no other women in this profession who can represent her treatments and business as Mrs. Harrison. Others claim to make you beautiful or teach you how to obtain a perfect figure. **LADIES, DON'T** be deceived. Look around and see **who will suffer by comparison.** Ask yourself, does not one have to be intelligent to teach others **how to be beautiful** Ladies, call and see for yourselves. Hundreds of ladies may be found during the day treating and purchasing. Among this vast throng will be found ladies of all ages and conditions in life, but with one object in view and that a most praiseworthy one—how to improve the personal appearance, **restore and preserve their Youth.**

ELECTRIC WRINKLE ROLLERS These Rollers take the place of hand massage, which so many ladies are unable to properly give themselves. 5 to 10 minutes' treatment will give the cheeks the glow of youth. The flesh becomes firm and hard new life and action is excited in the pores, and waste tissues of the skin, giving it a healthy and refined appearance.

Price per pair, $2.50.

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

THE SKIN FOOD AND TISSUE BUILDER.

This invigorating and marvelous preparation restores the complexion in a short time to its former youthful condition. **Prevents wrinkles,** feeding the Hungry Skin and muscles. One aplication of the skin Food acts like a charm. $0.75 pot lasts three months.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE.

Mrs. Harrison Operating with the Electric Needle.

Reduced Rates for the Next 30 Days.

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Ladies who live at a distance can order their remedies by mail. Full instructions accompany them and perfect success is guaranteed in the

Home Treatment.

Confidential letters may be written to Mrs. Harrison and receive her prompt and personal attention.

Important!

Mrs. Harrison never publishes testimonials, therefore ladies are guaranteed their names will never be used in this connection.

FREE SAMPLES OF

Lola Montez Creme and Face Powder, Cucumber and Elder Flower Creme, and Hair Invigorater, will be given to every lady calling this week. Open evenings till 8 o'clock.

O MAIL ORDERS.

With every mail order of $1.00 or over, a bottle of Frizz (for keeping the hair in curl) will be given for this week only.

TRIAL POT FREE.

LADIES Out of town sending this ad with 10 cents in stamps will receive a book of instructions and a box of Skin Food and Face Powder Free.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON,

America's Beauty Doctor.

40 and 42 Geary St., San Francisco

LANGLEY & MICHAELS,

Wholesale Agents for the Pacific Coast.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

CITY OF PARIS

Curtain Dep't.

NEGUS TAPESTRY PORTIERES, "Bagdad Effects," in all the new shades,

$5.50 Per Pair.

Handsome Reversible DERBY SATIN PORTIERES,

$6.00 Per Pair.

Just arrived—Full line of SILK PORTIERES, in all the new colorings.

To Be Sold at Popular Prices.

We are now prepared to do all classes of SHADE WORK. We also have on hand a complete stock of MADE-UP SHADES at

25c, 40c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each

Size, 36-inch wide by 7 feet long.

Just received—A handsome line of TAPESTRIES, at

40c, 45c, 65c, 75c and $1 a Yd.

100 pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS, in 4 and 6 pair lots, former price, $8 50 and $9 50,

To Close at $7.50 Per Pair.

G. VERDIER & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Geary St. and Grant Ave., S. F.

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LOS ANGELES.

COAL OIL

Best and Safest Oil Manufactured.

GIVE THIS OIL A TRIAL AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

PALACE HOTEL.

THE PALACE HOTEL OCCUPIES AN ENtire block in the center of San Francisco. It is the model hotel of the world. Fire and earthquake proof. Has nine elevators. Every room is large, light and airy. The ventilation is perfect. A bath and closet adjoin every room. All rooms are easy of access from broad, light corridors. The central court, illuminated by electric light, its immense glass roof, broad balconies, carriage-way and tropical plants are features hitherto unknown in American hotels. Guests entertained on either the American or European plan. The restaurant is the finest in the city. Secure rooms in advance by telegraphing. THE PALACE HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal.

AN OLD LIGHT RENEWED.

AN UNIQUE DEVICE.

A Candle-stick, A B-Sun Lamp Chimney, Make the

DAISY LANTERN.

Will withstand a hurricane.

Cannot Blow It Out with Hat or Fan.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Sample by mail, 25c.

KENNEDY'S Novelty Agency, Oakland, Cal.

SCIENTIFIC BERTELING OPTICIAN 427 KEARNEY ST

IS THE VERY BEST ONE TO EXAMINE YOUR eyes and fit them to Spectacles or Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equaled. My success has been due to the merits of my work.

Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.

COAL! COAL!

Wellington	$9 00—Half ton,	$4 75
Genuine Coos Bay	7 00—Half ton,	3 50
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Seven Sacks of Redwood, $1 00.

KNICKERBOCKER COAL CO.,

522 Howard Street, Near First.

The Columbia will open on April 15.

Thomas C. Leary will soon return to the Tivoli.

J. P. Howe has severed his connection with the Alcazar.

Frank Daniels is preparing to star in a new opera next season.

Louis A. Morgenstern's benefit takes place at the Baldwin to-night.

Governor Budd will occupy a box at Morosco's to-morrow night.

Lewis Morrison is said to be contemplating an appearance in "Hamlet."

Miss Tillie Salinger makes her reappearance at the Tivoli to-morrow night.

After the run of "The Fencing-master" the Baldwin will close for four weeks.

The production of Marie Burrough's "Romeo and Juliet" has been set for April 2 at the Baldwin.

W. F. Dickson, formerly manager for Thomas W. Keene, has been secured to go ahead of "The Ensign."

A. M. Palmer's production of "Trilby" will be presented at the Park Theater, Boston, Mass., to-morrow evening.

Miss Rose Stillman plays the role of Mrs. Eastlake Chapel in the Alcazar's production of "The Froth of Society."

Mrs. Leslie Carter has been engaged to play in "The Heart of Maryland" at the Herald Square, in New York, next season.

The part of Torquato, in "The Fencing-master," is sung by H. Arthur Lieblee, formerly basso of the Mme. Tavary Opera Company.

New York theaters report a decided increase of receipts during the last two or three weeks, and several houses are doing a heavy business.

A company of Chinese actors, recruited in Canton and Peking, are announced to appear in London in a play called "The Green Dragon."

W. H. Thompson, the great character actor, Stoddart and George Holland will all be seen in the same cast in this city soon in "The Fatal Card."

Edward Harrigan is dangerously ill at his home in New York. The recent death of his oldest boy is said to have been an awful blow to him.

William Burress, the new comedian of Morosco's Grand Opera-house, will make his first appearance in "The Estate of Hannibal Howe."

Judith Berolde lately sailed from New York for Europe. She hopes to bring back to America some new dramatic material when she returns late in June.

The days of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire are numbered. Charles Frohman announces that he will produce "John a'Dreams" some time during Lent.

Mrs. Langtry will begin an engagement at Palmer's, New York, to-morrow night, in a play called "Gossip," written by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein.

Marie Burroughs should make a very good Juliet, and San Francisco should feel proud, because it will be the first city to see her in a Shakespearean character.

David Torrence, the barytone of "The Fencing-master," is one of the very few singers who can both sing and act. Last year he was Richard Mansfield's leading man.

Fred C. Whitney has purchased Jakobowski and Herbert's operatic comedy, "The Birth of Venus," and will give it a new presentation before the end of the season.

Eddie Foy is to have a new spectacle play founded on the subject of "Robinson Crusoe." Mr. Foy will play a part called Saturday, the equivalent to the man Friday of Defoe's yarn.

Miss Marion Langdon, formerly the soubrette of the Carleton Opera Company, assumes the role of Marchesa di Goldoni in "The Fencing-master. She is the possessor of a rich, strong and powerful soprano voice.

On the opening night of Felix Morris' recent engagement at the Queen's, Montreal, the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Aberdeen were present. After the performance their Excellencies went behind the scenes and congratulated the star.

One of the principal hits made in "The Fencing-master" is by William Stephens, formerly first tenor of the Emma Juch Opera Company. His serenade at the beginning of the second act is one of the prettiest numbers ever composed by Reginald de Koven.

On her return from the southern part of the State, Marie Burroughs will make her initial bow in a Shakespearean role at the Baldwin Theater. She has chosen for her first appearance in the classic drama the part of Juliet and will present "Romeo and Juliet."

The great melodrama, "The Fatal Card," now playing at Palmer's Theater, New York, will reopen the Baldwin after its regular summer closing, which will commence after "The Fencing-master" has had its run, and last for a few weeks. "The Fatal Card" is said to be the greatest melodrama that has been produced in late years, and has made a startling success. Following "The Fatal Card" the Lilliputians will appear.

A CALIFORNIA PLAY.

Morosco's Will Bring Out a New Drama by a Western Author.

"In the Ranks" will be mustered out after a successful run of two weeks at Morosco's Grand Opera-house. The production has proved thoroughly satisfactory in a business way as well as artistically. It was handled in the painstaking and careful manner which characterizes everything done at the Grand.

Frank W. Bacon as Amos Howe in "The Estate of Hannibal Howe" at Morosco's.

For to-morrow night a distinct novelty is promised in the shape of the comedy drama written by Assemblyman Judson C. Brusie and entitled "The Estate of Hannibal Howe." It was produced a short time ago in Sacramento, where it did a large week's business, those who saw it having nothing but words of praise to offer.

The story is a homelike one, something on the lines of "The Old Homestead," but the action takes place in California. The part of Amos Howe, which was written especially for Frank W. Bacon, the young California actor, is that of an old farmer whom Mr. Brusie knew in the flesh when a boy, and it is said to be especially true to life. The Rev. J. H. W. Harris should have a congenial part in that of Lieutenant Good of the Salvation army. Forrest Seabury is painting new scenery, and the picture of the old farm house, it is promised, will be something far different from the ordinary stage views of the character. Mr. Bacon, who plays the leading role, is one of the best character actors in California. He has been associated with the stage for a number of years and has made a good reputation by his careful work.

THE FINALE OF THE SECOND ACT OF "THE FENCING MASTER" AT THE BALDWIN AND MISS DOROTHY MORTON, THE PRIMA DONNA.

AT THE TIVOLI.

"Nanon," With a Strong Cast, Will Be Revived for the Coming Week.

Genee's popular opera, "Nanon," will be the attraction at the Tivoli Opera-house for one week, commencing to-morrow night. The cast for the present production is nearly the same as the last seen at the Tivoli, with the exception of two characters, d'Aubigne and the abbe, which parts will be played by John Raffael and George Olmi. Miss Tillie Salinger has recovered from her late illness and will sing the music of Ninon. She has been absent for several months from the Tivoli stage. Ferris Hartman and Phil Branson are excellently cast as De Marsillac and Hector, both making splendid impressions in these characters in the last production. The other parts are in competent hands and "Nanon" will no doubt be as big a success as ever. Gracie Plaisted plays the title role.

After "Nanon" comes Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore." "Princess Nicotine," by William Furst, will be given in a few weeks. "Little Robinson Crusoe," which will be the Tivoli's next spectacular production, is being prepared for a hearing some time after Easter. John P. Wilson is the author of the book and Joseph Hirschbach is arranging and writing the music.

NEW SPECIALTY PEOPLE.

The Orpheum Will Introduce Ten New Performers To-Morrow.

To-morrow night the Orpheum will introduce ten new people. Some of them have come all the way from Paris and the others from the East. The new bill promises to be one of merit, as all the performers have good records. Bruet and Riviere, John A. Coleman, the three Martinetti Bros., Howard and Williams, and Brown and Harrison are the new people.

Bruet and Riviere are French vocal duettists who, it is said, have a remarkable vocal imitative faculty. They are able to reproduce the sounds of various instruments, such as the bagpipes, violin, concertina, xylophone, saxophone and others; John A. Coleman is a clever character and dancing comedian; the Martinettis are a trio of wonderful acrobats; Howard and Williams are specialty comedians and Brown and Harrison are comedy sketch artists.

This new influx of talent should make the Orpheum an attractive amusement place during the week.

La Regaloncita and sisters, the brothers Forrest, Les Quatre Diezs and Magee and Crimmens will continue at this house. Manager Walter has a number of interesting specialty people booked for the future.

ORATOR MANSFIELD.

The Actor Hurls Sarcasm at Eastern Audiences.

Richard Mansfield is certainly not adding to his reputation by his little speeches before the curtain this season, which have been altogether too frequent and too sarcastic. During his recent appearance in Philadelphia, in response to a prolonged applause for his performance as Baron Chevrial in "The Parisian Romance," he appeared before the curtain and made a long, unconnected and uncalled-for attack on the persons in his audience who dared give way to the enthusiasm his acting created by calling him before the curtain. Since then he has repeated a similar harangue in other cities. Last week he appeared in St. Louis, and on Thursday evening he was loudly encored when the curtain fell on a death scene. He failed to respond, and the audience became boisterous. The actor then walked before the curtain, red with anger, and said: "If you insist on raising the dead you must not grumble at the remarks of the corpse. The size of this audience, which is not up to that of a one-night Texas stand, argues that I am not appreciated in St. Louis. I am not a hypocrite, and will say bluntly that I return the want of appreciation with interest." Mr. Mansfield then bowed himself off the stage in time to escape the storm of indignation which followed when the audience recovered from its astonishment.

A MERRY NEW OPERA.

"The Fencing-master," With Dorothy Morton, To-Morrow Night.

Reginald de Koven is generally considered the most ambitious of American composers, as well as the most successful. Ever since he wrote "Robin Hood" his work has been eagerly sought for by American managers, for Mr. de Koven is possessed of the rare ability of being able to compose tunes that interest the public at large. It is not often that San Francisco has a chance to hear one of his works, but to-morrow night the spell will be broken, and the Whitney Opera Company will present at the Baldwin Theater "The Fencing-master," which is said to be one of the most ambitious of Mr. de Koven's works. Unlike the majority of latter-day comic operas, which run to horse-play and farce-comedy, "The Fencing-master" is built on a well-defined story. The burning, bubbling love lavished on a woman by a duke, who really intends his affections for another woman who goes around disguised as a man, is the pivotal situation that turns the argument of the opera.

Mr. Smith, the librettist, has done some good work, and his lines are said to possess the flavor of originality and brightness, while Mr. de Koven's music is vivacious and pretty. Miss Dorothy Morton, the prima donna of the company, has made a marked success in the leading role. Those who remember her when she was the soubrette of the "Later On" company, remember a sweet, winsome little woman with black eyes and hair, a charming figure, and possessed with a desire to sing and dance and to do both with a goodly amount of chic. But that was when Miss Morton was a soubrette; to-day she is a great prima donna, and has successfully held the part which was made prominent by Miss Marie Tempest, one of the stars of the Eastern stage. The remainder of the company is made up of people who have always held good positions on the operatic stage. Bertha Bayliss, Marion Langdon, Florence Alva, Louise Bryant, Lucy Mitchell, David Torrence, Oscar Girard, A. M. Holbrook, William Stephens and H. Arthur Lieblee are capable singers and actors. They have all been successful in their respective roles. Signor Tomasi, who was director for the late Emma Abbott, will lead the orchestra.

The opera is in three acts. The first is laid in Milan, showing the grand cathedral in the background; the second in Venice, giving a view of the grand canal with a fleet of gondolas, and the illuminated state barge in which the Doge annually wedded Venice with the Adriatic; the third represents the palace of the Marchesa di Goldoni, near Venice. The action of the opera is supposed to take place in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. There is plenty of scope for scenic display, which has been utilized to the fullest extent.

THE FROTH OF SOCIETY.

A Society Play by the Riggs Company at the Alcazar.

The Charles Riggs Company at the Alcazar Theater has proved a capable and clever organization. "The Clemenceau Case," in which the company has appeared during the week, and which will close to-night, has drawn very strongly since its first presentation, and would doubtless continue to do well for a much longer season. Nevertheless it is to be withdrawn to-night to give place to "The Froth of Society," a play which, because of the fact that it deals with certain dubious phases of life, has been very much discussed. The new play will be presented in the same careful manner in which "The Clemenceau Case" was produced, which is saying a good deal.

There is no doubt that such plays as "The Froth of Society," while they do not exact thoughtful consideration, are very popular, just as most people will instinctively shun the gloomy for the brighter things in life.

The Alcazar Theater cast will be made up as follows: Captain Randall Northcote, A. C. Henderson; Oliver St. Aubyn, W. Hodges; Mr. Cavendish Coyne, M. P., D. Alger; Earl of Colchester, Harry Gilbert; Mrs. Eastlake Chapel, Rose Stillman; Mrs. Ernestine Echo, Anne Leonard; Lady Downe, Miss Foley; Violet Esmond, Dora Drosden.

OVER IN OAKLAND.

Some of the Attractions to Be Seen at the Macdonough.

Hoyt's successful comedy, "A Temperance Town," will be presented at the Macdonough Theater, Oakland, for three nights, commencing to-morrow. The advance sale has been sufficient to assure a successful engagement. Oakland theater-goers will also have a chance to see "The Fencing-master," Marie Burroughs and "Our Flat," which will also be presented at the Macdonough.

THE PLEASURES OF A FLAT.

Emily Bancker Will Depict Them at the California Theater.

One of those opportunities for laughter which bring men and women back to the simplicity of childhood and tone up the impaired and jaded fancy into the bubbling enthusiasm of youth will be afforded at the California Theater to-morrow night, when Mrs. Musgrave's comedy, "Our Flat," will be produced by Miss Emily Bancker and her company of comedians. The success of this comedy has been remarkable and it holds one of the best records for long runs. It ran for 780 performances at the Strand Theater, London, England. It was also played for 100 nights at the Lyceum Theater, New York. It is a laugh-provoker from beginning to end. The situations are by no means strained, dealing as it does with a phase of life which appeals to thousands of people who live in flats and who have been compelled to start housekeeping in a modest way by recourse to the installment plan. The exploiting of the trifles that go to make up the daily life of a man and a woman struggling with fate in the presence of the butcher, the baker, the shoemaker and the monthly installment due on the furniture, are the main features of the comedy. Incidental to the development of the story there is a bit of romance that keeps the play within the lines of the drama and yet aids materially to its interest. "Our Flat" is original, sparkling in dialogue, humorous in situations and rapid in action and proves to be a lesson to young housekeepers should the obdurate installment man descend upon the furniture. Miss Bancker, who plays Margery Sylvester, is a charming comedienne with a handsome face. She will be remembered for her splendid work last season as star in "Gloriana." Incidental to the play Miss Bancker will sing "Oh Honey, My Honey." In the cast besides Miss Bancker are the following well-known players: Tom Ricketts, George W. Parsons, Philip H. Ryley, Neil Scully, W. H. Willis, Walter Park, Miss Lee Jarvis, Marion Van Courtland, Vesta Day, Anita Verno.

Miss Emily Bancker as She Will Appear in "Our Flat" at the California.

ANOTHER PLAY BY GROVER.

A Melodrama New in This City Will Be Seen at Stockwell's.

Manager Grover announces the closing weeks of a prosperous season at the Stockwell.

To-morrow night Mr. Grover's domestic drama, "The Remarkable History of Lispet," will be given. This play at the time of its production was said to rank with "The Two Orphans" in interest and popularity. The story is that of a sanctimonious and hypocritical person, who poisons his brother in order to become possessed of his widow and his estates, which is a little like the argument in "Hamlet." The sanctimonious hypocrite secures the kidnaping of his little niece and her adoption into a German family in New York City. The girl grows up in the belief that remembrances of her early life were a dream resulting from a fever. She becomes so thoroughly German that her mother and little brother fail to recognize her, and it is only through the agency of a blind aunt that she finally learns the real story of her life. The ups and downs of her life are continuous. Through them all she is aided and assisted by an heroic bootblack, who had rescued her from drowning and from the living tomb of a deserted mill, and aids her in theatrical aspirations. The story is said to be full of sympathetic situations and also with the mirth and comedy which have made Mr. Grover's plays famous.

Scene from "The Remarkable History of Lispet" at Stockwell's Theater.

The Wigwam Bill.

Burlesque is gradually bringing the Wigwam back to its old-time popularity. A new and entertaining piece will be given to-morrow night. It is entitled "Me and Jack," and is full of all the modern burlesque business of the day. Lester and Williams will have the principal roles. Miss Lizzie Daly and Miss Vinie Daly, the clever dancers, will figure among the specialties.

Sir Arthur's New Opera.

The American rights to "The Chieftain," the new comic opera, by Sir Arthur Sullivan, libretto by F. C. Burnard, now running at the Savoy, London, have been purchased by Francis Wilson, and the opera will be brought out at Abbey's at New York, in September. "The Chieftain" is in two acts, the first being located in a mountain pass near Seville, Spain, among a band of robbers, and the second before an inn in the village of Dehesas, on the River Sil. Mr. Wilson's part is that of an English tourist who is captured by the bandits, and compelled to accept the position of the chieftain.

Oscar Wilde's Latest.

Oscar Wilde's latest piece "The Importance of Being Earnest" is having some success at the Adelphia, London, on account of its comicalities. It is a preposterous farce, studded all over with the inverted proverbs and distorted platitudes which Mr. Wilde is wont to serve up as an aphorism and epigram. One young man confesses to his friend that, for purposes of convenience, he has invented a hypothetical brother, whereupon the friend resolves to impersonate this imaginary relative, and does so with many laughable circumstances.

FREE ACCESS TO THE BOOKS.

NEW PRIVILEGES TO BE GRANTED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF PERIODICALS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

At the next meeting of the trustees of the Public Library a measure of much importance to those who make use of the books belonging to the city will be discussed and probably accepted. Librarian Clark has for some time past been advocating the opening of a room devoted entirely to periodicals to be free of access to the public, and has succeeded in bringing a number of trustees to his way of thinking.

"I see no reason," he said yesterday, "why the public should not be allowed to look over the bound periodicals, of which we have about 5000 volumes, at their leisure and without going through the formality of getting a ticket for each volume they desire to see. Many people come here looking for an article in a certain periodical, but do not know in what number it occurs. If they have to look through three or four volumes it takes considerable time, as well as giving the library attache who handles the tickets quite a little extra work.

"These books are not in such great demand that a crowd would collect in the room and it would cause no trouble at all if the people were allowed free access to the volumes. It is done in other libraries and I see no reason why we should not keep up with the times.

"The Librarians' Association, which meets on April 12, will discuss the advisability of libraries giving the public free access to the books on the shelves as well as to the periodicals and books of reference. This is done in Alameda and in Cleveland, Ohio, for example, and in many other libraries free access is given to all except works of fiction or other books which are in great demand.

"In this library the manner in which the books are arranged would preclude a general method of the kind for the present, but there are certain departments where the public might be allowed privileges to advantage. However, we will doubtless hear many feasible plans discussed and may take advantage of them in the future."

Lobengula's Death.

A correspondent writing to a South African journal tells what he says is the true story of the death of the great Matabele chief, Lobengula: "Lobengula, suffering from smallpox, worn out by his long flight, disappointed in his hope of peace and altogether broken down by the loss of his country, his power and possessions, came to a halt at last among the mountains north of the Shangani River. Here he begged his witch doctor to give him poison with which to end his life, but the man refused. The despairing chief went up a hill to the foot of a crag which tops it, and sitting there he gazed for a long time at the sun as it slowly sank toward the west. Then, descending, he again demanded poison of his doctor, and insisted till finally it was given to him. Once more ascending the slope, he seated himself against the krantz, took the poison, and gazed at the setting sun, stolidly awaiting the death which presently put an end to his sufferings and his blood-stained life. There is something pathetic and grand in the picture. It is the last scene of the great epic, the conquest of Matabeleland. His followers found him seated there in death, and, piling stones and rocks around him, they left him. Whether he was placed in his royal chair, flanked by guns and covered over with his blankets and other possessions, as described in 'The South Africa Review,' I know not. All this may be true, and also that a strong palisade of tree trunks was planted round the spot, but I give the story as I heard it, and believe that, as it emanates from Mr. Dawson, it is the correct one."—New York Tribune.

UNTIL APRIL 1

To Give All an Equal Opportunity, Dr. Ellis Will Continue the $25 Rate for a Radical Cure of Rupture.

In announcing a rate of $25 for a radical cure of Rupture, Dr. C. Z. Ellis intended that it should be for a limited time only, and proposed withdrawing the rate on March 1. Since that date Dr. Ellis has had many inquiries from persons suffering from Rupture, who state that it was not possible for them to take advantage of the low rate before its withdrawal and requesting an extension of the time. Dr. Ellis does not want to show any favoritism in extending the time, but to allow all an equal opportunity will continue the $25 rate until April 1. It must be distinctly understood, however, that it will positively be discontinued on and after that date.

$25 FOR A CURE.

Names of patients cured will be furnished on application.

C. Z. ELLIS, M.D.
916 Market Street, San Francisco.

NEW TO-DAY—AMUSEMENTS.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER.

MATINEE TO-DAY.
Last Performance of the Famous HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MONDAY, Leonard Grover's most powerful drama,
THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF LISPET.
Superb Scenery and a Great Cast.
LEONARD GROVER JR. as the Crushed Tragedian.
Next Week—"CAD, THE TOMBOY."
Last weeks of the Popular Prices: 10c., 15c. 25c., 35c., and 50c.

WIGWAM, Corner Stockton and Geary Sts.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), MARCH 17.
Opera chairs, 25c; any other seat, 10c; Children, 10c to any part of the house.
LAST NIGHT
Of the Fascinating Musical Burlesque,
POCAHONTAS!
BY A MAGNIFICENT COMPANY.

MACDONOUGH THEATER (OAKLAND).
3 Nights—Coming TO-MORROW.
HOYT'S GREATEST PLAY,
A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
Box-office open to-day. Popular prices.

NEW TO-DAY—AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum
O'Farrell Street, bet. Stockton and Powell.
Week Commencing Monday, March 18th.
MONARCHS OF THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.
10—NEW STARS—10

Weekly Salary, $350. Two First-class Fares from Paris and return, with Railroad Sleepers, $756. BRUETT AND RIVIERE — Sensational French Duettists, direct from the Folies Bergeres.
Weekly Salary, $200. Three First-class Fares, from New York and return, with Sleepers, $570. The MARTINEZ FAMILY — Famous Spanish Dancers.
Weekly Salary, $200. Two First-class Fares from New York and return, with Sleepers, $380. BROWN & HARRISON — Comedy Sketch Artists.
Weekly Salary, $150. First-class Fare from New York and return, with Sleeper, $190. JOHN A. COLEMAN — Character Comedian and Dancer.
Weekly Salary, $175. Two First-class Fares from New York and return, with Sleepers, $380. HOWARD & WILLIAMS — In their Original Black-face Specialty, "GET TOGETHER."
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
Weekly Salary, $200. Two First-class Fares from New York and return, with Sleepers, $380. MAGEE & CRIMMINS
Weekly Salary, $300. Two and One-Half First-class fares New York and return, with Sleepers, $570. BROS. FORREST.
Weekly Salary, $200. One First-class Fare from New York and return, with Sleeper, $190. ADELE PURVIS ONRI
Weekly Salary, $350. Four First-class Fares Paris and return, with Railroad Sleepers, $1512. LES QUATRE DIEZS.

The Enormous Expense entailed by bringing Such Aggregations to the Orpheum costs more per week than the Combined Weekly Salaries of All the Other Theaters in the City.

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BALDWIN THEATER. AL. HAYMAN & CO. (Incorporated), Proprietors
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 18—FOR 2 WEEKS,
EVERY EVENING, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
THE FENCING MASTER
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FRANK BACON in His Original Creation of AMOS HOWE.
EVENING PRICES—25c and 50c; Family Circle and Gallery, 10c.
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LAST PERFORMANCE | TO-NIGHT
HOYT'S BEST COMEDY,
A TEMPERANCE TOWN
Indorsed by the Entire Press.
L. R. STOCKWELL..... AS.....MINK JONES.
SPECIALLY SELECTED CAST
From Hoyt's Theater, New York.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
MISS EMILY BANCKER,
IN
"OUR FLAT."
EXTRA.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
ALL LAUGHS. | MISS EMILY | FIRST TIME HERE.
BANCKER, IN
NEW MARVELOUS COMEDY HIT. | "OUR FLAT." | A SUPERB CAST OF COMEDIANS.

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Herr FRITZ SCHEEL, Kapellmeister.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
FAREWELL CONCERT!
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THE FROTH OF SOCIETY!
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YELLOW JACKETS AND PEACOCK FEATHERS

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Li Hung Chang has been given back his yellow jacket and his three-eyed peacock feather. The Emperor has called him to Peking, and he should by this time be on his way to Japan to aid in the settlement of the war. His career shows the ups and downs of Chinese officials, and a look at it will give some idea of the queer ranks and orders of nobility with which the empire of China is honeycombed. Li Hung Chang is a self-made man. His father was a poor scholar in the province of Anhui, and he had to scratch around and skimp himself in order to pay for Li's education. Li passed the examinations of his own province and those of the district in which he was located, and when he was still in his teens he went to Peking and wrote his essays in the big examination halls there. Seventeen thousand other students of all ages from 18 to 80 years were being examined at the same time and Li came out the highest. This gave him his start and he was put on the staff of one of the generals who were acting against the rebels in the famous Taiping rebellion. This war occurred in China about the time Franklin Pierce was President. It cost the country 10,000,000 of lives, and it was largely through Li that it was put down.

Li Hung Chang is a diplomat, as well as a statesman, and he worked his way up from one position to another until he got to be commander-in-chief. He took Chinese Gordon into his confidence and made him one of his generals. Gordon drilled the Chinese according to foreign tactics, and together they vanquished the rebels. The result was that Li became the greatest man in China. He was given one big office after another until he became only second to the Emperor. This is the position which he holds to-day. He is superintendent of northern trade, and controls the commercial matters of all North China, numbering more than 170,000,000 of people. He is the Governor-General of the province of Chili, and is practically the Secretary of State. He has for years been the chief medium of communication between the Chinese and foreign nations, and he is the most progressive Chinaman in the empire. It was he who introduced the telegraph into China, and the wires that run into his palace at Tientsin connect him with every court of Europe and with every part of the United States. He is said to be a very rich man, and his income ranges between $50,000 and $100,000 per year. No one knows how much he has made outside of his offices. I heard it said in Tientsin that he was worth $50,000,000, and on the other hand his friends claim that he is not worth more than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Whatever he has must come from his own idea of his share of the receipts, for the Chinese Government pays small salaries and expects the officials to steal the balance.

Li has risen in rank as well as in power. He is now an earl, and when I saw him last summer at a banquet in his palace his head was decorated with a cap out of the back of which stuck his three-eyed peacock feather. This last is even a greater distinction than the yellow jacket. It is one of the greatest things an Emperor can give, and is usually conferred only upon princes and nobles of the highest degree. The feather was about two feet long and was fastened to a big cap with a turned-up brim by a great button, which rested on the center of the crown of the hat, and which was also a mark of high rank. The feather stuck out behind the hat and quivered as Li Hung Chang put his yellow fists together and bowed low in saluting his guests. There were other peacock feathers upon some of the Chinese high officials among the guests, but Li Hung Chang was the only one who had a three-eyed peacock feather. The double-eyed peacock feather is a much lower honor, and the single-eyed peacock feather is worn by many ordinary officials, and it is possible to buy the right to use it. Even lower than this is what is known as the blue plume or the crow feather. This is conferred as a reward for services upon officials below the sixth degree of rank, and is worn by the Imperial Guards.

As to the yellow jacket, this is only to be used when the man who has it is in personal attendance upon the Emperor in the field or upon journeys. It is a sort of a riding cape, and it has been awarded to two Europeans, one of whom was General Gordon and the other a Frenchman named Giquel, who established the arsenal at Foo Chow.

Li Hung Chang has been getting all sorts of presents from the Emperor right along. I have before me a list of the gifts which he received on his seventieth birthday. This was about five years ago, and all the officials gave him presents. He had cartloads of silk, a ton or so of gilt scrolls and jewelry and other stuff valued at more than a million of dollars. Both the Emperor and Empress dowager sent him valuable presents. The Emperor gave him sixteen pieces of costly satin, one dragon robe, an image of Buddha and a lot of autograph proverbs signifying good wishes and good luck. The Empress also wrote him a lot of autographs and gave him a statue of Buddha. She donated him twelve pieces of satin and a robe which was made of the throat skins of sables, which are, in China, considered the most valuable of all furs, and can only be worn by the special permission of the throne. At another time the Emperor gave Li Hung Chang $10,000, and he has already received more honors than any other Chinaman who has not noble blood in his veins.

Few people have any idea of the nobility of China. The country is divided up among the officials and it is generally supposed that offices are only given on account of literary merit. The truth is that the best places are given out through influence, and every Chinese State is surrounded by intrigues and intriguers. There is no court in the world about which there is so much plotting as about that of Peking, and there is none which has so many nobles and officials of different rank. The Emperor is, of course, at the top. He is the son of heaven, and is supposed to hold communion with the gods. All of his relatives are nobles, and the imperial clan has a court of its own, which holds secret meetings and regulates matters concerning the family. There is a genealogical record kept in Peking and at Moukden, and this contains a record of all the branches of the Emperor's family. Each of its members has an allowance from the Government, but they have not a great deal of power.

The Emperor is supposed to be supreme, and he can appoint his own successors, choosing which of his children shall succeed him. He is supposed to make this selection in secret, and the announcement of his choice is not to be made until his death. The present Emperor has a number of relatives, who are known as princes, and among these is Prince Ching, who is now at the head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and who is said to be somewhat progressive in his tendencies. These princes have their own rank, and there are twelve different orders of nobility among the members of the imperial household. The highest princes get about $13,000 a year, and they each have a retinue of 360 servants and an allowance of rations, so that it costs the Government about $75,000 a year apiece for them. These highest princes are the brothers or sons of the Emperor. Next to them are his Majesty's cousins, who get about forty-five thousand dollars a year, and the other relatives get less, until the lowest of the imperial nobility are paid about $4 a month and rations. In addition to these there are dukes, counts, barons and marquises, which ranks are conferred by the Emperor, and not a few of which are sold. The Manchus or Tartars have a nobility, and the different ranks are conferred upon the Chinese, as well as the Tartars. The Empress must be a pure Tartar and all the ladies of the imperial harem are of Manchu blood. It is not necessary that they be of royal blood, and a pretty Tartar girl, even though her father be a plowman, has a chance of getting into the palace. The mother of the Emperor Hien Fung was a keeper of a fruitstore. She was very beautiful, and one day the Prime Minister saw her and took her into the palace. She was taken up by the Emperor and made his favorite concubine, and in due time became mother of the succeeding Emperor.

SKETCHES MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some of the members of the Emperor's family are very poor. I was told of a number of princes who live in Peking and who are chronically hard up. I heard of others who delight in going about through the city in disguise, and who do all sorts of curious things. The Emperor's father is now dead. He was a great noble and when he was alive he was a man of considerable influence. The Empress dowager has more power than any other person in the country. She educated the Emperor and she winds him about her finger. He has not yet been able to cut loose from her apron strings and she governs him also through his wives. She picked out the women who compose his imperial harem, and she has the whole court under her long-nailed thumb. She is a strong friend of Li Hung Chang, and it is through her influence that Li is sent to Japan. She also governs the eunuchs of the palace, of whom there are supposed to be 3000, and she is, in fact, the power behind the throne of the Chinese Government.

Every one has heard of the Chinese buttons and how they indicate rank. A great many people, however, have no idea what the official button is. All Chinamen have buttons about as big as a hickory nut on the tops of their skull caps, and in the case of the common people these buttons are made out of blue or red silk thread, and when a man goes into mourning they are white silk. The average common cap is of the finest black satin, and it surprised me to find that the shapes of these caps change from year to year, and that last year's block is not the proper shape for this year. The Chinese are as particular about the cut of their clothes as we are. They have their favorite fashionable colors, and there are just as many dudes and dandies in Peking and Canton as there are in New York and Washington. The official button is about three times as large as the ordinary silk button. It is about as big as the largest buckeye and its color and material indicate the rank of the wearer. It stands straight up on the crown of the cap and it sometimes fastens on the peacock feather. The highest button is of dark red coral. Members of the second class of nobility wear a coral ball of light red. The third class have a button of light blue and the fourth of dark blue. A noble or official of the fifth class wears a ball of crystal and a mandarin of the sixth class has a little round ball made of mother-of-pearl on the top of his cap. Below these come the mandarins of the seventh and eighth classes who wear big marbles of gold and members of the ninth class who have their hats decorated with silver balls.

These official caps or hats fit close to the head and have brims which are turned up all around and extend as high up as the top of the cap. The caps are of black beaver and they are usually covered with a red silk tassel, which begins at the bottom and runs out to the edges of the top. The laws provide as to the kind of hat an official must wear, and his dress is regulated by the statutes. The sleeves of all officials must be very long and come down over the hands, and whenever the nobles and officials call on the Emperor they must not have their sleeves rolled up. The idea is that no man can fight well with his arms enveloped in bags, and a would-be assassin, when he is compelled to come in upon his knees and have his sleeves extending for a foot beyond his hands, would require some time to prepare for action.

The laws provide that certain colors shall not be worn by common people, and only the highest nobles and the Emperor can wear dresses embroidered with the five-claw dragon. A great many of the officials have their gowns embroidered with dragons and you can tell the rank of a man by the number of gold dragons he has on his gown, but these dragons must be four-clawed dragons and not five. The laws regulates the length of the gowns. They state how the sleeves must be cut and the number of buttons that an official must use on his underclothes. Their cuffs must be cut in the shape of a horse's hoof, and the man who understands the Chinese can tell just how high an official is and what he is by his clothes. Every high noble and many of the officials as well wears a square of embroidery on his breast and his back. This is made of gold or silver thread, and a stork embroidered on a man's breast shows that he is of the first rank, while if the bird is a pheasant, its wearer must be of the second rank. For the other ranks there are peacocks, wild geese and quail. Each of these squares is about the size of a lady's pocket handkerchief, and the work is beautifully done. The military officers have their breasts embroidered the same way, but they use beasts instead of birds, and lions, tigers and dragons take the places of the quails and the storks.

One of the funniest things in the eyes of the foreigners during this war has been the fact that the Chinese generals carried umbrellas and fans when they went into battle. This is also a matter of law. Each officer has his own rank and this is indicated by the number of umbrellas and banners which are carried in front of him when he goes out to ride. Even the smallest mandarins whom I saw going through a Chinese city had one or more dirty red umbrellas carried on a high pole in front of them, while a Falstaff's army of servants carried red banners upon which were the Chinese characters indicating their titles. An officer of the first rank has the right to two fans, and every great man as he goes through the country has men in front of him who beat gongs to warn the common people to get out of the way. These umbrellas and banners are always in red. The fans are of the same color, and officials have carried fans in China from the remotest antiquity. It is impossible to enumerate the little things which indicate official rank in China. Everything has to be just so, and the foreigner who tries to go about in style is sure to make mistakes. For instance, when I went to call upon the Viceroy Li Hung Chang I had to go in a sedan chair covered with blue cloth, while the American Consul went in one of green. Green is the official color, and I, as a private citizen could not use it. These chairs are swung between poles and are carried by men. You can tell the rank of the man in the chair by the brass tips at the ends of the poles. Those of high nobles have dragon heads, and below these come heads of lions, while common citizens must have the ends of the poles perfectly plain. The winter dress of these officials is different from their summer dress, and one of the Tautois of the Hunan province whom I saw had on an official coat lined with fur, while his official boots were of black broadcloth with soles of white wool fully two inches thick. I met a Chinese noble at Nanking and took a photograph of him. He had on a black fur cap with a peacock feather sticking out of its back. His blue silk jacket was fastened with buttons of gold, and his long gown was of bright yellow satin. He took me through his establishment which was made up of a number of houses surrounding courts.

In one of these courts the family furs were hung out for airing, and there were hundreds of fur-lined garments of all kinds, some of which must have been worth several hundred dollars apiece. One of these big officials always has a lot of lackeys about him, and there is a world of pomp connected with each one of them. In every town there are Government offices which are known as Yamens, and the Government clerks and subordinates are called Yamen runners. The number of these officeholders are legion, and the office-seekers are found everywhere by the thousands. Foochow contains half a million people, and I have heard it estimated that it had 25,000 men who held office, though a large number of them were probably connected with the government of the provinces in which Foochow is located. Supposing each of these men to have five hangers-on, or to have a family of five, this would make a total of 125,000 people to be supported in some way by offices.

The Chinese have a way of ennobling men after they are dead. When a man does something great he not only gets honors himself, but his dead grandfather may be made a marquis or a count. Memorial arches are often erected on account of good conduct and for deeds which have caused the death of the doer. Widows who have committed suicide out of grief for their husbands have sometimes such arches erected for them, and young girls who have cut pieces of their own flesh out of their bodies in order to cook them and give them as medicine to their dying friends have been so honored.

Frank G. Carpenter

Copyright, 1895.

THE COLONEL'S RUSE.

His Dissertation on Artificial Birds Had the Desired Effect.

"Did you ever see a bird like that alive?" demanded the colonel of the young man who sat next to him.

He was staring at the strange specimen on the hat in front, which cut off his view of the stage.

The wearer of the hat became intensely interested in the play and the chivalrous young man glared at the colonel savagely, but made no reply.

"I say, did you ever see such a bird alive?" repeated the colonel, nudging the young man vigorously to enforce his attention. Then he answered himself:

"No, sir; no such bird ever lived. Look at that combination of colors. Nature isn't good enough as a pattern for these milliners. They must make impossible combinations and devise birds whose colors and shape would give an ornithologist the nightmare."

The young man glared. The wearer of the hat became nervous.

"There's a whole lot of sentiment wasted over the slaughter of song birds for millinery purposes," continued the colonel. "Very few song birds or any other kind are killed. They are not wanted. Nature could not supply birds with such bills, and tails and colors as these women want. It's the same thing in flowers. Why, I know a woman who insists on having the rose in her hat dyed blue, because blue is more becoming to her."

Apparently no one was listening to him, but the colonel knew the wearer of the hat was not missing a word.

"I like to see a pretty hat," he went on, "but when I see an impossible bird like that on one it loses all interest for me. It's like seeing a well-dressed man wearing a celluloid collar. It looks cheap."

The woman in front turned slightly and glared at the colonel, but he apparently did not see her, and continued just as the curtain was going down on the first act:

"You see, natural birds are expensive. They cost three times as much as these inventions of the milliners, made up of rubber, wire, glass and dyed goose feathers. That hat is a beauty, and I should say it cost a good price, if it did not have the artificial bird on it. That makes me suspect that it's all show and probably cheap."

Then the colonel went out to "see a man." When he returned the hat was gone. Its owner held it in her lap. The colonel chuckled to himself, those about him smiled and the woman in front was apparently deeply engrossed in the "ads" in her programme.—New York Recorder.

The new water works tower just completed in Eden Park, Cincinnati, is the highest artificial structure in America. The floor of the tower, reached by elevators, is 522 feet above the Ohio River. The base is 404 feet above the stream. If the height of the elevator shaft be added to the observation floor the grand total height is 589 feet.

IN CHILDHOODS REALM

The CALL, believing the babies to be a highly important portion of the community, will devote a department to their interests. There will be fashions in layettes and descriptions of new luxuries and comforts invented for the small folks.

The CALL wishes notification of the event whenever a child is born in the State of California, and will respond by sending to the mother a marked copy of the paper containing the notice.

WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of everywhere, into here.

Where did you get your eyes, so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm, white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought of you, and so I am here.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Announcement Cards.

The proper thing in the way of cards announcing the arrival of a new baby is to have a small card engraved with the baby's full name and the date of his birth. This little card is tied with a tiny bow of white ribbon to the card of the parents, and, enclosed in an envelope, is sent through the mails.

The larger card is engraved with the names of both parents, after this fashion:

MR. AND MRS. ALFRED S. HOGAN.

The little card attached to it reads:

ALFRED SHELLARD HOGAN JR.,
BORN MARCH 16, 1895.

The baby's card must be narrow so as not to cover the names of the parents; and the two cards are tied together by means of perforations in the middle of their upper edges.

A Conquering Hero From Fruitvale.

Of course the friends who receive these charming little notices of a new arrival will hasten to send at least notes of congratulation to the parents. Calls in person are not in order, unless it be simply to inquire at the door for the welfare of mother and babe, and even this attention is a custom rather honored in the breach than in the observance.

Flowers may be sent, all sorts of messages and even trifling presents, which, while they cannot be expected to make much impression upon the babe to whom they are dedicated, may serve to brighten or while away many a weary hour for the mother.

Prevention and Treatment of Colds.

Prophylaxis, or the prevention of colds, is worthy of attention at this season. The following suggestions to mothers, written by Dr. Charles T. Kerley, instructor in diseases of children in the New York Polyclinic, for Babyhood, will be read with interest: The living-room should be kept at a temperature of from 70 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit. Sudden changes in the temperature are to be avoided. It is a good scheme, where possible, to have two living-rooms for the child, rooms which are not occupied for over six hours at a time during the day, thus giving an abundance of time for ventilation. The daily bath is, of course, absolutely necessary and should be given in water at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees, to which a handful of salt has been added.

The only criticism that can be made upon the present mode of dressing babes is that referring to the head covering. It is my custom to examine this article of clothing, and if it is insufficient I advise the mother to line it with medium-weight flannel. Every healthy infant over three months old should be taken out of doors every pleasant day during the cold weather. Adults and run-about children with coryza and colds should not come in contact with the very young, as there is undoubtedly an element of contagion in these cases, due, of course, to germ infection. How often do we hear it remarked that the whole family is suffering from colds, or that "the cold seems to be going the rounds of the family?"

The delicate nasal mucous membrane of the infant furnishes a ready soil for germ infection and development, even when in an ordinary healthy condition. Hajek, a German scientist claims to have discovered a germ which he calls the Diplococcus coryza, and states that it is always present at the onset of the attack.

It is not a good practice to make one handkerchief do service for all the little noses in the family, or even for one big nose and one little nose. By this means influenza or a simple coryza may be readily transmitted from one to the other, from the strongest to the delicate. Every baby should have his own handkerchief. Whenever there is a coryza, snuffles, cold in the head, call it what we may, there is always an accompanying inflammation of the parts commonly called the throat.

Bacteria, which are always present in the infant's mouth, are now known to be greatly increased in number and variety. The theory has been advocated that bronchitis may be due to the aspiration into the lungs of the bacteria-laden secretion of the mouth, where, owing to the inability of the child to expectorate, it decomposes. Bacteria are then produced in immense numbers, and these in turn cause the pneumonia.

That bronchitis is ever brought about in this way is extremely doubtful, but it calls to mind the mouth toilet, which is a most important item in the care of the young. The baby's mouth, whether sick or well, should be washed at least twice a day with a saturated solution of boracic acid. If this is carefully carried out, extension of inflammation affecting the parts may be avoided.

With the onset of the coryza a dose of castor oil is always of benefit. When the nose becomes so filled up that breathing and nursing are made difficult and sleep interfered with, a small amount of alboline may be introduced, and will often give relief. With the onset of a sharp attack of croup give one teaspoonful of ipecac and send for the doctor. If the vomiting does not take place in a few moments repeat the ipecac. In the milder cases, when the voice is hoarse and there is a croupy cough, fifteen drops of the syrup of ipecac every fifteen minutes until vomiting occurs will be of considerable service.

They Toil Not, Neither Do They Spin.

In bronchitis one of the effective means of treatment employed is counter-irritation to the chest. This may be accomplished by the use of camphorated oil, turpentine and vaseline or mustard. Whichever is selected should be applied two or three times a day in such a way as to make the chest thoroughly red. The use of sprays, plain and medicated, is of the greatest service in the severe cases. I have but a few words to say about the sweet, more or less nauseous, cough mixtures: Don't give them. The majority of these preparations contain opium and are not to be thought of.

These few hints regarding treatment are not by any means supposed to cover the management of the diseases referred to, as the writer holds that if an infant is ill enough to be treated at all it is ill enough to require a physician's care.

Fashions for the Lilliputians.

Silks are to be the favorite wear for girls of all sizes this season. For the wee ones nothing could seem more appropriate than the soft, sheer China silks, which come in all the delicate shades and are offered at absurdly low prices.

For dress-up gowns these silks are made up in accordion pleats, even for the two-year-olds. The skirts are made very full, and for the youngest children they are still very long. Wash silks in fine stripes and checks are to be had at prices no greater than are asked for the finer ginghams, while the pongees cost less than the ginghams, and are immensely more serviceable.

Economical mothers will find pongee a most desirable material for the every day dresses and aprons of little girls, and especially in the country. It is more easily laundered than the cottons, and it is not easily worn out or torn out.

Slips of pongee are made up in the simplest fashion, with only a feather-stitching for a finish. Little linen lace edgings of the same shade as the silk may be added, but they will bleach with frequent washings, while the pongee grows darker with the same treatment. Empire gowns of pongee are cut in one piece from neck to hem, and have the yoke chafed by laying plaits, which are held in place by some fancy stitching. The hem is outlined with the same stitching and a rolling collar and band cuff, decorated in the same way, complete a very fetching little gown.

A LIVING PICTURE.
[From a photograph by Marceau.]

AN AMATEUR "ANGELUS."

Charlie—I'se goin' 'way, 'way down in the fields, and I'se goin' to kill bears and lions and taggers and bears and bears.

Mamma—Charlie, you always talk about going down the road to kill bears and lions, but why don't you go sometime?

Charlie—I'se 'faid e sheep!

YOUTHFUL PRODIGIES.

Wren Was One Whom Age Did Not Make Less Wonderful.

Sir Christopher Wren was a prodigy in youth, as in maturity. Oughtred, the first mathematician of his day, declares in the preface of his great book that an ingenious boy, "Gentleman Commoner at Wadham," had enlarged the sciences of astronomy, statistics and mechanics by most brilliant discoveries, "praeclaris in ventis." This was Wren at the age of 15. A year before that he had taken out a patent for an instrument to write with two pens at the same time. In the same year he was appointed demonstrating assistant on anatomy at Surgeons' Hall.

Wren lived to justify his early promise, but Dugald Stewart tells of a boy who, as he hoped, "would rival the fame of Sir Isaac Newton." This was the son of Count Pusgstall. "I canot help considering him," wrote the Scotch professor, "as the most extraordinary prodigy of intellectual endowment that has ever fallen under my knowledge." This is a great saying, indeed, from Dugald Stewart, who was not given to enthusiasm nor to careless expression. Unfortunately we have no detailed information about the youth's acquirements in later years; he died at 19 of general decay, apparently.

But Mr. Lemaistre met him in his travels and published an account in 1806—the boy being then 5 years old. "He sits on a carpet, surrounded by blocks, and when the gravest and most acute remarks fall from the lips of this little person a spirit seems to speak rather than a child, and the fine expression which sparkles on his countenance tends to strengthen the idea."

Among other tests Mr. Lemaistre asked him to make a map of the Venetian Empire, which he did with accuracy. Those competent to judge the fact will readily believe that the child of 5 years who performed it was an animated miracle. The French armies barred nearly every road in Europe to an English traveler at that date. Mr. Lemaistre asked how he could get home without touching Hanoverian, French or Dutch territory. The child "instantly traced on the globe the single road remaining open." It is well for this gentleman's credit that Dugald Stewart's evidence, long afterward, makes the story possible.—Current Literature.

Fatal Fight With a Lion.

The British Central Africa Gazette gives the following particulars of the death of Dr. McKay of her Majesty's ship Pioneer, who died of wounds inflicted by a lion while he was hunting on the south shores of Lake Nyassa on October 22: "Dr. McKay was left on October 20 by her Majesty's ship Pioneer for a few days' shooting at a village near the southwest corner of Nyassa. A temporary camp had been formed at this place by Major Edwards, who had been engaged in endeavors to make peace between the two rival factions of Angoni natives. On the 20th the Pioneer took away Major Edwards to Fort Maguire. On the 22d, Dr. McKay having heard that elephants were near at hand, started with three boys to look for them. He had with him two double eight-bore rifles and a double 577. The two heavy guns were carried by two Makua boys, while his own Zanzibari, 'Musa,' carried the 577. The account given to Lieutenant Villiers by Musa of what happened is as follows: After walking some hours they came to a pool of water and saw a lion and a lioness about twenty yards away. McKay fired twice at the lion and wounded it. Both animals made off to the jungle, 300 yards away. The two Makua and some Angoni, who had come with them, ran away or climbed trees. McKay and Musa went together to look for the wounded lion. Musa saw it crouching down fifteen yards away and pointed it out to McKay, who then leaned against a tree and fired at the lion's head. The next moment it sprang upon him with a roar. McKay had his rifle up to fire again, but had no time. A deadly struggle then took place. McKay lost hold of his rifle in endeavoring to keep the lion off his throat. The beast seized his left arm in its jaws and clawed his right. McKay kicked at the lion, which threw him down and began to tear his flesh. Musa ran back to the Makua and, having secured one of their guns, came back and fired into the lion's side, which thereupon left McKay and tried to charge Musa, but did not reach him and lay down. McKay then called to Musa: 'Musa, my arm is broken, my leg is broken; bring the rifle.' Musa brought it, and McKay, unable to hold it up, made Musa sit down and, resting the rifle on his shoulder, shot the lion and McKay was carried into camp, where he arrived at 10 P. M. For three days he suffered much. He died on the 26th at 4 P. M. On the same day, a little later, the Pioneer returned to find him dead. He was taken to the Universities Mission Station at Likoma and buried in the cemetery there. Dr. McKay was a keen sportsman and a brave man."

STORIES OF THE CZAR.

Anecdotes Showing Some of the Characteristics of Russia's Ruler.

The young Czar seems to be doing his best to make himself personally acquainted with his new subjects in a way little practiced by any other Emperor of Russia since the reign of Peter the Great. He walks daily along the streets of St. Petersburg, generally quite unattended, and as he is seldom recognized he meets, now and then, with little adventures which cause him much amusement.

During one of his promenades he saw a youth selling for 30 kopecks most terribly unflattering pictures of himself, which so delighted him that he immediately bought one and gave it to Princess Alix, with the remark: "It cannot be so very like, as no one recognized me when I bought it." Nevertheless the work of art was put in a place of honor in the Anitschkow Palace.

On another occasion, as he was driving slowly along the Nevski, a man attempted to throw a letter into the carriage, but missed his aim, and the petition fell under the wheels. His Majesty immediately ordered one of his terrified servants to pick it up and give it to him, and, in spite of the almost tearful entreaties of a high police official who was on the spot, insisted on opening it and reading it to himself.

Calling the supplicant to the carriage, the Emperor promised to grant his petition, and, turning to the officials, said in a loud voice: "On no account is the man to be punished or annoyed in any way on account of this letter."

It is much commented upon in court circles that so far the Czar has refused to accede to the often-repeated wish of the Grand Duke Michael Nikolajewidsch, and raise himself to the rank of general, though the whole court would be delighted to see him in the becoming and glittering uniform. The reason he gives is that he prefers to retain the grade of colonel, which was bestowed on him by his late father.—Washington News.

A Human Locomotive.

George S. Spriggs, a mechanic for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stationed at Mount Clare, who his friends thinks is one of the strongest men in the world, last night gave such a demonstration of strength that his friends are probably not far wrong. Unaided, he moved for several feet up a slight incline of track a freight car, which, with its contents, weighed 55,000 pounds. This is thought to be the world's record, as the heaviest car known to have been previously moved by single-man power, weighed, with its contents, 35,000 pounds. This occurred in San Francisco several years ago. Last night a little knot of interested persons gathered at the Mount Clare shops. Spriggs' first attempt was a freight car weighing, with contents, 42,000 pounds. This he moved eight feet and it seemed easy. Then he waited a short time to gather his strength and went for a huge car of the record-breaking weight. He strained and tugged, finally starting it and moving it the required eight feet.—Baltimore American.

PET CIGARETTES ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

PET CIGARETTES SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance and are absolutely

THE PUREST AND BEST.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

A STRONG MAN, ONE WHO IS VIGOROUS in muscular power, is the envy of his fellowman. He is looked upon as one of nature's noblemen. And yet how many men there are who would gladly sacrifice that muscular strength for the recovery of a still more precious element that has been lost? Men are not always what they seem. Almost daily we come in conversation with men who seem strong, vigorous, but who have begun to fall in the force of manhood, and who would, in a few years, on account of this treacherous, secret waste, fall victims to that most hateful disease—Nervous Debility. This is the enemy which in time destroys even the muscular power, and all power of mankind.

Would you protect yourself against any possibility of this calamity? Ignorance of the symptoms is no excuse for permitting the weakness to grow on you. If you would study this subject for your own good send for the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which will be mailed free, closely sealed. It is plain and honest and its contents are instructive.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

DEER PARK, Wash., January 19, 1895.

Dr. A. T. Sanden—DEAR SIR: I will now let you know what effect your belt had on my case of impotency. I was, you might say, completely impotent when I started to wear the belt. I felt its good effects the first week, and in three weeks my powers were almost perfect. I wore the belt seven weeks, and it has restored my sexual strength completely, and from that time (a year and a half ago) it has remained perfect. I have been recommending your belt wherever I got a chance, and you will receive many orders from here. I remain yours, respectfully, JOHN FLEUTSCH.

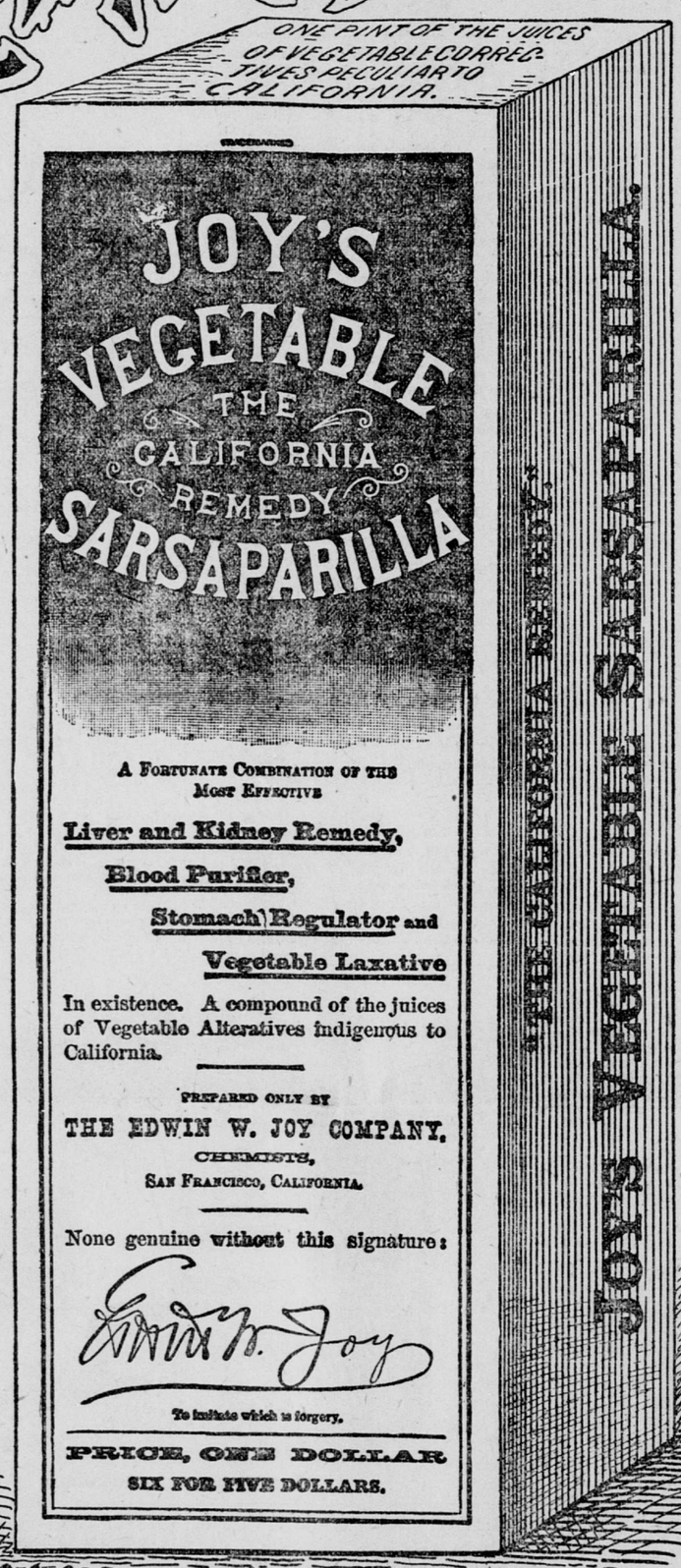
DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures nervous debility, loss of memory, lame back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, indigestion, vital weakness, varicocele and ailments resulting from excesses, exposure, overwork, etc. $5000 will be forfeited if the current cannot be felt immediately upon charging it. Warranted for years.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.
Council Building, Portland, Or.

SEE that You Get the Genuine JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA

THERE IS NO Other SARSAPARILLA AS GOOD AS JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA



and refuse all Substitutes

YOU DON'T HAVE TO TAKE NASTY PILLS WHEN YOU TAKE JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA

See that You Get THE GREAT CALIFORNIA "HOME REMEDY"

GLOBE-MACCABE CO. S.F.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: I have been using your Sarsaparilla and it has done more good than any other medicine. I could not digest my food; had sick headache, and felt sick and tired all the time; had no strength; took a good many kinds of medicine, but none did me as much good as yours. E. A. JENKS,
Garberville, Humboldt Co., Cal.

I had tried so many prescriptions to no purpose that I had come to believe nothing would relieve my dyspepsia and sick headaches, but I have not had a return of either since I commenced taking "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla." I believe I am permanently cured, but still take it occasionally. You have my permission to make this public, for I think that a remedy that will cure dyspepsia and prevent sick headache should be generally known.
MRS. M. FOWLER,
827 Everett street, city.

BLEARY, WEAK EYES
Made Strong and Lustrous.

James Andrews, living on Point Lobos road, says:

THE EDWIN W. JOY CO.—Gentlemen: I wish to thank you, gentlemen, for the great good which your Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla has done for my weak eyes. I thought I would soon go blind. I was actually losing my sight. My eyes were so weak I had to stop reading day and night. Jessie read the papers for me.

After using four bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla I put away the green glasses and can now see as well as I ever could. My blood is in good condition. I am not weak at all. Yes, I do praise your Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. No one should take any other sarsaparilla but Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.
[Signed] JAMES ANDREWS.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: I am one of those who place but little faith in advertised nostrums, but seeing so many local testimonials detailing the effects of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I, too, bought it. I took it for pains in the back and chronic biliousness, the results of a disordered liver, which has given me much trouble, and I believe it has permanently cured me. I haven't felt so well for ten years. I recommend it to all my friends, and we take it for nearly everything over our way and it seems to hit.
NED NESTELL,
79 Everett street, city.

No reliable druggist will tell you he has a sarsaparilla as good as Joy's. Take the best when you pay your money.

GENTS: Having tried several bottles of your Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and finding it better than any other make that I have ever used, wish to state that I prescribe it to my patients who require a gentle corrective for the liver, kidneys or bowels, as it fills the bill for those purposes better than any remedy I have ever used. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it. Very truly yours,
CHARLES A. BONESTELL, M.D.,
311 Geary street, city.

THE EDWIN W. JOY CO.—Gentlemen: It has been my habit for years to wake up in the morning with a headache and a worn-out, exhausted feeling attending it. About two months ago I commenced taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have been taking it occasionally ever since, and it is no little satisfaction to me to say that since I took the first bottle I have been feeling splendid and have not had a return of the old debilitating headaches.
A. M. ROWE, 522 Jones street.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.—The immediate and permanent relief afforded me by the use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla from the terrible affliction of dyspepsia, accompanied by racking headache, has prompted me to voluntarily express my indorsement. Two years of extreme suffering were banished as if by magic. To those suffering similarily I recommend its trial. Its merits will do the rest. Yours in health. B. D. CARN,
Poso Township, Kern County, Cal.

No one should be fooled by a dishonest druggist. There are plenty of honest druggists who would be glad to have your trade.

GENTS: I have been taking your Sarsaparilla and think it a wonderful remedy. I have had catarrh of the head and throat for seven years and have been treated by doctors. I got Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and took it about five months, and from that day to this I have never been troubled with catarrh, and I believe I am entirely well of it. I have found it matchless. It is good to have handy.
ARRY L. FIMMELL,
Little Lake, Cal.

I was troubled with sick headache and loss of appetite, which I attributed to sluggish liver. A friend recommended "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla" and I have taken several bottles. The effect was splendid. It straightened me up all around. The effect on the liver was marked. It is the best remedy I ever took. I always like to have it in the house.
GUSTAVE SALOMON,
222 Valencia street, City.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: My occupation gives me little or no exercise and I have consequently had for years a weak stomach, indigestion and constipation. I was a sufferer until I fortunately tried Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, which has helped me in every way. I think I had one of the most sensitive stomachs one ever possessed, and I was in continual distress; but with the aid of Joy's Sarsaparilla can now eat any and every thing without any evil effects. It has thoroughly reorganized me, and I am delighted to recommend it. CLARA MELNIN,
126 Kearny st., San Francisco.

Write to these people and they will tell you how glad they are that they refused a substitute.

GENTLEMEN: Having taken a bottle of your Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever taken for constipation, headache and a general debilitated system. I feel overjoyed by the use of one bottle. I accidentally got my ankle sprained a few years ago, and I find my leg getting stronger, and I am feeling better in every way. WM. J. PERRY,
Superintendent Almshouse, City.

A Mexican dollar is as heavy as our own dollar, but it ain't as good; it is only worth 50 cents. Refuse all substitutes. Ask for and receive your own Home Remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, prepared by the EDWIN W. JOY CO., San Francisco, Cal.

GENTS: While lecturing in this city I contracted a cold, accompanied with coughing, and was threatened with pneumonia. After trying numerous remedies I used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, which cured me completely of my cough and painful soreness of the throat. You are at liberty to use this note for whatever purpose you like.
F. L. CLARKE, 302 California st.

GENTLEMEN: For many years I was a sufferer from constipation and headaches. About a year ago I commenced taking "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla," and I have been entirely free from these troubles ever since. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you wish.
DAVID B. MAGEE.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with impunity, and am never troubled with a headache of any kind, and give you the credit which is due you.

GENTLEMEN: Being troubled with boils, I took one of the sarsaparillas, and the result was a "mass of pimples." Hearing of Joy's, which was purely vegetable, I tried it, and the boils dried up in a few days. Joy's acts different from the rest. J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal.,
Formerly with the "Alta California."

When you ask for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla don't accept any other.

Every one wants pure blood, all need pure blood, but you can't afford to tell on your face that you have been taking sarsaparilla. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla speaks for itself, but not in big red blotches on your face. It speaks in the wondrous cures effected, and speaks loudly, too.

A Voice From Woodland.

THE EDWIN W. JOY CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Gentlemen: I used your Sarsaparilla three months. I was troubled with kidney disease, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, defective nutrition, dyspepsia, lagging and weary. I am now so well and strong I can't help indorsing Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.
J. E. SUTCH,
Chief Clerk Craft Hotel, Woodland, Cal.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia, with the usual sick headaches accompanying them, I have found a remedy that seems to remove the cause and cure them in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have used it myself and most highly recommend it. L. C. LUCAS,
Laclide Building, City.

Mrs. C. D. Stuart of 1221 Mission street is a lady with a mind of her own. She says:

THE EDWIN W. JOY CO.—Gentlemen: I tried to get another bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and the clerk in the drugstore brought me something just as good. I did not want anything just as good, but I wanted Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, because I knew what it did for me last spring. I was suffering from nasty sick headaches and dyspepsia; my blood was bad. After I took the great "Home Remedy," Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I could eat, sleep and do my work as good as I ever could.
MRS. C. D. STUART,
1221 Mission street.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: Your Sarsaparilla has done all that I could wish, and I am well pleased with it. My system has been very irregular for some time and my blood impoverished, and, thanks to "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaperilla," I am now all right, although I shall take it for a time yet. As a thorough blood purifier and for the system generally, I have never seen anything to equal it.
R. H. BROWN,
1509 Highland ave., Kansas City.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with impunity, and am never troubled with a headache of any kind and give you the credit which is due you.
THOMAS P. CULKIN,
St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAYS.

Having tried several bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and finding it better than other makes, I readily recommend it.
C. A. BONESTEEL,
211 Geary street.

George W. Vincent writes:

I am 60 years of age, in good sound health and feeling finely. I was feeling pretty tough until I began taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I recognize the remedy, for I believe it is like that which was given to me by an old Mexican in the early fifties. I am now able to sleep well, wake refreshed, have no attacks of rheumatism, my blood is in good condition, my head is as clear as a bell. I can, therefore, conscientiously recommend Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla to the old folks and to the young folks too. It has done wonders for me. It is a great blood purifier, and you don't have to take nasty pills when you take the "Home Remedy," Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.
GEO. W. VINCENT,
6 Torrens court, San Francisco, Cal.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: You may add my name as testifying to the merits of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla for biliousness and the accompanying headaches. I am by nature bilious, and the ordinary remedies at best only relieved it for the time; but since taking "Joy's Sarsaparilla" I find that it not only at once relieves, but removes the cause of these troubles, so that I can truly say it is a cure for them.
MRS. J. RITTENHOUSE,
714 Market street.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

The Produce Exchange attacks "bucket-shops."
Silver higher.
Wheat weaker.
Other cereals unchanged.
Bank Clearings gain $1,660,000.
Bran firm. Hay easy.
Beans very strong.
Potatoes steady. Onions weak.
Butter and Cheese weak. Eggs firm.
Hens and Turkeys lower.
Game higher.
Apples quiet.
Oranges and Lemons weak.
Dried Fruits dull.
Hams higher again.
Bacon and Lard firm.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 5 P. M.—The pressure is highest to-night in Wyoming and lowest on the Northern California and Southern Oregon coasts, in which latter section a slight depression is now general. Fair weather has prevailed throughout the Pacific Coast States during the past twelve hours, except occasional light showers in Western Washington and a light sprinkle of rain this forenoon at San Francisco. Cloudy weather continues from San Francisco northward to Central Oregon, throughout which district brisk southeasterly winds prevail and conditions indicate that light rain may be expected during to-night and Sunday morning throughout California from Monterey northward. The barometric gradient has been sufficient to cause high southeast winds in the Northern California coast to-day, and while insufficient to cause a general storm will probably result in occasional gales to-night and Sunday morning.

Following are seasonal rainfalls as compared with those of last season on same date: Eureka 32.62, last season 47.15; Red Bluff 24.45, last season 13.61; Sacramento 21.54, last season 13.35; San Francisco 22.00, last season 16.10; Fresno 11.27, last season 6.14; Los Angeles 12.39, last season 6.39; San Diego 10.65, last season 3.92; Yuma 2.97, last season 2.16.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 53 deg.; minimum, 43 deg.; mean, 48 deg. Rainfall for the past twenty-four hours, a trace.

Forecast made at San Francisco for the thirty hours ending midnight, March 17, 1895:

For Northern California—Occasional rain to-night and Sunday morning in the northwest portion; fair in southeast portion; nearly stationary temperature, except probably slightly cooler Sunday evening on the northern coast; brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly Sunday.

For Southern California—Generally fair, but becoming somewhat threatening on the extreme northern coast; somewhat warmer; fresh southerly winds.

For Nevada—Increasing cloudiness and probably occasional light rain in extreme northwest portion; fair in remaining sections; nearly stationary temperature.

For Utah—Generally fair; nearly stationary temperature.

For Arizona—Fair; slowly rising temperature.

For San Francisco and vicinity—Occasional light rain to-night and probably Sunday morning; clearing during Sunday; nearly stationary temperature; brisk to high southeasterly winds shifting to westerly Sunday. W. H. HAMMON, Forecast Official.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The share speculation was fairly active for Saturday and generally strong in tone, the improvement being mainly due to purchases for the short account, although there were some rumors that room-traders were buying for a rise. London houses were again in the market as sellers, chiefly of St. Paul, which, however, received strong local support and gained ⅛ on the day. The market opened in good tone, and while there were declines on some shares the trend of the prices was mostly in the direction of higher figures. In the late dealings there was immediate realizing, but the market closed fairly steady at a pretty general advance on the day of ⅛@1¾ per cent. Bay State Gas is down ⅞, Canada Pacific ¾, Sugar and Reading ⅝, Great Northern preferred 1 and a few other shares a small fraction.

The bond market was active to-day, the total sales being $663,000. The dealings at times were irregular, but the closing trading was marked by considerable strength in the active issues. Government bonds firm; State bonds dull; Railroad bonds strong. Petroleum strong and higher; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; April option sales, none; closed $1 11 bid.

The exports from New York for the week amounted to $146,501 in gold and $482,382 in silver. Imports for the week were: Gold, $1,360,955; silver, $15,684; dry goods, $3,867,116; general merchandise, $8,363,669.

Government bonds were in request throughout the week and sales were made amounting to $359,500. The new fours coupon were traded in freely from 119¼ to 120, with the final transaction at 119⅞.

Grain and Merchandise.

Wheat—March, 61¼c.

Flour—Steady.

Hops—Dull; State common to choice old 3@7c; 1894, 4@10c; coast old, 3½@7c; 1894, 6@11c.

Wool—Steady. Domestic fleece, 14@20c; pulled, 19@24c.

Oranges—Firm; California, $2 50@3 50; Havana, $3 50@4.

Pig iron—Weak; Scotch, $19@20; American, $9 50@12 50.

Copper—Steady; brokers' price, $9⅜.

Lead—Firm; brokers' price, $3.

Tinplates—Dull.

Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged, closed steady 5@20 points net advance. Sales, 2250 bags, including: March, $15 20; May, $14 80; June, $14 80.

Spot Coffee—Rio quiet.

Mild—Quiet; Cordova, 18½@19c.

Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 2 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c. Sales 2500 bags Cuba afloat, 96 test, 2¾c. Refined, steady. No. 6, 3 9-16c; No. 7, 3½@3 11-16c; No. 8, 3 5-16@5½; No. 9, 3¼@3 7-16c; No. 10, 3¾@3 7-16c; No. 11, 3 3-16@3⅜c; No. 12, 3 11-16@3¼c; No. 13, 3c. Off A, 3⅜@3 ⅞c; mold, A, 4⅜c; standard A, 3 13-16; confectioners' A, 3 13-16@4c; cut loaf, 3 9-16c; crushed, 4 9-16@4¾c; powdered, 4 3-16@4⅛c; granulated, 3 15-16@4⅛; cubes, 4 3-16@4⅜.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Wheat—The early cablegrams from Liverpool and Paris were rather easier. Shipments of Wheat and Flour from both coasts of this country were about 500,000 bushels smaller than on the week before. Those were the most influential factors at the opening, and consequently prices started at a decline of about ¼c compared with yesterday's closing. With the exception of the cables and the week's clearances there was nothing else bearish in the day's news. There were numerous dispatches from the southwest pointing to the possibility of injury to the winter Wheat and the scarcity of the article in the country. May Wheat opened at from 57c down to 56¾c, and ranged between 56¾c as its bottom edge up to 57¾c as the top range. It closed at the lowest point or practically so, the latest trading price being 56⅝@56¾c.

Corn—The corn-traders had another day's yawning experience. Business in the pit was small and ended with quiet prevailing. The opening was at from 46⅛@46¼c. It dropped to 46c, recovered to 46¼c and closed at 46@46⅛c. The easy feeling in wheat and rather liberal estimates for Monday's receipts caused the decline.

Oats remained dull. Fluctuations were very narrow and principally easier. May started at 29½c, sold at 29⅜@29½c and closed there.

Provisions—The opening in pork was at an advance on yesterday's close of from 2½c to 7½c per barrel, but the ruling conditions were toward a decline, but the market rallied and closed strong. The changes since yesterday are 2½c rise in pork, 5c decline in lard, and ribs are left unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest
Wheat No. 2—		
March	55½c	55c
May	57¼c	56⅝c
July	58⅛c	57⅝c
Corn No. 2—		
March	44¾c	44½c
May	46¼c	46c
July	46⅛c	45⅞c
Mess Pork per bbl—		
May	$12 12½	$11 75
July	$12 17½	$11 87½
Lard per 100 lbs—		
May	$6 92½	$6 80
July	$7 02½	$6 92½
Short Ribs per 100 lbs—		
May	$6 00	$5 87½
July	$6 10	$5 95

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Winter patents, $2 05@2 80; do straights, $2 35@2 60; spring patents, $3 10@3 50; do straights, $2 10@2 85; bakers', $1 75@2 25; No. 2 Spring Wheat, 56¾@60¾c; No. 3 Spring Wheat, nominal; No. 2 Red, 55@55⅝c; No. 2 Corn, 44⅝@44⅞c; No. 2 Oats, 29c; No. 2 White, 32⅜@32½c; No. 3 White, 32@32½c; No. 2 Rye, 52½c; No. 2 Barley, 54@55c; No. 3, 52½@54c; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 Flax Seed, $1 41; Prime Timothy Seed, $5 75; Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $11 87½@12 00; Lard, ₱ 100 lbs, $6 75@6 77½; Short Ribs, Sides (loose), $5 80@5 85; Dry Salted Shoulders (boxed), $4¾@4⅞; Short Clear Sides (boxed), $6 25@6 30; Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1 26.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the Butter market was firm. Creamery, 10@18c; dairies, 8@16c. Eggs, quiet, 11½@12c.

Livestock.

The cattle market was weak. Steers sold from $3 90 to $6 35; cows and bulls, $1 50@4 50, and Texans, $1 50@5.

Hogs were active and steady; light, $4 25@4 50; mixed, $4 50@4 65; heavy, $4 25@4 75; rough, $4 15@4 40.

Sheep steady; sales making on basis of $2 75@4 75 for poor to extra sheep, and $3 50@5 60 for lambs.

Receipts—Cattle, 800; calves, 100; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 20,000.

THE EASTERN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The cotton market opened at an advance of 10 to 15 points. This was followed up by a further improvement until an advance of about 20 points was recorded. Then came a decline of about 5 points, the market closing at a net advance of 13 to 15 points.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Futures firm; March, 5.85c bid; April, 5.71@5.72c; May, 5.77@5.78c; June, 5.83@5.84c; July, 5.87@5.88c; August, 5.92@5.93c; September, 5.94@5.96c; October, 5.98@5.99c; November, 6.02@6.04c; December, 6.04@6.05c.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OMAHA, Nebr., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; market stronger; steers, $3 55@5 60; bulk, $4 60@5; cows and heifers, $1 50@3 90; bulk, $2 25@3; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 95; bulk, $3 15@3 60.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The weekly bank statement of the associated banks is as follows: Reserve, decrease, $5,189,850; loans, decrease, $325,200; specie, increase, $349,600; legal tenders, $7,907,800; deposits, decrease, $9,473,400; circulation, increase, $182,000. The banks now hold $17,598,775 in excess of legal requirements.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 16.—At the wool auction sales to-day 182,243 bales were offered, of which 300 were withdrawn. There was a good assortment. The attendance was large and the bidding brisk. Prices continue hard. The Continent bought merinos freely and Americans purchased a few. Yorkshire bought merinos and cross-breeds.

New South Wales—Scoured, 9d@1s 2d; greasy, 3¼@8½d.

Queensland—Scoured, 9½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4¾@10d.

Victoria—Scoured, 5¾d@1s 1d; greasy, 3¾@10½d.

South Australia—Scoured, 1s@1 1½d; greasy, 4½@8d.

New Zealand—Greasy, 5@9½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Scoured, 7½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 4½@5¼d.

The imports for the week were 52,710 bales; arrivals for next week's sales, 50,265 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Bonds, Exchange, Money and Railroad Bonds.

Money on call nominally 1½%; last loan 1½%; closed 1½%. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@5½%. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 89¼@4 89½ for demand and $4 88@4 88¼ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4 90. Commercial bills, $4 87@4 87¼. Silver certificates, 61⅞c.

CLOSING STOCKS.

Atchison	3¾	Northern Pacific	3⅞
Adams Express	143	Preferred	14¼
Alton, Terre Haute	36¼	U. P. Den. & Gulf	3
Preferred	—	Northwestern	88¾
American Express	111	Preferred	137½
American Tobacco	90⅝	N. Y. Central	93½
Preferred	105	N. Y. & New Eng.	34
Baltimore & Ohio	53	Ontario & Western	6⅛
Bell Telephone	192	Oregon Improvmt	10
Canada Pacific	37½	Oregon Navigation	15
Canada Southern	48¾	Oregon Short Line	4⅞
Central Pacific	17½	Pacific Mail	22
Ches. & Ohio	18½	Peoria D. & Evans	3
Chicago Alton	146	Pittsburg	155
Chicago, B. & Q.	70¾	Pullman Palace	155
Chicago Gas	70⅞	Reading	8⅝
Consolidated Gas	132¾	Richmond Termini	—
C. C. C. & St. Louis	36¾	Preferred	—
Colo. Coal & Iron	3½	RioGrande&Westn	16⅜
Cotton Oil Cert	24⅝	Preferred	43
Del. Hudson	126¼	Rock Island	62⅜
Del.Lack&Western	159⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	—
Denver & R. G. pfd	34	St. Paul	55¼
Distillers	11½	Preferred	117
East Tennessee	—	St. Paul & Omaha	30
Erie	7⅞	Preferred	105
Preferred	16	Southern R. R.	10¼
Fort Wayne	154½	Preferred	32⅛
Great Northern pfd	102	St. P. M. & M.	104
Chicago & E Ill pfd	88½	Southern Pacific	17½
Hocking Valley	23½	Sugar Refinery	97¾
Illinois Central	84	Tenn. Coal & Iron	14¼
St Paul & Duluth	20	Texas Pacific	8¾
Kansas & Texas pf	24	Tol. & O. Cen. pfd	75
Lake Erie & Westn	16	Union Pacific	8¼
Preferred	71	U. S. Express	40
Lake Shore	136¼	Wab. S. L. & Pac	5½
Lead Trust	30	Preferred	12⅞
Louisville & Nash	47⅝	Wells-Fargo	103
Louisville & NewAl	6½	Western Union	87¾
Manhattan Consol	108	Wheeling & L. E.	10⅞
Memphis & Charls	10	Preferred	39⅝
Michigan Central	91½	Minn. & St. Louis	25
Mexican Central	7⅞	Denver & Rio G	10¾
Missouri Pacific	20	General Electric	29⅜
Mobile & Ohio	12½	National Linseed	19¼
Nashville Chatt	63	Colo. Fuel & Iron	22½
National Cordage	5¼	Preferred	50
Preferred	8¼	H. & Texas Cent	2½
N. J. Central	89⅝	Tol.A.A.&N.Mich	1¾
Norfolk & West pf	11½	Tol.St.Louis&K.C	1
North American	2¾	Preferred	7

CLOSING BONDS.

U S 4s, registered	119⅞	Cen Pac 1sts of '95	100½
Do, 4s coupon	119⅞	Den & R G 7s	114⅝
U S 5s, registered	115¼	Do, 4s	80¾
Do, 5s coupon	115½	Erie 2ds	58¾
Do, 4s registered	111	G H & S A 6s	101
Do, 4s coupon	112¼	Do, 7s	100
Do, 2s registered	95	H & Tex Cent 5s	105½
Pacific 6s of '95	100	Do, 6s	101⅞
Ala, Class A	104	M K T first 4s	81½
Do, Class B	105	Do, second 4s	48
Do, Class C	95	Mutual Union 6s	112
Do, Currencies	95	N J Cent Gen 5s	111½
La, New Consols 4s	92¾	Northern Pac 1sts	112¾
Missouri 6s	100	Do, 2ds	83¾
N Carolina 6s	127	Northwest Consols	139½
Do, 4s	101	Do, S F deb 5s	109
S C Non-fund	1½	R GrandeWest 1sts	64½
Tenn new set 6s	84¾	St. Paul Consels 7s	139½
Do, 5s	100	Do, C & P W 5s	109
Do, 3s	—	StL&IronMtGen 5s	77
Tenn old 6s	60	St. L. & S.F.Gen 6s	103⅝
Va Centuries	58½	Southern R. R. 5s	86
Do, deferred	5½	Texas Pacific firsts	86
Atchison 4s	65¾	Texas Pac seconds	23¾
Do, 2d A	—	Union Pac1stof '97	103
Canada South 2ds	103	West Shore 4s	105

FOREIGN MARKETS.

WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The spot market is steady at 5s 1½d@5s 2d. Cargoes are firm at 24s 9d@24s 10¼d March and April shipments.

FUTURES.

The Produce Exchange cable gives the following Liverpool quotations for No. 2 Red Winter: March, 4s 9¼d; April, 4s 9½d; May, 4s 10d; June, 4s 10d; July, 4s 10¼d.

SECURITIES.

LONDON, March 16.—Consols, 104⅜; silver, 28⅛d; French Rentes, 102f 90c.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling Exchange, 60 days	—	$4 88¼
Sterling Exchange, sight	—	4 89¾
New York Exchange, sight	—	07½
New York Exchange, telegraphic	—	10
Fine Silver, spot, ₱ ounce	—	61⅝
Fine Silver, 30 days	—	61⅜
Mexican Dollars	50	50½

A BLOW AT "PAPER TRADING."

The board of directors of the Produce Exchange has formulated an amendment to the constitution, which will be submitted to the Exchange for ratification. It provides that any member of the Exchange or Call Board who shall deal in differences in grain fluctuations without bona-fide purchase and sale of the commodity dealt in shall be considered guilty of unmercantile conduct, and consequently be deemed unworthy of membership in the Exchange; and, furthermore, that for the first offense he may be suspended and for the second offense expelled from the Exchange. This is a direct blow to firms that speculate on differences in quotations without actually handling grain, properly called "bucket-shops."

LUMBER EXPORTS.

Exports of Lumber from San Francisco during the first two months of the year were 2,664,000 feet, against 2,187,000 during the same time last year. The value of the shipments for the first two months of the year was $40,426, against $45,695 in 1894.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Local bank clearings last week were $14,392,444 against $12,731,490 for the same week in 1894.

PRODUCE MARKET.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

WHEAT—The Urania takes for Cork 59,725 ctls Wheat, valued at $55,500; Inchcape Rock for Cork, 53,013 ctls at $49,500.

The Argentine Consul at New York has cut down his estimate of Wheat surplus for export from 87,000,000 bushels to less than one-half of that quantity. Shipments from Argentine in 1894 were 59,000,000 bushels. It is now thought the exports for 1895 will not exceed 37,500,000 bushels.

We omit quotations for Walla Walla Wheat, as none of any consequence is coming in at the moment. It can now be sold for more up there than on this market.

Yesterday's market was lower all around in harmony with a decline East and abroad. No. 1 quotable at 87½c ₱ ctl; choice, 88¾@90c ₱ ctl; lower grades, 75@85c; extra choice for milling, 91¼@96¼c; Walla Walla Wheat, nominal.

CALL BOARD SALES.

INFORMAL SESSION—10 o'clock—May—200 tons, 91c; 100, 90⅞c; 1400, 90½c; 700, 90⅜c; 1000, 90¼c. December—1100, 98½c; 1600, 98¼c; 400, 98⅜c; 200, 99⅛c.

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—May—2900 tons, 90¼c; 100, 90⅛c; 300, 90⅜c. December—400, 98⅛c; 1200, 98¼c; 1200, 98⅜c; 500, 98½c.

BARLEY—Values showed no disturbance, either on or off call. Feed, 77½@80c for ordinary, and 81¼@82½c ₱ ctl for choice bright; Brewing, 85@90c ₱ ctl.

CALL BOARD SALES.

INFORMAL SESSION—10 o'clock—December—600 tons, 75⅛c; 200, 75¼c; 1300, 75c.

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—December—600 tons, 75c; 500, 75⅛c. May—300, 78c; 300, 78⅛c.

OATS—Fair call on local account. Milling quotable at $1 07½@1 17½; fancy Feed, $1 02½@1 07½; good to choice, 92½c@$1; common to fair, 85@90c; Red, $1 15@1 20 ₱ ctl; Black, $1 10@1 25; Gray, 95c@$1 02½; Surprise, $1 07½@1 17½ ₱ ctl.

CORN—Continues easy at the old prices. Large Yellow, $1 17½@1 22½ ₱ ctl; Small round Yellow, $1 22½@1 25; White, $1 17½@1 25 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quoted at 85@87½c ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—85@95c ₱ ctl.

FLOUR AND MILLSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices are: Family extras, $3 25@3 35; Bakers' extras, $3 15@3 25; superfine, $2 10@2 40 ₱ bbl.

MILLSTUFFS—Rye Flour, 3½c ₱ lb; Rye Meal, 3c; Graham Flour, 3c; Oatmeal, 4¼c; Oat Groats, 5c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c; Pearl Barley, 4¼@4¾c ₱ lb.

CORNMEAL, ETC.—Table Meal, 3@3½c; Feed Corn, $26@26 50; Cracked Corn, $27@27 50 ₱ ton; Hominy, 4½@4¾c ₱ lb.

HAY AND FEEDSTUFFS.

BRAN—Receipts continue light and the market rules firm at $13@14 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—$17@19 ₱ ton.

FEEDSTUFFS—Ground and rolled Barley, $17 50@18 ₱ ton; Oilcake Meal at the mill, $25 ₱ ton; Cottonseed Oilcake, $26 ₱ ton.

HAY—Nothing new. Wheat, $8@11 50; Wheat and Oat, $8@11; Barley, $8@10; Oat, $8@10 50; Alfalfa, $8 50@9 50; Clover, $8 50@9 50; Compressed, $8 50@10 50; Stock, $6@7 ₱ ton.

STRAW—70@80c ₱ bale.

BEANS AND SEEDS.

BEANS—The market continues firmly held with a good demand. Bayos are quotable at $1 75@1 90 ₱ ctl; Small Whites, $2 50@2 85; Pea, $2 50@2 85; Large Whites, $2@2 75; Pink, $1 40@1 60; Reds, $1 60@1 85; Blackeye, $2 75@3; Red Kidney, $2 75@3; Lima, $4 50; Butters, $2 25@2 60 for small and $2 50@3 ₱ ctl for large.

SEEDS—Yellow Mustard, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl; Trieste, $1 75@2; Native Brown, $1 50@1 75; Flax, $2 25@2 50 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@4c ₱ lb; Alfalfa, 7@7¾c; Rape, 1¾@2¼c; Hemp, 3@3¾c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEAS—Split Peas, 5½c; Green Peas, $1 60; Niles, $1 25@1 35; Blackeye, nominal—none offering.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—New, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Sweets, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl for Rivers and $2@2 25 for the choicer kinds; Early Rose, 45@55c ₱ ctl; River Reds, 25@30c ₱ ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 35@50c; River Burbanks, 30@40c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@95c; Salinas Burbanks, 75@$1 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Are weak, but no lower, at $1@1 25 ₱ ctl for good to choice, 75@90c for ordinary and 35@50c for cut.

VEGETABLES—Changes yesterday were not wide. Arrivals were 292 boxes Asparagus, 297 boxes Rhubarb and 79 sks Peas. Hothouse Cucumbers, $1 50@2 ₱ doz for large; Asparagus, 7@10c ₱ lb for ordinary and 12½@15c for fancy; Rhubarb, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Los Angeles Green Peas, 4@7c ₱ lb; Bay Peas, 4@6c ₱ lb; String Beans, 20c ₱ lb; Mushrooms, 15@25c ₱ lb; Dried Okra, 12½c; Dried Peppers, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $10@15 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $10@12; Cabbage, 60@70c ₱ ctl; Feed Carrots, 30@40c; Garlic, 3@4c ₱ lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BUTTER—Weak. Stocks are as large as ever.

CREAMERY—Fancy, 15@16c ₱ lb; seconds, 14c.

DAIRY—Fancy, 12½@13½c; good to choice, 10@12c; medium grades, 7½@9c ₱ lb; store Butter, 6@7c ₱ lb; pickled roll, firkin and creamery tub, nominal.

CHEESE—Fancy mild new, 7@8c; common to good, 6@6½c; Young America, 8@10c; Eastern, 13@15c, latter figure for cream; Western, 10@11c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Closed the week very firm with a good demand. Store Eggs, 11@12c ₱ doz; ranch Eggs, 12½@13c ₱ doz.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens and Dressed Turkeys are dull and lower again. No other changes. We quote California stock: Live Turkeys, 9@10c ₱ lb for Gobblers; 11@12c ₱ lb for Hens; Dressed Turkeys, 11@13c ₱ lb; Geese ₱ pair, $1 50@2; Ducks, $6@7 50 ₱ doz; Hens, $4 50@5 50 ₱ doz; Roosters, young, $6 50@7 50; do, old, $4 50@5; Fryers, $6@6 50; Broilers, $5 50@6 for large and $4@5 for small; Pigeons, $2@2 50 for young and $1 75@2 for old.

GAME—Higher under light receipts. Gray Geese, $2 50@3; White Geese, $1 25@1 50; Brant, $1 50@2; Honkers, —; Hare, $1@1 25; Rabbits, $1 50 for Cottontails and $1@1 25 ₱ doz for small.

DECIDUOUS AND CITRUS FRUITS.

ORCHARD FRUITS—Apples, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice to fancy and 50c@$1 for common to good. The market is dull and not oversteady.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges and Lemons weak and in liberal supply. Dates, 4½@5c; California Navels, $2 25@2 75; Seedlings, $1 25@1 75; Sicily Lemons, $3 50@4 50; California Lemons, $1@1 50 for common and $2@2 50 for good to choice; Mexican Limes, $6@7 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 25@2 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $5@7 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS, RAISINS, NUTS, ETC.

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes, four sizes, 4½@4⅝c ₱ lb; smaller sizes, 2½@4c; Apples, 4½@5c for quartered, 4½@5c for sliced and 5@5½c for evaporated; Bleached Peaches, 4@6c; Apricots, 5½@7c for fair to choice and 7½c for fancy Moorpark; Pears, 4@4½c for evaporated halves, 3@4c for quarters and 1½@2c for inferior goods; Plums, 3½@4½c for pitted and 1½@2c for unpitted; Figs, black, 3c for pressed and 1½@2c for unpressed.

RAISINS AND DRIED GRAPES—Raisins—4-crown, loose, 4c ₱ lb; 3-crown, 2½c; 2-crown, 2c; seedless Sultanas, 2¾@3c ₱ lb; seedless Muscatels, 1¾@2c; 3-crown London layers, $1 15@1 35 ₱ box; clusters, $2 25@2 75; Dehesa clusters, $2 50@3; Imperial clusters, $2 75; Dried Grapes—1½@1¾c ₱ lb.

NUTS—The damage to the Almond crop by the recent frost does not seem to help the spot market any, for it is weak and dull. Chestnuts, 6@8c ₱ lb; Walnuts, 7@9½c ₱ lb for paper-shell and softshell, and 6@7c for hardshell; Almonds, 2@2½c for hardshell, 5@6c ₱ lb for softshell, and — for papershell; Peanuts, 5@6c for Eastern and 4@4½c for California; Hickory Nuts, 5@6c; Pecans, 6c for rough and 8c for polished; Filberts, 8@9c; Brazil Nuts, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $5@5 50 ₱ 100.

HONEY—Comb, 11@13c ₱ lb; water-white extracted, 7c; light amber extracted, 5½@6c; dark amber, 5@5½c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—25@27c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.

CURED MEATS—Hams have again gone up. Bacon is in large supply but firm. Bacon, 8@8½c for heavy and 8½@9c ₱ lb for light medium; 9½@10c ₱ lb for light 10½c ₱ lb for extra light and 12@14c for sugar-cured; Eastern Sugar-cured Hams, 12c; California Hams, 11c ₱ lb; Mess Beef, $7@7 50 ₱ bbl; extra mess do, $8@8 50; family do, $10@11; extra prime Pork, $10 50@11; extra clear, $17 50@18 ₱ bbl; mess, $16@16 50 ₱ bbl; Smoked Beef, 9½@10c ₱ lb.

LARD—Very firm, but no higher. Eastern, tierces, 6½@6¾c for compound and 8½c for pure; pails, 9¼c; California tierces, 6c for compound and 7¾@8c for pure; half-bbls, 8@8¼c; 10-lb tins, 8½c ₱ lb; do 5-lb, 9c ₱ lb.

COTTOLENE—7¾c ₱ lb in tierces and 8½c ₱ lb in 10-lb tins.

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL AND HOPS.

HIDES AND SKINS—Heavy salted steers, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; light, 4¼@4½c; Cowhides, 4¼@5c; salted Kip, 4½c; salted Calf, 7c; salted Veal, 5½c; dry Hides, usual selection, 9@9½c; dry Kip, 7½c; dry Calf, 12@13c; prime Goatskins, 20@35c each; Kids, 5c; Deerskins, good summer, 25@30c; medium, 15@25c; winter, 10c; Sheepskins, shearings, 10@20c each; short wool, 25@35c each; medium, 30@45c each; long wool, 40@60c each; Culls of all kinds about ½c less.

TALLOW—No. 1 rendered, 4@4¼c ₱ lb; country Tallow, 3½@4c; refined, 6c Grease, 3c ₱ lb.

WOOL—Quotations for the Spring clip are as follows: San Joaquin, year's staple, 6@7c; do, seven months', 6@8c; Calaveras and Foothill, 8@10c. We quote old Wool as follows: Free Mountain Fall, 5@7c ₱ lb; defective Fall, 4@5c; Southern and San Joaquin Spring, 6@8c.

HOPS—Choice, 6½@7½c; common to good, 4@6c ₱ lb.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS—Calcutta Grain Bags, 4¼c for June and July delivery ex-ship and 4⅜@4½c ex-warehouse; Wool Bags, 28@30c.

COAL—J. W. Harrison's circular contains the following: "During the week 24,683 tons of Coal have arrived from the northern collieries and one cargo from Newcastle, 3700 tons. The brisk demand for domestic uses has moderated, as the weather has become milder, hence British Columbia products are accumulating in yard. The call for steam grades evidences no falling off, showing that trade in the manufacturing line is sustaining itself. Factories cannot attribute a lack of profit in their products to the cost of fuel, as its average cost this year will be less than ever before. This is mainly attributable to the reduction of the duty, the entire amount of which has gone to consumers. Another reason for low prices this year is the reduced cost of Coal at Newcastle, N. S. W., the delivery price there in some cases being the lowest ever known. The tonnage listed from Swansea is increasing, with most of the Coal sold prior to being loaded there. This anthracite Coal is becoming a formidable competitor to Australian for steam uses; it has the advantage over the latter of being free of duty. Freight quotations are reported a little lower from English ports and firmer from Australia, with but few vessels offering." Wellington, $7 50; New Wellington, $7 50; Coos Bay, $5; Wallsend, $7; Scotch, $7 50; Brymbo, $7 50; Cumberland, $13 50 in bulk and $15 50 in sacks; West Hartley, nominal; Pennsylvania Anthracite Egg, $11@12; Cannel, $7 50; Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley, $7 75.

CORDAGE—Pure Manila Rope, 7½c ₱ lb; 12-thread, 8c; 6 and 9 do, 8½c; Bale Rope, 7½@8c; Grapevine Twine, 8½c ₱ lb in balls and coils; Hop Twine, 8c; Lathyarn, 7½c; Sisal Rope, 5c; 12-thread, 5½c; 6 and 9 do, 6c; Duplex Rope, 5c; 12-thread, 5½c; 6 and 9 do, 6c; Duplex Bale Rope, 5c; Sisal Bale Rope, 5@5½c ₱ lb; Duplex Hop Twine, 6c ₱ lb; Grapevine Twine, balls or coils, 6c; Lathyarn, 5c ₱ lb.

SALMON—The Alaska Packers' Association quotes Red Salmon as follows: In lots of 25,000 cases, 95c; 50,000 cases, 92½c; 75,000 cases, 90c ₱ dozen, net cash f. o. b. ex-ship.

SUGAR—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes, terms net cash: Cube, Crushed, Powdered and Fine Crushed, all 5⅜c; Dry Granulated, 4¾c; Confectioners' A, 4⅝c; Magnolia A, 4¼c; Extra C, 4⅛c; Golden C, 3⅞c; D, 3⅝c; half barrels ¼c more than barrels, and boxes ½c more.

SAN FRANCISCO MEAT MARKET.

Wholesale rates for dressed stock from slaughterers are as follows:

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; choice, 6c; second quality, 4½c; third do, 3@4c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large, 5@6c; small, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers, 6@6½c ₱ lb; Ewes, 5@6c.

LAMB—Spring, 10@12½c; Yearlings, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3⅝@3¾c ₱ lb for heavy and medium grain-fed, and 4@4¼c ₱ lb for small fat; dressed do, 5@7c ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Flour, qr. sks	11,436	Bran, sks	393
Wheat, ctls	57,070	Middlings, sks	765
Barley, ctls	559	Wool, bls	456
Corn, ctls	745	Hay, tons	301
Rye, sks	666	Quicksilver, flsks	70
Beans, sks	1,442	Hides, no	24
Potatoes, sks	1,820	Wine, gals	53,530
Onions, sks	432		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Comstocks were a few cents steadier on the regular session yesterday, but the advance was insignificant. Business was dull.

The close of the week finds a few stocks somewhat lower than at the close of the preceding week, but the general run show no particular change. Con. Cal. & Va. is 15c lower, Norcross is 20c lower, Mexican 13c lower and Ophir 25c lower. Bodie is 15c higher.

NOTES.

Sales of mining stocks at the regular sessions of the San Francisco Stock Board for the week were 80,480 shares.

The annual meeting of the Chollar takes place on Wednesday.

The next assessments falling due will be those on the Challenge, Eureka Con. and the Con. New York, on the 22d.

A telegram received from Superintendent Lyman of the Con. Cal. & Va. stated that the output for the week had been 52 tons, of an assay value of $46 92 per ton. The increase in the assay is considerable and the showing on the different floors above the 1700 level gives good promise for the future.

Following are the Highest Prices During the Past Week.

STOCK.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thrs.	Fri.	Sat.
Alpha	08	09	09	10	08	08
Alta	34	35	34	34	31	30
Andes	34	34	31	30	28	27
Belcher	43	48	45	43	41	42
Best & Belcher	97	1.00	98	91	90	87
Bodie	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.35	1.40
Bullion	23	24	24	23	22	22
Bulwer	20	20	23	24	22	21
Benton Con	......	......	......	......	......	......
Belle Isle	......	......	......	......	......	......
Caledonia	11	11	10	10	10	10
Challenge	42	45	40	38	37	37
Chollar	58	58	55	53	53	51
Con. Cal. & Va	2.95	3.05	3.02	2.82	2.80	2.80
Confidence	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.40
Crown Point	49	48	45	41	41	40
Crocker	......	......	......	......	......	......
Con. Imperial	......	......	......	......	......	......
Exchequer	......	03	......	04	......	......
Gould & Curry	57	58	55	53	52	49
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.05
Julia	......	02	01	01	......	......
Justice	07	19	20	18	18	17
Kentuck	04	06	06	05	......	04
Lady Washingtn	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mexican	99	1.05	1.00	92	91	86
Mayflower	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mono	28	25	27	28	28	......
N. Belle Isle	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ophir	2.00	2.10	2.07	1.80	1.75	1.75
Overman	16	17	16	15	15	14
Occidental	05	05	05	05	05	04
Potosi	52	53	53	53	50	48
Peer	......	......	......	......	......	......
Peerless	......	......	......	......	......	......
Savage	44	45	42	40	42	39
Scorpion	06	05	......	04	......	......
Seg. Belcher	20	23	19	19	18	18
Silver Hill	05	04	04	......	......	......
Sierra Nevada	78	85	86	82	80	80
Union	61	62	61	58	56	55
Utah	06	06	......	07	07	06
Yellow Jacket	64	65	64	58	56	56

BOARD SALES.

Following were the sales in the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—9:30.

200 Andes....27	100 Confid..1.40	200 Seg Bel...17
200 Belcher...40	350 Con Imp..02	400 S Nev....75
320 B & B....84	300 C Point...37	300 76
50 Bodie...1.30	250 G & C....47	100 77
100 Bulwer...21	100 H & N..1.05	100 Union....55
300 Challng C.36	300 Mex......86	200 Y Jacket..53
50 37	100 Ophir....1¾	250 54
100 Chollar...50	750 ......1.70	100 55
150 CC&V...2¾	1000 Savage..38	150 56
650 ......2.70		

Following were the sales in the Pacific Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:30.

150 Belcher...41	100 Chollar....50	500 Mexican..86
100 B & B....85	250 C C &V.2.70	950 Ophir....1.70
100 Bodie...1.30	1250 ......2¾	200 ......1.67½
50 ......1.35	250 ......2.80	900 ......1¾
50 ......1.32½	100 C Point...39	450 ......1.72½
150 ......1.40	100 40	350 Savage....38
300 Bulwer...20	100 G & C......49	1300 39
350 Chal Con.36	100 H & N..1.05	400 Union....55
100 37	200 ......1.02½	200 Y Jacket.55

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, March 16—12 M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha Con	08	09	Julia	—	06
Alta	30	32	Justice	17	18
Andes	27	29	Kentuck	04	05
Belcher	42	44	Lady Wash	—	05
Best & Belcher	87	88	Mexican	86	88
Bodie	1.40	1.45	Mono	—	28
Bullion	22	23	Mt. Diablo	10	—
Bulwer	21	—	Navajo	05	10
Caledonia	10	12	Nevada Queen	—	04
Challenge Con	—	39	Occidental	04	05
Chollar	51	53	Ophir	1.70	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va	2.75	2.80	Overman	14	15
Con. Imperial	—	03	Potosi	48	50
Confidence	—	1.50	Savage	39	41
Con.New York	01	02	Seg. Belcher	18	19
Crown Point	40	41	Scorpion	—	04
EastSierra Nev	—	05	Sierra Nevada	80	82
Exchequer	—	04	Silver Hill	04	05
Eureka Con	—	08	Syndicate	—	04
Gould & Curry	47	49	Union Con	54	56
Hale & Norcrs	1.05	1.10	Utah	06	08
Jackson	35	—	Yellow Jacket	54	56

STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, March 16—10:30 A. M.

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 4s coup	111	—	Banks, Commercial—		
U S 4s reg	111	—	Amer B&TC	—	—
Cal-stCble5s	109	110	Anglo-Cal	58	—
Cal Elec L 6s	108	—	Bank of Cal	219	—
Cntra C W 5s	99½	—	CalSD&TCo	40¾	43
Dpnt-st ex-cp	88	91	FirstNationl	177½	180
EdsnL&P 6s	—	110	Grangers	—	—
F&CH RR6s	104	—	LondonP&A	122½	—
Geary-stR5s	108	—	London&SF	—	31
LosAng L 6s	97½	—	Merch Ex	15	—
Do,Gnted.6s	100	—	Nevada	—	—
Mkt-stCble6s	122	—	Sather B Co	—	—
NevCNgR8s	—	—	Banks, Savings—		
N P C R R 6s	101	—	GerS&LCo	1760	1820
N Ry Cal 6s	95	101	HumbS&L	1000	—
N Ry Cal 5s	—	—	Mutual	37	—
Oak Gas 5s	101	—	SF SavUnion	495	510
Do, 2d iss 5s	100½	—	Sav & Loan	110	150
Omnibus 6s	119	—	Security	250	325
PacRollM6s	101½	—	Union Trust	—	760
Do. 2d iss 6s	—	—	Street Railway—		
P & O Ry 6s	110	120	California	—	107½
P&Ch Ry 6s	—	100	Geary-st	—	90
Pwl-st.RR6s	109	—	Market-st	39	40
Reno. WL&L	102	105	Oak,SL&Hay	—	100
RiverW Co6s	—	100	Presidio	—	15
SF&NPRR5s	99	—	Sutter-st	—	—
SPRRAriz 6s	82½	—	Powder—		
SPRR Cal6s	110	—	Atlantic D	10	16
SPRR Cal5s	86	92½	California	75	100
Do. 1 con gtd	86	92½	Giant	14	16
SPBrRCal6s	—	88½	Judson	—	—
SVWater6s	120	—	Vigorit	25c	75c
SVWater4s	97½	—	Miscellaneous—		
SunstT&T6s	—	—	BlkDCoal Co	—	20
Sutter-stR5s	107½	—	CalCotMills	—	—
VisaliaWC 6s	100	105	CalDrvDock	—	—
STOCKS—Water			Edison Light	96½	97
Contra Costa	55	—	GasConAssn	—	—
Marin Co	—	50	HawC&SCo	—	8
San Jose	—	100	HutchSPCo	8½	9½
SpringValley	97½	97¾	JudsonMfgC	—	—
Gas—			Mer Ex Assn	—	105
Capital	—	49	OceanicSSCo	—	25
Central	95	—	PacAuxFA	2	5
Oak G L & H	45¼	—	Pac Borax	99	—
Pac Gas Imp	—	88	Pac I & N Co	—	30
Pacific Light	49¼	—	Pac Roll Mill	20	—
San Francsco	72½	73	ParfPaintCo	—	9
Stockton	—	30	PacTrans Co	—	27
Insurance—			Pac T & T Co	35	—
Firemans Fd	157	—	SunsetT&T	20	—
Sun	—	78	United C Co	—	25

MORNING SESSION.

Board—25 S F Gaslight, 72½; 5 S V Water, 97½; $1000 S V 4% Bonds, 97⅝.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Peter, George F., Margaret, Joe P., Mary T. and Annie A. Kelly, Mary F. Lyons, Elizabeth Mooney and Theresa Wellin (nee Norris) to James Shea (trustee for Katherine Farrell), lot on SW corner Larkin street and Golden Gate avenue, W 87:6 by S 84; $1.

Henry and Annie E. Payot to Rose Greenfield, lot on E line of Fillmore street, 48:2¼ S of Washington, S 24 by E 91:6; $10.

John and M. E. McKay to Annie L. Ryder, lot on W line of Belvedere street, 283:6 S of Waller, S :3 by W 120; $10.

August Alderton to John C. Doose, lot on E line of Noe street, 230 S of Ridley, S 25 by E 150; $10.

M. Morgenthau Company (a corporation) to Edward Trolah, lot on E line of Bryant avenue, 160 S of Twenty-first street, S 25 by E 100; $10.

Same to William F. Vandewater, lot on E line of Bryant avenue, 185 N of Twenty-second street, N 25 by E 100; $10.

Same to Mary A. Vandewater, lot on E line of Bryant avenue, 285 N of Twenty-second street, N 25 by E 100; $10.

Hannah W. Adams to Thomas J. Henry, lot on E line of Mississippi street, 150 S of Nineteenth (Butte), S 25 by E 100; $10.

Sol and Dora Getz to George W. Burnett, lot on W line of Sixteenth avenue, 225 N of I street, N 25 by W 120; $10.

Alfonso di Nola to James Barron, lot on S line of K street, 32:6 E of Twelfth avenue, E 25 by S 100; $10.

Lizzie Lobree to Julia A. Smith, lot on S line of N street, 57:6 W of Seventeenth avenue, W 25 by S 100; $10.

Thomas O'Brien to James Donnelly, all interest in lots 1134, 1135 and 1136, gift map 4; $10.

William F. Hanrahan, John J. and Margaret Greif to M. H. Dignan, lots 8 to 14, block 33, Sunny Vale Homestead Association; $10.

Edward McCurrie to Jacob Rothschild, lot on SW corner of Howth and Geneva avenue, W 130:6 by S 144:6; $10.

Jacob Rothschild to Edward and Mary Young, lot on NW line Howth street, 44:6 SW of Geneva avenue, SW 100, NW 130:6, NE 50, SE 105:6; $10.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Elvira C. Oakley (formerly Chattin) to Alexander Craig of San Francisco, lot on E line of Ellis street, 260 N of Prince, N 42 by E 120, being the N 40 feet of lot 109 and S 2 feet of lot 108, block 7, lands of the Regent Street Homestead Association, Berkeley; $10.

Eugene A. Trefethen of Oakland to Clara A. and George M. Landsberg, lot 14, block D, DeWolf Tract, Brooklyn Township; $750.

John Johnson of Eden Township to August L. Johnson of Eden Township, one acre, beginning at the NE corner of lands of John Johnson, on the W side of the road from Mount Eden Station to Barrons Landing, thence SW 3.162 chains, SE 3.162 chains, NE 3.162 chains, NW 3.162 chains to beginning, Eden Township; gift.

Bridget Van Haltren (formerly Perdue) of Oakland to C. F. Smith of Oakland, lot on S line of Railroad avenue, 75 E of Chester street, E 25 by S 100, lot 25, block 494, resubdivision of blocks 494, 495 and 496, subject to a mortgage, Oakland; $10.

C. F. and Louise E. Smith to C. A. Laymance, same, subject to a mortgage, Oakland; $10.

Charles E. and Elizabeth G. Gallagher to Laura M. Kline of Oakland, lot on S line of Nolan (Thirty-third) street, 284:6¼ E of Grove, E 1 by S 170, portion lot 9, Collins Tract, Oakland; $5.

Frank A. Pratt of Oakland to Catherine McDevitt of San Francisco, lot on SE line of Baker avenue, 25 SW of Virginia street, SW 75 by SE 125, lots 3 to 5 and portion of lot 36, Gem Tract, Brooklyn Township; $750.

Alex G. Hawes of San Francisco to R. H. Collier of Alameda, lot on S line of Central avenue, 300 E of Twentieth street, E 50 by S 150, lot 12 in W half of block A, lands adjacent to Encinal, Alameda; $10.

R. H. Collier of Alameda to Emma S. Collier of Alameda, same, Alameda; gift.

Albert Jeffery of San Francisco to J. A. Klinge of Oakland, lot on N line of Effie street, 400 W of Lowell, W 50 by N 132:6, lots 17 and 18, block 23, resubdivision Smith's subdivision Matthews Tract, subject to a mortgage for $655 to Homestead Loan Association, Berkeley; $100.

A. A. Koch of San Francisco to same, lot on the NE line of Effie street and right of way on the California and Nevada Railroad, E 38.05, N 132.6, W 83.28, SE 139.16 to beginning, lots 19 and 20, block 23, same tract, Berkeley; $300.

Oakland Gas Light and Heat Company (a corporation) to town of Berkeley, lot on W line of Fourth street, 121.01 S of Bancroft way, thence E to a point 30 from E Fourth street, thence S to SE corner of lands of said Oakland Gas Light and Heat Company, thence W 30, N to beginning, to be used for a public street, Berkeley; grant.

Felix and Delfina Marcuse of Alameda to A. I. Newberg of Alameda, lot on S line of Eagle avenue, 100 W of Chapin street, W 50 by S 150 subject to a deed of trust to San Francisco Savings Union for $1500, Alameda; $10.

Alfred Abbey of Oakland to George Roeth of Oakland, all interest in lot 16, in Plot G, Revised Map, Piedmont Park, containing 13.25 acres, Oakland Township; $3750.

Builders' Contracts.

M. J. Fitzgerald with William Plant, alterations on S line of Elizabeth street, 155 W of Noe; $1065.

Dunn Brothers with William J. Hughes, alterations, 1318 Market street; $1348.

Patrick Donohue (by attorney) with Campbell & Pettus, a three-story frame building on the W line of West Mission street, 35 S of Hermann; $3500.

Miss Rebecca Mathews with Thomas J. Crawford, to build on N line of Sutter street, 213 E of Central avenue; $2399.

C. H. Dolan with C. Douglas, a two-story frame building on S line of Twenty-fourth street, 25 W of Bryant; $3675.

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY.

Gems Reproduced for the Pleasure of Those Who Delight to Read Them.

Common-sense is so useful that it is a pity all of us have not more of it.

Women have a nice way of being mean that men cannot hope to equal.

Girls don't love their brothers, and few of them have any reason to.

Unusually a mother doesn't whip her boys oftener because she can't catch them.

Women like to quarrel as well as men, but they insist upon quarreling their way.

It is very economical to fall in love with a girl who thinks that theaters are wicked.

As a rule the truth is more disagreeable looking than a lie and doesn't move in as good society.

When a man is in love he sometimes gets his symptoms mixed up with that tired feeling.

It is a good plan, even when a man hasn't done anything, for him to often ask his wife to forgive him.

As a rule women say almost everything else of a woman who is engaged, except that she is too young to marry.

Time is very stubborn. When a man is pressed for time it flies fast, but when he is waiting for it to pass it goes slow.

Schoolteaching is a woman's profession. Men don't look any better teaching school than they would crocheting.

If a man stays in bed all day, he makes but one mistake. If he gets up and goes to work, he makes a dozen before the day is done.

As a rule men who mysteriously disappear and who are believed by their relatives to have been made way with get married.

Girls who are indifferent piano players can be induced to take a feverish zeal in music by presenting them with a few finger-rings.

Saying nothing at the right time is as important as saying the right thing at the right time, and easier, for it is extremely difficult to decide what the right thing is. It is quite easy, however, to say nothing.—Atchison Globe.

About Stevenson's Books.

Stevenson had a horror of journalism—indeed, was unfitted for journalism; so he worked at such matters as fell in his way, and as his health at the moment did not forbid him to undertake. His two masterpieces in humerous and sentimental travel were intended to make a little money—ludicrously little; but "Travels With a Donkey" is still only in its seventh thousand. The book on Edinburgh was a commission, as has been said, from the Portfolio. He has told the public how want of pence forced him on a story, how a dream (as Walpole says about his own "Castle of Otranto") suggested "Jekyll and Hyde."

Stevenson wrote it rapidly and offered it to the editor of Longman's for his magazine. But the editor justly deemed that the book should be read right through, not divided over spaces of a month. It appeared, therefore, as a shilling volume, and has had about a fifth of the popularity of "Called Back," a singular instance of the general taste. Thus circumstances caused Mr. Stevenson to eparpiller his genius, and I fear that he has fallen under the reproach of versatility, so fatal in a country like ours.

All that he did was of the best. He charmed his readers is a score of different ways; even biography he undertook in a spirit of loyal friendship: even the drama he attempted (in alliance with Mr. Henley)—his drama, I fear, laudatur et alget. Thus he was versatile. The reproach cannot be evaded, but it is just, as well as charitable, to lay the blame on inevitable circumstance as much as on the agility of his mind and the variety of his interests.—Andrew Lang, in Longman's Magazine.

It is estimated that the annual sales of German toys in England amount to $10,000,000.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1895.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
					1	2	March 4, First Quarter.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	March 10, Full Moon.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	March 17, Last Quarter.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	March 26, New Moon.
31							

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Dates of Departure From San Francisco.

STEAMER.	DESTINATION	SAILS.	PIER.
Colima	Panama	Mar 18, 12M	P M S S
Yaquina	Newport	Mar 18, 8AM	Bdw'y 2
Alce Blnchd	Portland	Mar 18, 5PM	Vallejo
Homer	Yaquina Bay	Mar 18, 5PM	Oceanic
Point Loma	Grays Harbor	Mar 19, 12 M	Miss'n 1
Arago	Coos Bay	Mar 19, 10AM	Va lejo
Corona	San Diego	Mar 20, 11AM	Bdw'y 2
Queen	Portland	Mar 20, 10AM	Spear
Pomona	HumboldtBay	Mar 20, 2PM	Bdw'y 1
Weeott	Eel River	Mar 20, 8AM	Vallejo
Umatilla	Vic & Pgt Snd	Mar 21, 9AM	Bdw'y 1
Eureka	Newport	Mar 22, 8AM	Bdw'y 2
Humboldt	HumboldtBay	Mar 23, 9AM	Washt'n
Santa Rosa	San Diego	Mar 24, 11AM	Bdw'y 2
Columbia	Portland	Mar 25, 10AM	Spear
St Paul	Mexico	Mar 25, 10AM	Bdw'y 2

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMER	FROM	DUE
St Paul	Mexico	Mar 17
Point Loma	Grays Harbor	Mar 17
Yaquina	Newport	Mar 17
Homer	Yaquina Bay	Mar 17
Umatilla	Victoria & Puget Sound	Mar 17
Queen	Portland	Mar 17
Arago	Coos Bay	Mar 17
Pomona	Humboldt Bay	Mar 17
Weeott	Eel River	Mar 17
Corona	San Diego	Mar 18
Eureka	Newport	Mar 20
Humboldt	Humboldt Bay	Mar 21
Kahului	Kahului	Mar 21
San Blas	Panama	Mar 22
City of Puebla	Victoria & Puget Sound	Mar 22
Columbia	Portland	Mar 22
Santa Rosa	San Diego	Mar 22
Belgic	China and Japan	Mar 23
North Fork	Humboldt Bay	Mar 23
Crescent City	Crescent City	Mar 25

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

Mar.	HIGH WATER. Small.	Large.	LOW WATER. Small.	Large.	SUN. Rises	Sets	MOON. Rises.
17	7.11P	3.30A	9.50P	11.11A	6.18	6.19	0.59A
18	8.24P	4.26A	11.17P	0.20P	6.16	6.20	1.55A

HYDROGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

BRANCH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, U. S. N., MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1895.

The time ball on Telegraph Hill was dropped exactly at noon to-day—i. e., at noon of the 120th meridian, or at exactly 8 P. M., Greenwich time.

A. F. FECHTELER, Lieutenant U. S. N., in charge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Stmr Protection, Ellefsen, 55 hours from Redondo; ballast, to J S Kimball.

Stmr Del Norte, Stockfleth, 62 hours from Grays Harbor: pass and lumber, to E K Wood Lumber Co.

U S stmr Bennington, Thomas, 8 days from Acapulco; Mare Island direct.

Schr Falcon, Challeslon; 8 days from New Westminster; 280 M ft lumber, 100 M laths, to Kennedy & Inglis.

Sailed.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Stmr North Fork, Hansen, Eureka.
Stmr Humboldt, Edwards, Eureka.
Stmr Walla Walla, Wallace, Victoria and Port Townsend.
Nor bark Urania, Jensen, Queenstown.
Schr G W Watson, Friedberg, Port Blakeley.
Schr John F Miller, Hansen, Grays Harbor.
Schr Joseph and Henry, Christiansen.
Schr Fortuna, Rosich, Eureka.

Telegraphic.

POINT LOBOS—March 16—10 P M—Weather clear; wind S; velocity 16 miles an hour.

Charters.

The schr Lyman D Foster loads lumber at Port Blakeley for Shanghai, 47s 6d.

The Br ship Metropolis was chartered for wheat to Europe, 27s 6d—1s 3d less direct—prior to arrival.

The Br ship Kinross-shire is chartered for wheat to Europe at 26s 3d net.

Freights are firm.

Movements of Vessels.

Yesterday schr Falcon was taken to the stream and the ship J C Potter from the stream to Folsom street.

The schrs Caspar and Elwood were taken to Main and Union streets respectively.

The Sierra Cadena was towed from sea and anchored in the stream.

The schr Volunteer was taken from the seawall to Howard 2.

To-day the bark Oregon will be taken from the stream to Howard 2.

The ship Macdiarmid from the stream to Union street and the bark Charles F Crocker to the refinery.

On Monday the ship Laurelbank will be towed from the stream to the refinery.

Spoken.

Feb 9—45 S 63 W, Ital bark Oriente, from Swansea for San Francisco.

Feb 12—48 N 14 W, Br ship Sokota, from Liverpool for San Francisco.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK—Arrived Mar 16—Stmr City of Para, from Colon.

Domestic Ports.

ALBION—Sailed Mar 16—Schr Bessie K, for San Francisco.

NEWPORT—Arrived Mar 16—Stmr Alcazar, frm Greenwood.

Foreign Ports.

CARDIFF—Arrived Mar 14—Br bark Calirrhoe, hence Sept 15.

FLEETWOOD—Arrived Mar 15—Br ship MacMillan, hence Oct 19.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived Mar 15—Br ship Castle Rock, hence Sept 20.

Sailed Mar 14—Br ship Sierra Nevada, for San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived Mar 15—Br ship Anaurus, hence Nov 14; Ger ship D H Watjen, hence Oct 21.

Sailed Mar 14—Br ship Glencairn, for Westport.

PANAMA—Arrived Mar 5—Stmr San Jose, from Ocos.

COLON—Arrived Mar 6—Stmr Colombia, from New York.

FALMOUTH—Sailed Mar 15—Br ship Pengwern, for Bristol.

Importations.

GRAYS HARBOR—Per Del Norte—322 M ft lumber, 26 cds staveholts.

Consignees.

Per Del Norte—E K Wood Lumber Co; Weston Basket and Mnfg Co; Bender Bros.

For Late Shipping Intelligence See Eleventh Page.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.
C. F. WEBER & CO.,
300 to 306 Post St., cor. Stockton

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DISPATCH STEAMERS FROM SAN Francisco for ports in Alaska, 9 A. M., March 6, 21, April 5, 20, May 5, 20.

For British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, March 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and every fifth day thereafter.

For Eureka, Humboldt Bay, steamer Pomona, every Wednesday at 2 P. M.

For Newport, Los Angeles and all way ports, March 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, and every fourth day thereafter, 8 A. M.

For San Diego, stopping only at Port Harford, Santa Barbara, Port Los Angeles, Redondo (Los Angeles) and Newport, March 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, and every fourth day thereafter, at 11 A. M.

For ports in Mexico, 10 A. M., 25th of each month.

Ticket Office—Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery street.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 10 Market st., San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

THE OREGON R'Y & NAV. CO., E. McNEILL, Receiver, Ocean Div.—will dispatch from Spear-street wharf at 10 A. M. for the above ports one of their A1 iron steamships, viz.:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—March 10, 20, 30, April 9, 18, 29.

COLUMBIA—March 5, 15, 25, April 4, 14, 24.

Connecting via Portland with the O. R. & N. Co. system and other diverging lines for all points in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Yellowstone Park and all points east and south and to Europe.

Fare to Portland—Cabin, $16; steerage, $8; round trip, cabin, unlimited, $30.

Freight and Ticket office, 19 Montgomery st. Ticket office, Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery st.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Supts. Ocean Div., 10 Market st., San Francisco.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Coolgardie gold fields (Fremantle), Australia; $220 first class, $110 steerage. Lowest rates to Capetown, South Africa.

Steamship Australia, Honolulu only, Tuesday, April 2, at 10 A. M.

Australian steamer ARAWA sails via Honolulu and Auckland Thursday, April 4, at 2 P. M.

Cook's Parties to Honolulu, April 2. Reduce excursion rates.

Ticket office 138 Montgomery street.
Freight office 327 Market street.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

French Line to Havre.

COMPANY'S PIER (NEW), 42 NORTH River, foot of Morton st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the channel in a small boat. New York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, first class $160; second class $116.

LA BOURGOGNE, Capt. Leboeuf .... March 23, 2:00 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Capt. Laurent .... March 30, 6:00 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Capt. Baudelon .... noon
LA NORMANDIE, Capt. Poirot .... April 1, 7:00 A. M.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, Agent. No. 3 Bowling Green, New York. J. F. FUGAZI & CO., Agents, 5 Montgomery ave., San Francisco.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers BETWEEN New York, Queenstown & Liverpool, SAILING EVERY WEEK.

CABIN, $60 AND UPWARD, ACCORDING to steamer and accommodations selected; second cabin, $35; Majestic and Teutonic, $35 and $40. Steerage Tickets from England, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark through to San Francisco at lowest rates. Tickets, sailing dates and cabin plans may be procured from W. H. AVERY, Pacific Mail Dock, or at the General Office of the Company, 613 Market st., under Grand Hotel.

G. W. FLETCHER, General Agent for Pacific Coast.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

STEAMERS LEAVE ASPINWALL fortnightly for the West Indies and Southampton, calling en route at Cerbourgh, France, and Plymouth to land passengers.

Through bills of lading, in connection with the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., issued for freight and treasure to direct ports in England and Germany.

Through tickets from San Francisco to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. First class, $195; third class, $97 50. For further particulars apply to PARROTT & CO., Agents, 306 California st.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tiburon Ferry—Foot of Market St.

San Francisco to San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:35, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. Thursdays—Extra trip at 11:30 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:50 and 11:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P. M.

San Rafael to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:10 A. M.; 12:45, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:55 P. M. and 6:35 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

Between San Francisco and Schuetzen Park same schedule as above.

Leave San Francisco. WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.	In effect Nov. 1, 1894. Destination.	Arrive San Francisco. SUNDAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7:40 AM 3:30 PM 5:10 PM	8:00 AM 9:30 AM 5:00 PM	Novato, Petaluma, Santa Rosa.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM 7:30 PM	8:50 AM 10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Cloverdale.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Pieta, Hopland & Ukiah.	7:30 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Guerneville.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 5:10 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sonoma and Glen Ellen.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	8:50 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sebastopol.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs.

Stages connect at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs.

Stages connect at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport.

Stages connect at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Blue Lakes, Upper Lake, Lakeport, Booneville, Greenwood, Orr's Hot Springs, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Usal, Westport, Cahto, Willetts, Calpella, Pomo, Potter Valley, John Day's, Lively's, Gravelly Valley, Harris, Blocksburg, Bridgeville, Hydesville and Eureka.

Saturday to Monday round-trip tickets at reduced rates.

On Sundays round-trip tickets to all points beyond San Rafael at half rates.

Ticket Offices, corner New Montgomery and Market streets, under the Palace Hotel.

H. C. WHITING, Gen. Manager. R. X. RYAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD VIA SAUSALITO FERRY.

From JANUARY 14, 1895.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave S. F.		Arrive S. F.
7.00A.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl.	6.45A.M.
8.00A.M.	" " " San Qtn.	7.45A.M.
9.15A.M.	" " "	8.45A.M.
....	" " "	9.35A.M.
10.30A.M.	" " " San Qtn.	10.50A.M.
11.30A.M.	" " "	11.50A.M.
1.45P.M.	" " " San Qtn.	1.30P.M.
3.25P.M.	" " "	3.10P.M.
4.30P.M.	" " " San Qtn.	4.50P.M.
5.15P.M.	" " "	5.55P.M.
6.15P.M.	" " "	....
....	" " " San Qtn.	7.30P.M.
11.30P.M.	Ross Valley and San Rafael	....
8.00A.M.	Tomales, Cazadero and Way Stations	7.30P.M.
§1.45P.M.	Tomales and Way Stations	×10.50A.M.
§1.45P.M.	" " "	*11.50A.M.

§Except Tuesdays and Thursdays. ×Monday only. * Wednesdays and Fridays only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave S. F.		Arrive S. F.
....	Ross Valley and San Rafael	7.40A.M.
8.00A.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl., San Qtn.	9.15A.M.
10.00A.M.	" " " "	11.15A.M.
11.30A.M.	" " " "	1.15P.M.
1.30P.M.	" " " "	....
....	Ross Valley, San Rafael, San Qtn	2.45P.M.
3.00P.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl., San Qtn.	4.20P.M.
4.30P.M.	" " " "	5.55P.M.
6 15P.M.	" " " "	....
....	" " " San Qtn.	7.30P.M.
8.00A.M.	Point Reyes and Way Stations	7.30P.M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE	— FROM MARCH 12, 1895. —	ARRIVE
7:00A	Atlantic Express (via Martinez and Lathrop) Ogden & East	7:15A
7:00A	Port Costa and Benicia	10:45A
7:30A	Napa, Calistoga and *Santa Rosa; Vacaville, Esparto, Sacramento, and Redding via Davis; Martinez and San Ramon	6:45P
8:30A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and *Oroville	4:15P
*8:30A	Peters and Milton	*7:15P
8:30A	Port Costa, Benicia and Way Stations	6:45P
§9:00A	"Sunset Limited," Vestibuled Train through to New Orleans	‡1:45P
9:00A	New Orleans Express, *Raymond, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and East	5:45P
1:00P	Niles, San Jose and Livermore	*8:45A
	Niles, San Jose and Livermore	‡11:45A
*1:00P	Sacramento River Steamers	*9:00P
†1:30P	Port Costa and Way Stations	†8:45P
4:00P	Martinez, San Ramon, Benicia, Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga, El Verano and Santa Rosa	9:15A
4:00P	Vacaville, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Sacramento	11:45A
4:30P	Niles, San Jose, Livermore, and Stockton	7:15P
5:00P	Los Angeles Express, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles	10:15A
5:00P	Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Express for Mojave and East	10:15A
5:30P	European Mail (via Martinez and Stockton) Ogden and East	10:45A
6:00P	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	7:15A
‡6:00P	Vallejo	†8:45P
6:00P	Oregon Express (via Martinez and Stockton) Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East	10:45A
10:00P	Port Costa and Way Stations. No baggage carried on this train	......
	SANTA CRUZ DIVISION (Narrow Gauge).	
8:15A	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Way Stations	5:50P
*2:15P	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, New Almaden, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations	*11:20A
4:15P	Newark, San Jose, Los Gatos	9:50A
†11:45P	Hunters' Train for Newark, Alviso, San Jose, Los Gatos and Way Stations	‡8:05P
	COAST DIVISION (Third & Townsend Sts.)	
6:45A	San Jose, New Almaden and Way Stations	1:45P
8:15A	San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo and Principal Way Stations	7:05P
10:40A	San Jose and Way Stations	5:06P
11:45A	Palo Alto and Way Stations	3:30P
*2:20P	San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove	*10:40A
*3:30P	San Jose and Principal Way Stations	9:47A
*4:25P	Palo Alto and Way Stations	*8:06A
5:10P	San Jose and Way Stations	*8:48A
6:30P	Palo Alto and Way Stations	6:35A
†11:45P	Palo Alto and Principal Way Stations	†7:38P

CREEK ROUTE FERRY.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Foot of Market Street (Slip 8)—*7:00 8:00 9:00 *10:00 11:00A.M. *12:30 ‡1:00 *2:00 3:00 *4:00 5.00 *6:00P.M.

From OAKLAND—Foot of Broadway.—*6:00 *7:00 8:00 *9:00 10:00 *11:00 A.M., ‡12:00 *12:30 2:00 *3:00 4:00 *5:00 P.M.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays only.
§ Thursdays only. ‡ Sundays only.

The PACIFIC TRANSFER COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Enquire of Ticket Agents for Time Cards and other information.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN Francisco (Market-st. Ferry):

LEAVE DAILY. MARCH 11, 1895. ARRIVE DAILY.

5:00 P.. Fast Express via Mojave....10:15 A
9:00 A.. Atlantic Express via Los Angeles.. 5:45 P

Ticket Office—650 Market st., Chronicle building, S. F. C. H. SPEERS, Ass't. General Passenger Agent.

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IN MEMORY OF ERIN'S APOSTLE.

Religious Services in the Different Catholic Churches To-Day.

PANEGYRICS BY PREACHERS.

List of Toasts to Be Offered at the Banquet at Delmonico's.

The national colors of Ireland will wave to-day. As in years gone by the citizens of Irish nativity and descent in San Francisco will observe the anniversary of the birth of their apostle, St. Patrick, with becoming religious and social observances. The feast falling on Sunday, however, makes a public celebration impossible.

There will be low and high masses in all the Catholic churches of the city this morning at the same hours as on Sundays. Panagyrics in the life of the saint who planted the seed of Christianity in Ireland, who converted a whole nation without the shedding of a drop of blood, will be pronounced by eloquent tongues, and Irish melody will be blended with the musical offerings of the sacred services.

There will be a solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Church on Mission street at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Father P. A. Foley will be the celebrant, Rev. R. Power, deacon; Rev. J. Brennan, sub-deacon, and Rev. R. O'Hanlon master of ceremonies. The panegyric on St. Patrick will be preached by Father Power. Professor Dohrmann has arranged special music for the day. In the evening solemn vespers will be sung in honor of the day.

Rev. Father Scanlan will preach the panegyric on St. Patrick at St. Joseph's Church on Tenth street at 10:30 o'clock, when a solemn high mass will be celebrated. Father Scanlan will also be the celebrant, and Father Doran will be deacon and Father O'Neill will be sub-deacon. An especially interesting and elaborate musical programme has been arranged by Professor Sullivan, who will be supported by an excellent choir of vocalists.

Rev. A. M. Clark, recently from New York, will deliver the sermon on St. Patrick at old St. Mary's on California street at 11 o'clock this morning.

Rev. Father Wyman of St. Mary's Church, and well known as a Paulist missionary, left for Santa Cruz yesterday, where he will lecture this evening.

At St. Mary's Cathedral on Van Ness avenue the services will be the same as on Sunday. The sermon will be preached by Father Gleason.

At St. Francis, on Vallejo street, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and the Sacred Heart the usual Sunday services will be held.

At St. Ignatius Church, on Hayes street, there will be a special solemn high mass in honor of St. Patrick.

On St. Patrick's night Father D. O. Crowley will deliver a lecture in Jackson, Amador County.

At St. James Church Father Mulligan will preach the panegyric on St. Patrick at last mass. In the evening Father Kierns of Sacred Heart will occupy the pulpit.

The Knights of the Red Branch celebrated the national festival with a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall last night.

The following is the toast list of the Knights of St. Patrick at Delmonico's to-night:

Address of welcome, Jeremiah Deasy, president.
Reading of communications, P. F. McCormick, secretary.
"The Day We Celebrate," J. J. Dwyer.
"United States of America," Frank T. Shea.
"State of California," W. C. Burnett.
"The Celtic Race," Thomas Price and D. R. McNeill.
"City of San Francisco," William Broderick.
The "Press," Charles M. Shortridge.
"Our Honored Dead," in silence.

PLUNDERING EMPTY HOUSES

A Villainous Gang of Thieves Commit Depredations Unhindered.

They Tear Out Plumbing, Locks, Gas and Electric Fixtures Daily.

For some time past a gang of sneak-thieves and burglars have been committing depredations on a unprecedentedly large scale among vacant houses throughout San Francisco. Their wholesale plundering passes belief, and what is stranger still not one of them has been caught and the police are powerless to check them.

The gang or gangs that day and night go about the city looting unoccupied houses make no distinction as to locality. To-day they are busy in the Mission district, to-morrow uninhabited dwellings of the Western Addition or out by Golden Gate Park are visited. And the result is always the same: Globes are stolen, lead pipes cut away, gas fixtures and electrical appliances are torn out, and frequently locks and keys disappear in the general loot.

Within the last month or two this villainous work has assumed serious proportions.

At 614 Twenty-first street the lead waste-pipes were chopped off, window shades, gas globes and keys were stolen. While 622 and 624 Eddy street were vacant for a few days all the globes and keys were taken. At 528 Golden Gate avenue—a large house just two blocks from the Central police station—the elegant chandeliers and wall brackets were twisted and torn away, every globe was taken with the gas-fixtures, and the lead plumbing under wash-basins, etc., went with the rest. It cost $150 to make repairs.

A house at 110 Oak street was vacant for two weeks, and several locks and keys and all the globes were stolen, the locks being unscrewed from the doors. Every bit of lead pipe at 619 Mason street was cut out and stolen, leaving the house a wreck. While several of the new flats at Golden Gate avenue and Steiner street were vacant, globes, gas-tips, doorknobs, locks, electric buttons, bells and batteries were stolen. The house at 1111 Golden Gate avenue was vacant three days, but in that time the keys, globes, electric battery and buttons disappeared.

The thieves made a wholesale raid on the Irvington, a house of seventy rooms at 418 Ellis street, while it was unoccupied. The electrical apparatus, including a large annunciator and button board in the office, was carried away, with all the keys and everything else of a portable nature.

H. F. Fortman's flats at Buchanan and Turk streets were looted of the electric fittings, globes, incandescent lamps and the lead pipes in the kitchens, basements, bathrooms and under stationary basins in the bedrooms. A residence on Van Ness avenue, between Bush and Pine streets, was left without locks or keys, or electric lights, batteries, bells and buttons when the thieves finished with it. R. E. White had two flats vacant quite recently at the corner of Grove and Gough streets and lost many yards of lead pipe, all the globes, keys and gas tips.

On Folsom street, near Tenth, the same gang of thieves maliciously cut off the plumbing and ruined two houses. Three new flats at 821 to 827 Hyde street were shamefully plundered. The faucets were taken off, gas shades, electric globes and buttons, keys, etc., were stolen along with locks, doorknobs and mountings. The damage in each flat was $60.

Other places that have been robbed are 1713 Buchanan street, globes taken; 2215 Sutter street, globes and fixtures stolen; 1902 Green street, lead pipes, faucets and gas globes; 24 and 26 Tremont avenue, plumbing and gas fixtures; Van Ness avenue, near Bush, plumbing and gas fixtures; flats on Pine street, near Webster, plumbing torn out, globes, gas fixtures, electric batteries and bells stolen; 649 Willow avenue, globes and gas fixtures; corner of Ridley and Elgin streets, gas fixtures and lead pipes; Valencia and Quinn, plumbing, locks, keys, gas fixtures: Tenth and Natoma, in a row of houses, faucets, plumbing, globes and gas fixtures; northeast corner of California and Kearny, lead pipes and plumbing, including that of waterclosets; 22 and 23 Capp, flats, globes and lead pipes.

This list does not comprise one hundredth of the number of houses that have been despoiled in a most wanton fashion, though it is sufficient to give an idea of the thievery going on without hindrance. Globes cost 50 cents each, locks as high as $3 50, electric apparatus $10, often very much more, and plumbing bills average from $20 to $50 on every house or flat. The material is disposed of in fences for a few dollar or a few cents.

CONTRACT FOR RAILS LET.

The Johnson-Locke Company Will Ship Them to This Coast.

Committee Appointed to Take Charge of the Matter of Surveys.

There may be doubts in the minds of some people as to whether the Governor will sign the bill giving the valley road privileges for terminals on the bay, but it is evident that the board of directors do not share this feeling of uncertainty. They held a meeting yesterday and went right along with the work of getting everything in readiness for active operations, just as though the bill had already been signed and was now a law.

As a result of yesterday's action some very tangible evidence that the road will be built will soon be on the way out to this coast from New York in the form of 2000 rails which have been ordered, and the contract for bringing them here was also given out yesterday.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company is the firm which received the latter contract. One of its members notified the board Friday afternoon that his firm had a ship in the East that would soon take on a cargo for this coast.

"You must make up your minds pretty quick," said he, "for if you don't contract for the rails at once we shall load the ship with coal and start her for this coast immediately."

This necessitated quick work on the part of the bord and its members soon disposed of the matter when they got together yesterday. The contract specifies that the ship shall leave New York not later than April 1, and it is expected here about July 1.

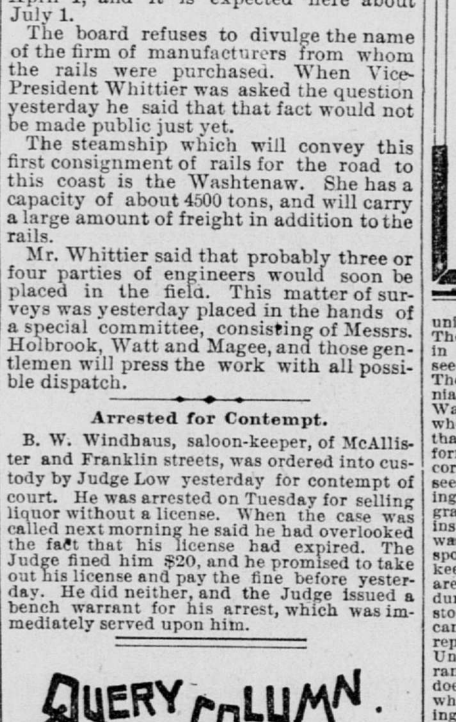
The board refuses to divulge the name of the firm of manufacturers from whom the rails were purchased. When Vice-President Whittier was asked the question yesterday he said that that fact would not be made public just yet.

The steamship which will convey this first consignment of rails for the road to this coast is the Washtenaw. She has a capacity of about 4500 tons, and will carry a large amount of freight in addition to the rails.

Mr. Whittier said that probably three or four parties of engineers would soon be placed in the field. This matter of surveys was yesterday placed in the hands of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Watt and Magee, and those gentlemen will press the work with all possible dispatch.

Arrested for Contempt.

B. W. Windhaus, saloon-keeper, of McAllister and Franklin streets, was ordered into custody by Judge Low yesterday for contempt of court. He was arrested on Tuesday for selling liquor without a license. When the case was called next morning he said he had overlooked the fact that his license had expired. The Judge fined him $20, and he promised to take out his license and pay the fine before yesterday. He did neither, and the Judge issued a bench warrant for his arrest, which was immediately served upon him.



If correspondents neglect to give correct names and addresses they must not be disappointed if there is no answer to the communication. The names are not for publication, but for reference.

Questions will be answered as soon as possible after they are received. Sometimes an answer cannot be had sooner than three weeks after starting the inquiry.

Questions the answers to which will amount to an advertisement of any business or article will not be answered.

Questions asking for the standing of any individual or firm will not be answered.

No questions in arithmetic, algebra or geometry will be answered.

Material for debaters will not be furnished.

Religious questions respectfully declined.

Stamps—S., City. The following is given as the language of stamps: When a stamp is inverted it means that the person written to is to write no more. If the stamp is placed on the left-hand upper corner and inverted then the writer declares his affection for the receiver of the letter. When the stamp is in the center at the top it signifies an affirmative answer to a question, or the question, as the case may be, and when it is at the bottom or opposite this it is a negative. Should the stamp be on the right-hand corner at a right angle it asks the question if the receiver of the letter loves the sender; while in the left-hand corner means that the writer hates the other. There is a shade of difference between desiring one's acquaintance and friendship. For example: The stamp at the upper corner on the right expresses the former, and on the lower left-hand corner means the latter. The learned in this language request their correspondents to accept their love by placing the stamp on the line with the surname, and the response is made, if the party addressed be engaged, by placing the stamp in the same place but reversing it. The writer may wish to say farewell to his sweetheart, or vice-versa, and does so by placing the stamp straight up and down in the left-hand corner. According to another interpreter of the stamp language, the left-hand lower corner may be called A, the left-hand upper corner may be called B and the right-hand upper corner C. A straight up and down position at A means "You are my first choice"; at B "I long to see you." Upside down at A "There is one person ahead of you"; at B, "When will you be home?" at C, "To-morrow." Slanting at A, "Cheer up, or you may hope"; at B, "Watch for papa or mamma," as the case may be, and at C "Never."

California Prairie Grass—L. C. T., Batavia, Solano County, Cal. Relative to California prairie grass, a notice of which appeared in the Call some time since, Professor E. J. Wickson, to whom the questions asked by this correspondents were submitted, writes:

The botanical name of this grass is Bromus unioloides and it has half a dozen common names. The name "California prairie grass" was given to it in Australia about forty years ago, because the seed was sent to Australia from San Francisco. They supposed it was a grass growing in California, but this was not the case. The seed came from Washington and was sent to Australia by some one who shared the impression common in those days that "Eastern grasses" were of no account in California. This impression was in the main, perhaps, correct, but there are notable exceptions, and if the seed mentioned had been tried here instead of being shipped to Australia it is probable that this grass would long ago have been acclimated here instead of being brought back from Australia as it was twenty years later. In answer to the correspondent I may say that the grass does not keep green through the dry season, though there are usually green blades continuously growing during the dry season in the center of the bunch or stool. It is not a grass with a running root and can be easily plowed out in the dry season. The reports of the agricultural department of the State University show that this Bromus is entitled to rank as one of the best grasses ever introduced. It does not, however, possess the ideal qualities for which California stockmen have been long looking, for there are situations too dry for it, and it is to a certain extent dependent upon volunteer seeding for its permanence. Still, it resists drought wonderfully, and under moderately favorable conditions the roots live from year to year. This perennial tendency, together with its free-seeding habit, render it permanent and progressive in most places in which it has thus far been tried.

"Yankee Doodle"—H. F., City. The history of the song "Yankee Doodle" is uncertain and the name of the author of the words does not appear in history. It was originally known as "Nankee Doodle," and is as old as the time of Cromwell, to whom, under that name, the doggerel words belonging to it seem to have had a reference. One writer says: "'Yankee Doodle' is remarkable as having been an old Dutch catch adapted to an old English chant and adopted with consciousness or unconsciousness by the American troops." Another writer says; "It is a lively and popular tune in 2-4 time, which has been for many years regarded in the United States, more particularly in New England, as the principal national air. It is of considerable antiquity, having been well known in England in the time of the Commonwealth, and, according to common tradition, was adopted for the first time as a military air by the provisional troops assembled at Albany in 1775 to take part in the expedition against the Canadas. It became popular during the Revolutionary War, and has since held its place almost undisputed as the universal melody of the country." Though this tune is not discarded as a national air, it yields precedence to "Hail, Columbia." The term "Yankee Doodle" is said to have been traced to the Persian phrase "Yanki dounia," which means "inhabitants of the New World."

Spring—W. N., City. According to Whitaker's Almanack spring commenced this year in England March 20. Times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local climate. Generally in the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the 1st of March, but much depends on the locality and what definition is placed on the word spring. One definition is that spring is the first of the four seasons of the year, the season in which plants begin to vegetate. In California plants vegetate all the year round, and, according to that definition, it would be very difficult to say when spring commences. Astronomically the four seasons begin at the equinoctial or the solstitial points. The summer solstice is the meridian passing through the point where the sun touches the tropic of Cancer; the winter solstice is the meridian passing through the point where it touches the tropic of Capricorn, and the equinoctial points are the points at which the sun's path crosses the celestial equator. All these points shift according to very exact astronomical laws from year to year, so the precise time when the seasons begin is a matter of the nicest mathematical calculations.

Emblem of France—Miss K., City. The violet is not the emblem of France. Prior to the revolution of 1798 the Fleur de lis was the emblem of France. Clovis, King of the Franks, who lived from 465 to 511, in 493 he married Clotilda, daughter of Chilperic, a Burgundian Prince. His wife, a Christian, earnestly desired the conversion of her husband, who, like most of the Franks, was still a heathen. In a great battle with the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne, Clovis was hard pressed, and there he invoked the God of Clotilda, offering to become a Christian on condition of obtaining the victory. The Alemanni were routed, and on Christmas day of the same year, 496, Clovis and several thousand of his army were baptized by the Bishop of Rheims. According to tradition, when Clovis became a Christian, an angel brought from heaven a Fleur de lis and presented him with it. In commemoration of the event he caused the flower to be recognized as the emblem of the French, and placed it on the flag of France, a pure white one. It remained the national emblem until the revolution of '98, when the tricolor was substituted. During the Presidency of Carnot the red pink was recognized as the national flower.

Abbreviated Names—Abbreviation, City. The following is the abbreviation of the names of States of the Union and Territories, as recognized by the postal authorities:

Alabama, Ala.; Alaska Territory, Alaska; Arizona Territory, Ariz.; Arkansas, Ark.; California, Cal.; Colorado, Colo.; Connecticut, Conn.; Delaware, Del.; District of Columbia, D. C.; Florida, Fla.; Georgia, Ga.; Idaho, Idaho; Illinois, Ill.; Indiana, Ind.; Indian Territory, Ind. T.; Iowa, Iowa; Kansas, Kans.; Kentucky, Ky.; Louisiana, La.; Maine, Me.; Maryland, Md.; Massachusetts, Mass.; Michigan, Mich.; Minnesota, Minn.; Mississippi, Miss.; Missouri, Mo.; Montana, Mont.; Nebraska, Nebr.; Nevada, Nev.; New Hampshire, N. H.; New Jersey, N. J.; New Mexico Territory, N. Mex.; New York, N. Y.; North Carolina, N. C.; North Dakota, N. Dak.; Ohio, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Oregon, Oregon; Pennsylvania, Pa.; Rhode Island, R. I.; South Carolina, S. C.; South Dakota, S. Dak.; Tennessee, Tenn.; Texas, Tex.; Utah Territory, Utah; Vermont, Vt.; Virginia, Va.; Washington, Wash.; West Virginia, W. Va.; Wisconsin, Wis.; Wyoming, Wyo.

The names of the counties of California are not as a rule abbreviated, although some people do use "Sac." for Sacramento and "Los Ang." for Los Angeles. The names of counties in any State or Territory should always be written out.

The Drake Cross—M. S. B., City. The Prayer-book cross, or Drake cross, as the cross in Golden Gate Park is known, is by far the largest cross in the world and is in many respects the most notable piece of stonework on the American continent. It is 57 feet high, standing upon a pedestal of solid stonework 17 feet 6 inches square by 7 feet in height. The cross is composed of sixty-eight pieces of stone aggregating 600,000 pounds in weight. The arms are formed of eight pieces, each weighing 24,000 pounds, making a total weight of 192,000 pounds. There are ten stones in this cross larger than the largest stone in the famous pyramid of Cheops. The stone used in the construction of the cross is blue sandstone from quarries in Colusa County, and it stands a crushing test of from 9000 to 12,000 pounds to the square inch. The cross—erected to commemorate the first use of the book of common prayer in this country, at a service held on the shore of Drakes Bay about St. John's day, 1579—was the gift of the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia, and was unveiled January 1, 1894.

Value of Coins—H. B. P., Seid Valley, Siskiyou County, Cal., and A. A. W., City. Dealers in old coins do not make any offer for a dime of 1836, but they offer to sell such coin for 40 cents. An American dollar of 1798 with fifteen stars is sold by dealers at from $6 to $10. One with thirteen stars, with six stars facing Liberty, and heraldic eagle with shield on breast, head to left, holding in beak scroll with words "E Pluribus Unum" on it and stars and clouds above, is offered at from $5 to $8 50. For a dollar of that date with small eagle on the reverse dealers offer from $1 50 to $3, and for one with a large eagle on the reverse they offer $1 15. An American half-dollar of 1813 has no special value. There is no call for a half-cent of 1804 nor for a 2-cent piece of 1864. A Hongkong 10-cent piece of 1874 is worth in this country only its weight in silver. The description given in your communication of a half-skilling and of the other coin is too indefinite to place any value on the same.

Digging Clams—J. R. G., City. Any one who digs clams on the property of another without his permission would come under the following section of the Penal Code:

It is trespass to enter upon the land of any other person or persons wherever any oysters or other shell fish are planted or growing, or to injure, gather or carry away any oysters or other shell fish growing or being on such lands, whether covered by water or not, without license of the owner or legal occupant thereof, and such trespass is punishable as a misdemeanor.

In regard to digging in a public street there is an ordinance of this city and county which says:

No person shall in any manner or for any purpose break up, dig up, disturb, undermine or dig under, or cause to be dug up, broken up, disturbed, undermined, or dug under any public street, highway or place without consent of the Superintendent of Streets.

Such unlawful act is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Private Detective—J. R. B., West Oakland, Alameda County, Cal. A "private detective" has no more right than any other citizen to make an arrest, nor has he the right to carry a weapon concealed on his person unless he has a permit, that is in San Francisco from the Police Commissioners. A private citizen has the right to make an arrest for a crime committed in his presence or in a case where he has reasonable grounds to believe that a felony has been committed. For instance, if a citizen felt satisfied that a felony had been committed, and that the person who committed it was about to flee from justice, the citizen would have the right to arrest and turn the criminal over to the first peace officer, but in doing this he assumed all the responsibility that follows an unwarranted arrest.

Educational Rights—S. E. C., City. The law of California provides that every parent, guardian or other person in the State of California having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period for at least two-thirds of the time during which a public school shall be taught in a city, city and county or school district in each school year, unless it appear that the child or children is or are in such bodily or mental condition as to be unable to attend school or that the parents or guardians are extremely poor or sick or that the child or children is or are taught in a private school or at home in such branches as are usually taught in the primary schools of the State.

Union High School—Inquirer, Elmira, Solano County, Cal. There is no provision in the law by which a union high school can be discontinued except to allow it to lapse by an average attendance of ten pupils or less. When the school has so lapsed the County Superintendent shall suspend the school and report the fact to the Board of Supervisors of the district in which it is located. The board, after declaring the school lapsed, shall cause the property to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to the districts composing the high school district in proportion to the assessed valuation of property in the district.

Cribbage—J. Z., City. The law of sequence or runs in cribbage is as follows, as laid down by Hoyle: To form a sequence in play it matters not which of the cards is played first or last, providing the sequence can be produced by a transposition of the order in which they fell; thus you lead the five of hearts, your adversary returns the three of diamonds, you then play the four of any suit and score three for the sequence; he then plays six and makes four, and so on as long as the continuous sequence can be made.

Record Claims—J. C. S., Indian Diggings, El Dorado County, Cal. The instructions of the Land Department are that claims of mining land must be recorded. Copp in his compilation of laws relating to mineral lands, and which book is authority in the land offices, says: "Record of location notices should be made, in the absence of a district recorder, with the proper recorder of deeds for the county wherein the claim is situated. It is desirable to have the notices attested by witnesses, for locators cannot be too careful about their evidence."

First Day—Abbreviation, City. The majority of authorities recognize Sunday as the first day of the week. There are some who hold that Sunday is the seventh day, basing their opinion on Genesis ii:2: "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made"; and verse 3: "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all his work which God had created and made."

Snails—J. T. M., City. Persons who have had trouble with snails in their vegetable or flower gardens say that if at night cabbage leaves are placed on the beds the snails will crawl under and cling to them until the sun rises; therefore it is necessary to get up before sunrise and collect the leaves which will be found to be covered with the garden pests. Another method is to cover the edging of garden beds with train oil and soot. It is said that snails will never cross such a border.

American Emblem—Miss K., City. The emblem of the United States is the bald or white-headed eagle of North America. It is the one adopted as the national emblem for the coat of arms of the United States and is figured on some of the coins. The eagle was first used on American coins in 1788, when it appeared on cents and half cents issued from the Massachusetts mint. At one time it was suggested that the eagle appear on the national flag, but this idea was abandoned.

Lick Observatory—M. D., City. The cost of reaching the Lick Observatory on the top of Mount Hamilton in Santa Clara County from this city is the amount of fare to San Jose and the fare by stage from that city to the top of the mountain, or the fee charged by a livery-stable man for the use of a team. The observatory is open to visitors. The observatory is a gift of the late James Lick to the people of this State for the benefit of science.

Vaccination—S. E. C., City. The State law provides that the trustees of the several common school districts of this State, and boards of common school government in the several cities and towns, are directed to exclude from the benefits of the common schools therein any child or any person who has not been vaccinated until such time when said child or person shall be successfully vaccinated. An exemption is made in cases where a practicing physician certifies that a child or person cannot be successfully vaccinated. Section 126 of rules of the Board of Education of this city says: "Teachers must require from all pupils before admitting them to school satisfactory evidence that they have been vaccinated."

Golden Gate Park—L. R., City. In Golden Gate Park there are about 800 acres under cultivation, including roads and walks; about 150 acres are in lawn cultivation; the largest width of Stow Lake is 250 feet; there are two aviaries and one squirrel-house; the aviaries contain about 3000 birds; the seating capacity around the bandstand is between 5000 and 6000. These figures are furnished by John McLaren, superintendent of the park.

Foster' Forecast—C. T. W., White Plains, Churchill County, Nev. So far as known the Government of the United States has not offered any sum of money, or any other inducement, to Foster for his method of forecasting weather. If Foster proves that his forecasts are superior to those now used, they will be recognized by the authorities and no doubt will be given publicity in the public press.

Woolen Mills—J. J. R., Alameda, Cal. The woolen mills in operation in California at this time are the Golden Gate, San Francisco, Marysville in that city, the California Woolen Mills, the Napa mills at Napa and the San Jose mills in the "Garden City." All manufacture woolens, but the last named is the only one that manufactures woolen goods for men. The others manufacture material that can be made up into men's wear.

The Income Tax—G. A., City. What is commonly known as the income tax law exempts from taxation the sum of $3500. That is to say, if a person had an income of $5000 during the year 1894 he would have to pay tax on only $1500. A corporation pays taxes on its net earnings, but the individual stockholder has not, under the income tax law, to pay on the dividends he derives from such corporation.

Change Guardian—A. D., Ocean View, San Francisco County, Cal. If you have a guardian who is to pay you a stipulated sum of money every month he must be acting under an order of court. If he does not perform his trust as he ought to it is your duty to present yourself to the court that appointed him and draw the attention of the Judge to the same.

Supporting Parents—H. F., City. The Civil Code of California declares that "it is the duty of the father, the mother and the children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself by work, to maintain said person to the extent of their ability." The promise of an adult child to pay for necessaries previously furnished to such parent is binding.

A Convict's Rights—O. S. L., City. A man sentenced to the penitentiary who serves out his full term, less credits allowed for good behavior, is not after his release from prison entitled to vote unless he has been pardoned by the Governor and restored to his civil rights. Under the law, applications for pardons must be filed ten days before the term of sentence expires.

Cities in Denmark—T. C. J., Oakland, Cal. The census for 1890 gives the following as the population of the ten largest cities in Denmark: Copenhagen, with suburbs, 375,251; Aarhus, 33,308; Odense, 30,277; Aalborg, 19,503; Horsens, 17,209; Randers, 16,617; Helsingor, 11,082; Fredericia, 10,044; Kolding, 9657, and Vejle, 9014.

The Union—L. S., City. The last eight States admitted into the Union, which is now composed of forty-four States, were: Nebraska, March 1, 1867; Colorado, August 1, 1876; North and South Dakota, November 2, 1889; Montana, November 8, 1889; Washington, November 11, 1889; Idaho, July 3, 1890, and Wyoming, July 11, 1890.

Balloon Post—F. S. R. L., City. Letters that were sent by balloon post from Paris during the siege—1870-71—have no special value to stamp collectors, but are of value as curiosities of the siege. There is no market price for such, and they are worth only what a person desirous of possessing one would be willing to give for it.

Kerosene—W. A. T., City. Paraffin oil obtained from distillation of cannel coals and bituminous shales is the name that is often applied to kerosene in England. Both are used for illuminating purposes. Kerosene, however, is produced by distillation from petroleum and has to a great extent displaced paraffin oil.

School Punishment—O. S., Plainsburg, Merced County, Cal. The answer given in the Query Column some time since in regard to punishment in schools applies only to the schools of San Francisco. Each county board makes its own regulations for the government of teachers and pupils.

Assessing Property—G. A., City. In assessing city and county property in San Francisco a corporation is assessed for all its property, real and personal, but the shareholders are not assessed for their share of the same property, for that would be double taxation, which is prohibited by law.

No Fees—M. D., City. Witnesses in police courts and in other courts of criminal jurisdiction in this city are not allowed any fees unless it appears that they come from a distance and are too poor to pay transportation and expenses while awaiting to be called to give evidence.

Laugh—"A Teacher," Palo Alto. The poem in which are the lines

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone,

Was written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and is published in her "Poems of Passion."

Charles de Young—J. R. P., Represa, Sacramento County, Cal. Charles de Young was shot and killed in his office, on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets, in this city, on the night of the 23d of April, 1880, by I. M. Kalloch, son of the then Mayor of this city.

Mineral Lands—J. S. C., Indian Diggings, El Dorado County, California. The officers of the Land Office say that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to select other land, when the odd sections within the twenty-mile limit are mineral.

Rhode Island—A. P., City. The State of Rhode Island has two capitals, Providence and Newport. The Legislature meets on the last Tuesday in May in Newport and holds an adjourned session annually in Providence; no limit of session.

A Wrong Figure—J. T., City. In a recent issue it was stated that the cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid on the 22d of February, 1873; the date should have been 1872. The stone was laid by Grand Master L. E. Pratt.

State Flowers—F. M. U., San Jose, Cal. All the States of the union have not adopted a State flower. The list of those that have selected such flowers was published in the Query Column Sunday, February 24.

Easter Poem—M. E. C., Visalia, Cal. The poem entitled "Easter Lilies" is from the pen of Mrs. M. E. C. Wyeth. It is not to be found in any of the books of poems to be found in the libraries of this city.

Sierra Nevada—J. S., City. The highest price paid for Sierra Nevada during the year 1878 was $270 per share for which price it sold in the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board.

To the Cliff—G. B., City. The distance from the Lotta Fountain, corner Kearny and Market streets, in a straight line to the site of the old Cliff House is 31,600 feet or nearly six miles.

No Clock Tower—J. A. H., City. The new tower or dome on the new City Hall will not be provided with a clock, no matter how convenient it might prove to the general public.

Civil Service—J. J., City. All persons seeking employment in the customs service in any position the salary of which is $900 a year and over, must pass a civil service examination.

Musicians' League—E. J. H., Rosedale, Kern County, Cal. The San Francisco secretary of the National League of Musicians is E. E. Schmitz, office 39 Fourth street.

At Sea—B. J. T., City. The nationality of a person born at sea on a vessel bound from Liverpool to New York depends altogether on the flag the vessel sailed under.

No Scandals—E. B., City. Of late years there have been no scandals in connection with the municipal government of London.

Ferry-Boats—E. H. B., City. There is no ferry-boat on the bay of San Francisco that cost the sum of $1,000,000 to build.

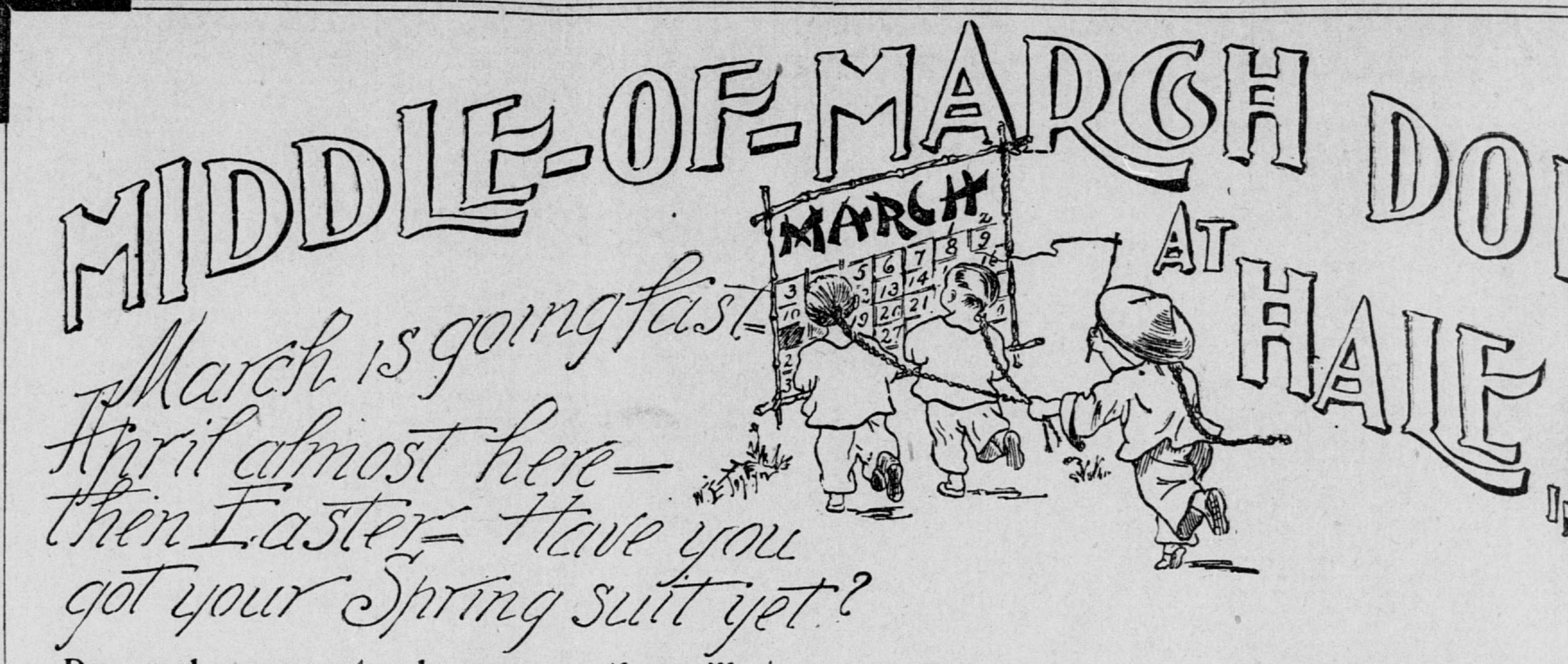
Jackson and Slavin—S., City. Frank Slavin was knocked out in ten rounds by Peter Jackson in London, May 30, 1890.

Two Dates—L. C., Oakland, Cal. The 8th of March, 1868, fell on Sunday, and the 24th of March, 1871, fell on Friday.

Twentieth Century—R. G., City. January 1, 1901, will be the first day of the twentieth century.

Fritz Scheel at the park keeps the Park News presses rushing to supply programmes.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.



Dressmakers are not so busy now as they will be two weeks later. This week you can select from all of the kinds and all of the colors. The Spring and Summer stocks are almost complete. To-day we give some entirely NEW PRICE IDEAS ON WASH FABRICS, BLACK DRESS STUFFS, BLACK SILKS, Etc. Our Middle-of-March Bargain-Giving dwarfs all other attempts at cheap selling.

New Wash Fabrics.

TOILE DU NORD, the 12½c staple gingams, in fancy checks, plaids and stripes, 1895 designs and color effects — 10c Yard

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, the 25c quality, full 32 inches wide, in handsome colorings, plain stripes and checks, also solid colors — 20c Yard

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, you've paid 35c for this grade, 40 new patterns, color effects almost equal to the new silks, large checks and plaids, small dainty silk-threaded stripes. — 25c Yard

DUCK SUITINGS, patterns in light medium and dark colors, also plain white, blue, red or black, new and perfect, the 15c quality — 12½c Yard

FANCY DUCK SUITING, the new soft finish kind, falls in graceful folds when made up, stripes, plaids and solid colors — 25c Yard

FANCY PIQUE SUITING, dots, stripes, dark and light colors, will make very stylish outing costumes, bought to sell at 15c, but marked — 12½c Yard

CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS, in changeable stripes, large plaids, and the new stripe and check effects for '95, this year, only — 12½c Yard

PRINTED SATEENS, black grounds with small colored flower effects, new patterns, new color tones, 15c grade for — 12½c Yard

FIGURED SATEENS, black and navy blue grounds, small choice patterns, a heavy and excellent quality worth 25c, for — 20c Yard

BROCADED SATEENS, black grounds with silky looking Jacquard figure and a dainty floral pattern in colors, it looks every bit as nice as India silk — 35c Yard

FRENCH FIGURED ORGANDIES, light and dark grounds, beautiful flower patterns, sprays, blossoms, etc — 40c Yard

BATISTE, the 1895 novelties in patterns of this beautiful, soft-finished, dainty-made German wash fabric. It looks like silk — 35c Yard

PERCALES, in three grades, all a full yard wide and fully 200 charming patterns, the best is 15c this year instead of 16⅔c, the next is 12½c, the next — 10c Yard

DOUBLE-FOLD FRENCH PERCALES, navy grounds, in many small and attractive patterns, heavy quality — 20c Yard

IRISH LAWNS, double fold, light or dark colors, 32 handsome patterns to choose from — 12½c Yard

HEAVY CREPES, a full line of beautiful evening shades, same as other stores charge 15c for — 12½c Yard

ART NOVELTY IN COTTON CREPE, has full effect of the new wool crepes, is close woven and will retain its crepe effect after hard wear, evening colors — 20c Yard

CHALLIE DE LAINE, a pretty material for summer dresses for the little girl, black and cream tinted grounds in small colored patterns. — 10c Yard

COTTON CHALLIES, pretty patterns in sprays, leaves, stripes, etc., on light grounds — 5c Yard

CORDED DIMITY, 30 or 40 new patterns in latest color effects, two grades, 15c a yard and — 10c Yard

Black Dress Fabrics For Spring

FRENCH BLACK SERGE, 38 inches wide, every thread wool, close woven, a quality that has always sold for 50c or more, our price — 35c Yard

FANCY JACQUARD DRESS GOODS, 40 inches wide, all wool, 15 new patterns, perfect dye, should be 75c at this store, but we've marked it only — 50c Yard

FINE BLACK DRESS SERGE, 50 inches wide, heavy quality, no luster, an excellent fabric for mourning costumes, only — 75c Yard

SATIN SOLEIL, 45 inches wide, a superb quality, bought to sell at $1, but marked at — 75c Yard

FANCY BLACK MOHAIR SERGES, 45 inches wide, the best wearing and most popular fabric made, always in style, 40 new patterns to select from, this season only — $1.00 Yard

Some Big Specials in Silks

From the great PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE held in New York last month.

ALL-SILK BLACK ARMURE, 19 inches wide. You know the pretty diamond-shaped pattern, the lusterless black. This special lot is worth 85c anyway — 60c Yard

ALL-SILK BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 24 inches wide, and French Gros-Grain at that, it's worth $1 25, we are going to sell it at — 80c Yard

ALL-SILK BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 24 inches wide, French make and a very heavy, desirable quality, the $1 50 kind — $1.00 Yard

ALL-SILK BLACK LUXOR, 22 inches wide, soft, heavy, well-nigh perfect, worth $1 50 at least, sale price — $1.00 Yard

ALL-SILK BLACK REGENCE, 21 inches wide, the ribbed pattern which resembles a Bengaline (only this is all silk), runs lengthwise of the piece, it is a magnificent fabric, worth at the lowest $1 50 — $1.00 Yard

Everything at this store precisely as advertised. If our prices are lower than elsewhere (and they are) there are good reasons why they should be. Here are some of them:

We buy for cash.
We buy for seven stores.
We sell for cash.
We lose no money on bad accounts.
We give no discounts.
We share our profits with you.

Price-Cuts Extraordinary.

Ladies' Underwear.

LADIES' GOWNS, heavy muslin, sailor collar, with ruffled-edge front and sleeves, well made garments, very special at — 40c Each

LADIES' GOWNS, good heavy muslin, tucked and embroidery inserted yoke, sailor collar, ruffled-edge collar and sleeves, the cheapest garment ever offered in this city at special price — 50c Each

LADIES' MUSLIN GOWN, Mother Hubbard style, sailor collar, full yoke, ruffled and embroidery trimmed, price only — 90c Each

LADIES' DRAWERS, extra fine muslin, six tucks, with hemstitched embroidery trimming — 50c Pair

2 Dress Goods Specials.

ALL-WOOL PERSIAN DRESS GOODS, 37 inches wide, blues, browns, tans and cream, in beautiful color combinations — 39c Yard

WOOL CHALLIES, 28 inches wide, dark grounds, colored floral designs and light grounds, with satin stripes and floral effects — 25c Yard

Ribbons.

ALL-SILK SATIN RIBBON at these marvelously low prices

12	16	22	40	60
7½c	10c	12c	16 2-3c	20c

BABY RIBBON, all colors, plain or fancy edge, in 10-yard pieces, only — 7½c Piece

Domestic Dep't.

BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, 16x36 inches, were a great value at 9c each, now one-third off, and a special tempter at — 6c Each

DAMASK TOWELS, 19x38 inches, knotted fringe, colored or plain white borders, regular at 25c or 30c each, special at — 15c Each

TURKEY RED DAMASK, 58 inches wide, the patterns attractive, color fast (boiled in oil) just the thing for breakfast and lunch cloths — 25c Yard

AMERICAN SHIRTING PRINTS, more than a hundred patterns to choose from, we sell 'em at — 4c Yard

PRINTED SATEENS, black and light grounds, tiny floral effects in colors, special value at 12½c, our new price idea for these — 10c Yard

BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, heavy qualities, nice and fluffy—you know the kind—two widths—27 inches, worth 12½c a yard, for — 10c Yard
29 inches, worth 15c a yard, for 12½c yard.

Various Temptation

LADIES' CALICO WAISTS, with laundried collars and cuffs, full front and sleeves, pretty patterns, special price only — 45c Each

BOYS' PERCALE WAISTS, good heavy quality, light or dark colors, ages 4 to 13 years, at the very special price of — 35c Each

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, fast color, high-spliced heels and double toes and soles, an extra value at special price, 3 pairs for — 50c

MEN'S MERINO SOX, natural or tan color, high-spliced heels and double toes, fine quality, special at 3 pairs for — 50c

Hale Bros. (INCORPORATED) 937, 939, 941 Market Street.